

LEVITICUS 1

The book of Leviticus is one of the most important books in the Old Testament. This book is a set of rules that God gave to Moses, so that His Hebrew children could learn how to live pleasing unto God. This book is the third that Moses wrote. It is the third of the Pentateuch {5 books}.

These laws, God gave to Moses, for the people, are not just religious laws, but civil laws as well. If the people live up to these laws, there would be no need for a king to rule over them. God wanted to fellowship with His people. He made a way for them to approach Him through sacrifice and obedience.

In Leviticus we see the day to day progression of these Israelites. We will see as long as they worship God, they stay in good standing with Him. It is only when they wander from His instructions that they have trouble.

The Hebrew title of Leviticus is Wayyiqra, which means {and He called}. It is also known as the {law of the priests}, and the {law of offerings}. In the Septuagint it is titled Leuitikon, which means {that which pertains to the Levites}. The name Leviticus indicates that it is connected with the tribe of Levi.

These laws were definitely given to Moses. The Hebrews were camped at the foot of mount Sinai, when Moses received these laws, which would later be called the law of Moses. They covered religious obligations, civil laws, moral laws, and even covered financial laws and dietary laws. A people could live just by these laws and do very well. God really wanted to be the only King these people needed.

These Levitical laws were given to Moses about one year after the first passover. It would actually be about the first part of the second year of their wanderings.

In our study here as in the other studies, we are looking into the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures. We will see types and shadows of Jesus in the offerings and sacrifices. Just as in the book of Hebrews, we see Jesus Christ as our High Priest. He {Jesus} is our perfect sacrifice for all time. Thank goodness, we do not have to keep up with all the sacrifices today. It would be a full time job. We see Jesus as the Passover Lamb, We see Him as the Bread, We see Him taking our sin upon His Body, that we might take on His righteousness.

If there is a theme, that we are to partake of in this book of Leviticus, it would be {Be ye holy, for I am holy}. God is the holy God. A sinful person cannot approach God. We are allowed to approach Him, when we are covered in the blood of the perfect Lamb, His precious Son Jesus Christ. Only when we are washed in that blood are we allowed to approach the Father. Our life is in the blood of the Lamb. We are partakers of death, until we accept Jesus Christ as our Saviour and Lord. He is life. If we are full of Jesus, then we are full of life.

In Leviticus we see God teaching His chosen people how to live up to their being His chosen. We must look carefully at this book. We, too, are the called of God. We must learn what is expected of the called of God. This

is for all of God's people, but even more so for those called into the ministry. God brought them out of Egypt {the world}. Have we really left Egypt {the world}, or are we still trying to cling to the world with one hand, and have God with the other? We have to leave Egypt before we can head for the promised land.

We can learn the ways of God in this series of lessons, but it is a special thing to be able to walk with God. He fellowships with the pure in heart only.

My grandson, David, sings a praise song that says {Open my eyes Lord, I want to see Jesus. To reach out and touch Him and say that I love Him. Open my ears Lord and help me to listen, open my eyes Lord I want to see Jesus}. To understand Leviticus, we must open our heart and let the Holy Spirit tell us the hidden messages contained here.

In these lessons watch for two keys. Access to the Father and the Holiness of God. The word Holy occurs 80 times in this book. God will also establish in this book the special times of worship. Look in each one of these and see Jesus. Offerings and feasts will all be types and shadows of our Lord Jesus. Look for Jesus in the high priest and look for believers in the priests. The symbolic meanings are tremendous in this book.

God is a God of order. In Exodus, He gave instruction for the building of the Tabernacle. Now Moses receives the instructions for the form of worship conducted in the tabernacle. Each sacrifice has a specific purpose. I say one more time, try to see the message God has for us in each of the feasts and sacrifices.

We will begin now with Leviticus 1:1 "And the LORD called unto Moses, and spake unto him out of the tabernacle of the congregation, saying,"

This very first verse leaves absolutely no doubt who these laws were given to, and no doubt at all who gave them. Lord, in the verse above, is Jehovah, which means self existent or eternal One.

Leviticus 1:2 "Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, If any man of you bring an offering unto the LORD, ye shall bring your offering of the cattle, [even] of the herd, and of the flock."

We remember, from the study in Exodus, that the people were so frightened by the voice of God, that they had begged Moses to talk to God for them. The chain was God speaking to Moses and then Moses speaking to the people. The message Moses was to give the people was from God. Moses was just the mouth to bring it. This offering above seems to be a voluntary offering, because of the word [if]. One of the pleasing things that the patriarchs did everywhere they went was build an altar to God. God is pleased when man tries to please Him. We remember, in Genesis, that Cain's offering was unacceptable to God, but Abel's offering of the flock was acceptable. Man worshipping through offerings and sacrifices was as if he were offering himself to God. The shedding of the blood of the animal symbolized the offering of his life to God. Leviticus 17:11 "For the life of the flesh [is] in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls: for it [is] the blood [that] maketh an atonement for the soul." When the sacrifice was burned up, it symbolized the fact that the person sacrificing had totally committed themselves to God. The

end result of sacrificing and making offerings is to put ourselves into a closer moral relationship with God. We Christians do this through accepting Jesus as our sacrifice. These Hebrews did it through sacrificing animals. The blood of animals, or even sinful man, could never do away with sin. The only thing it could do was cover it up. The person still had a guilty conscience. The only way to have a clear conscience is to be washed in the blood of Jesus Christ [the Lamb of God]. Hebrews 10:4 "For [it is] not possible that the blood of bulls and of goats should take away sins."

Leviticus 1:3 "If his offering [be] a burnt sacrifice of the herd, let him offer a male without blemish: he shall offer it of his own voluntary will at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation before the LORD."

This burnt sacrifice, as we said before, symbolizes the total commitment of the person sacrificing. This is to be done of their own free will, not of obligation. Salvation is offered to everyone, but we must accept Jesus as our Saviour and Lord of our own free will. God does not require it of us. It is our decision whether we commit our life to God or not. The reason this is a male without blemish is because it is a type and shadow of Jesus [the Lamb of God]. It shows the sinfree {without blemish} life of Jesus. It was offered at the door of the tabernacle, because the first step to salvation is repentance. Just inside the door was the bronze altar. Bronze symbolizes judgment. We are all guilty of sin, before we repent and accept Jesus as our substitute for our sin. The person bringing this animal for sacrifice was placing his guilt on the head of this animal. The blood that was shed symbolized turning his life over to God. The key here is he came to God of his own free will. The blood sacrifice and the burning of the animal, showed his dedication to God.

Leviticus 1 Questions

1. The book of Leviticus is a book of _____ that God gave Moses.
2. Who wrote Leviticus?
3. What are the five books of Moses called?
4. If the people live up to these laws, there will be no need for what?
5. God made a way for them to approach Him through what 2 things?
6. When do God's people get into trouble?
7. What is the Hebrew title of Leviticus?
8. What is another name it is known by?
9. The name Leviticus indicates that it is connected with what tribe?
10. Where were they camped when God gave these laws to Moses?
11. What different things did these laws cover?
12. Who did God want to be Israel's King?
13. At what time were these laws given to Moses?
14. We will see types and shadows of Jesus in the _____ and _____.
15. In the book of Hebrews, we saw Jesus as whom?
16. Name at least 3 things we will see Jesus as in Leviticus?
17. What does the author believe is the theme of Leviticus for believers?
18. How is the only way that we can approach Father God?
19. Our life is in the _____ of the Lamb.
20. What are we partakers of before we accept Jesus as our Saviour?
21. If we are full of Jesus, we are full of _____.
22. What is God teaching His chosen people in Leviticus?
23. Have you and I really left Egypt {the world}?
24. What must we do before we can head for the promised land?
25. Who are the only people God fellowships with?
26. What must we do to really know what God is saying to us in Leviticus?
27. What 2 keys are we to watch for in Leviticus?
28. How many times does the word holy appear in Leviticus?
29. Offerings and feasts are all what?
30. What lets us know that God is the God of order here?
31. Where did God call to Moses from?
32. What root word did Lord come from in verse 1?
33. What does the name mean?
34. Why were the people not hearing from God direct?
35. What one word in verse 2 lets us know this is a voluntary offering?
36. What did the patriarchs do everywhere they went that pleased God?
37. What did the blood of the animal being shed symbolize for the one who was sacrificing?
38. When the sacrifice was totally burned up, what did it symbolize?
39. What was the desired end result of sacrificing and offerings?
40. What is the only thing that can clear the conscience of man?
41. Why must this offering in verse 3 be a male?
42. Why must it be without blemish?
43. Why was it important that it be a freewill offering?
44. Why did he place his hand on the head of the animal he was about to kill?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 1:4 "And he shall put his hand upon the head of the burnt offering; and it shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him."

When the person making the offering puts his hand on the animal's head, it is as if he is placing his sin on the animal. This is exactly what happened when Jesus took our sin upon His body on the cross. In both instances there is a substitute for the real sinner. Atonement is an interesting word. It means [to cover]. It, also, means to cancel. The difference in the animal's blood being shed for the sin of the person and Jesus shedding His blood for our sin, is covered in these meanings. The animal's blood can not do away with sin, it can only cover sin. The sin is still there, just covered by the blood. There can not be a clear conscience following. In the case of the blood of Jesus, His blood cancels our sin out. There is no longer any sin and we have a clear conscience toward God. Hebrews 10:4 "For [it is] not possible that the blood of bulls and of goats should take away sins." Jesus took our sin upon His body on the cross that we might take His righteousness on. The most beautiful statement in verse 4 above is [it shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him]. Praise God, He accepted the substitute, and there is no need for further sacrifice for our sin. Jesus paid it all.

Leviticus 1:5 "And he shall kill the bullock before the LORD: and the priests, Aaron's sons, shall bring the blood, and sprinkle the blood round about upon the altar that [is by] the door of the tabernacle of the congregation."

We look at the killing of this animal and realize it was necessary to reconcile the person to God. Without the shedding of blood there is no remission for sin. Hebrews 9:22 "And almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without shedding of blood is no remission." The first step into salvation is repenting of sin. Just inside the door of the tabernacle was the brazen altar. This brazen altar was the altar symbolizing judgment, since it was made of bronze. We must first realize we are guilty of sin and then ask forgiveness for the sin on the way to God. The life is in the blood. This blood must flow to bring us life. Leviticus 17:11 "For the life of the flesh [is] in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls: for it [is] the blood [that] maketh an atonement for the soul." I John 1:7 "But if we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin."

Leviticus 1:6 "And he shall flay the burnt offering, and cut it into his pieces."

Flay, in the verse above, means to spread out hostilely or to strip. The entire burnt offering symbolized what the Father God does to sin. God the Father can not look upon sin, His wrath burns it up. This is why, at one moment during the crucifixion, Jesus cried out to the Father, Why hast thou forsaken Me? At the moment that Jesus symbolically took the sin of the entire world upon His body, the Father turned away. This shows God the Father can not look upon sin, without totally burning it up. Jesus became the perfect sacrifice for sin at the shedding of His blood. From this day

forward there was to never be any more sacrificing in the world. Jesus' sacrifice was sufficient for all time for every one. I believe this is why God allowed the temple in Jerusalem to be destroyed, to stop the sacrificing of animals. Jesus was flayed for believers.

Leviticus 1:7 "And the sons of Aaron the priest shall put fire upon the altar, and lay the wood in order upon the fire:"

It appears that there was some special order for the wood that was placed upon the altar. Perhaps, it was because this offering would be totally burned up. Not even the high priest would eat of the meat of this offering. This animal was to be totally consumed by the fire.

Leviticus 1:8 "And the priests, Aaron's sons, shall lay the parts, the head, and the fat, in order upon the wood that [is] on the fire which [is] upon the altar:"

Again, here, we see that even the meat must be placed exactly in order. The fat was for a sweet smelling savour to the Lord.

Leviticus 1:9 "But his inwards and his legs shall he wash in water: and the priest shall burn all on the altar, [to be] a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the LORD."

This washing just shows that God will not accept an unclean offering. Ministers today could take a lesson from this. Of course, this entire offering symbolizes Christ's sacrifice for us.

Leviticus 1:10 "And if his offering [be] of the flocks, [namely], of the sheep, or of the goats, for a burnt sacrifice; he shall bring it a male without blemish."

The importance of this being a male, is because it symbolized the offering Jesus made, and Jesus was of male gender in His flesh on the earth. The lamb must be a male, young enough not to have been with a female. It was to be without blemish. The very reason that Jesus' legs were not broken on the cross was to fulfill the Scripture of having no broken bones. John 19:36 "For these things were done, that the scripture should be fulfilled, A bone of him shall not be broken." Another Scripture shows the necessity of not breaking a bone of the offering. Numbers 9:12 "They shall leave none of it unto the morning, nor break any bone of it: according to all the ordinances of the passover they shall keep it." This offering was to be burned completely up. No one was to eat any of it. God the Father cannot look upon sin; He will burn it up. This is the symbolism seen here. The burnt sacrifice was sacrificed right inside the door of the outer court of the tabernacle. The way to God is indicated by doing this. The first step a person must make on the way to God. is realize they are a sinner, and repent. When we do this, the next step is to transfer our sin over to Jesus, by accepting Him as our perfect sacrifice. It is no longer necessary to pay for our sin with our own blood, He {Jesus} shed His blood for us. He became our substitute when He took our sin upon His body on the cross and we took on His righteousness on our body. The penalty for sin is death; praise God! Jesus' body died that we might live.

Leviticus 1:11 "And he shall kill it on the side of the altar northward before the LORD: and the priests, Aaron's sons, shall sprinkle his blood round about upon the altar."

We must remember, from our Exodus teaching, that the priests symbolize those who have accepted Jesus Christ as their Saviour and Lord. The high priest symbolized the pastor of the church. We also see in this above a type and shadow that we can apply to our present day church. The sinner brings the animal to the outer court and places his hand upon the animal's head. He symbolically transfers his sins to the animal in so doing. This is the very thing we have done when we receive Jesus as our perfect sacrifice; we have transferred our sin to Him, as we said before. In this Scripture above, it shows that usually, the first dealing with a sinner is not done by the pastor of the church, but by someone who is a believer in Jesus; a Christian. This altar, here that is spoken of, is not in the holy of holies, it is in the outer court. It is the bronze altar. Bronze means judgment. The way to God, as we said before, is through repentance. This altar comes before baptism. Aaron's sons ministered in the outer court. They put the blood on this altar of judgment, and the blood of the animal makes the person acceptable to God. Lay Christians bring prospects for the Christian faith to the church and then the minister preaches salvation to them. The sheep {believers in Christ} produce sheep. The pastor {shepherd} leads, guides, and feeds them after they come.

In this lesson we have repeated ourselves quite a bit, but we must thoroughly understand these symbols before we go on. One of the most important lessons that we are to see in this, is that God Himself set up these sacrifices. This was the way for sinful man to approach The Holy God. In the garden of Eden, after the sin of Adam and Eve, God sacrificed an animal and made garments for them out of the hide. In the burnt offering above, the only thing that was not completely burned up was the hide of the animal, which was given to the priest. Cain and Abel were a very good example that to be able to approach God, blood must be shed. Cain's offering was unacceptable, because no blood was shed. I could go on and on, but I am sure you see the significance of the shedding of blood. Please keep in mind the types and shadows as we see Jesus in all the sacrifices and offerings. The person killing this sacrifice was admitting his sin.

Leviticus 2 Questions

1. Who was to kill the offering for the burnt offering?
2. Where did he place his hand before he killed the animal?
3. What did this symbolize?
4. How does this resemble what Jesus did for us on the cross?
5. What 2 meanings does atonement have?
6. What difference is there between, what Jesus did for us when He shed His blood for us, and the blood shed of the animal?
7. What does Hebrews chapter 10 verse 4 tell us about animal's blood?
8. What does the author believe is the most beautiful statement in Leviticus chapter 1 verse 4?
9. Who sprinkles the blood on the altar in verse 5?
10. Where is the altar located that the burnt offering is made on?
11. Why was it necessary to kill the animal?
12. Without the _____ of _____ there is no remission of sin.
13. What is the first step we must take for salvation?
14. What did the brazen altar symbolize?
15. The life of the flesh is in the _____.
16. In 1 John chapter 1 verse 7, we read that what cleanseth us from all unrighteousness?
17. What does the word flay mean in this lesson today?
18. God the Father cannot look upon sin, He will _____ _____ _____.
19. Why did Jesus cry out from the cross {Why hast thou forsaken me?}?
20. Why does the author believe God allowed the temple in Jerusalem to be destroyed?
21. Who was to put the fire upon the altar?
22. What was the fat of the animal to the Lord?
23. What does the washing of the legs and inward parts of the animal teach us about our offerings today?
24. Why is it important for this animal to be a male?
25. What is the penalty for sin?
26. Who are the priests symbolic of?
27. Who is usually the first contact with a sinner?
28. If the sinner is brought to the church by the believers, what is the job of the pastor?
29. Who set up sacrifices?
30. What were their purpose?
31. Give the first example in the Bible of animal sacrifice?
32. What is the only thing the high priest keeps of the burnt offering?

In the first of this lesson, I would like to go over again a few of the highlights we have already learned. We need to get all of this down deep into our understanding, that we might better appreciate what Jesus did for us when He was crucified on the cross. We know that the burnt offering was to be made just inside the tabernacle of the congregation. We could view it as the entrance of the church. We know that the animal had to be perfect with no blemishes. The animal must be brought by the person seeking God. We saw in a previous lesson how the person bringing the animal had to place his hand upon the animal's head, symbolically placing his own sins on the animal. We, also, learned that blood must be shed for the remission of sin. Hebrews 9:22 "And almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without shedding of blood is no remission." Romans 6:23 "For the wages of sin [is] death; but the gift of God [is] eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." These 2 Scriptures show us the seriousness of sin. Sin must be paid for by death through the shedding of blood. This animal was the substitute for this sinner as Jesus Christ was our substitute. In the case of Jesus this debt was paid for all mankind who will accept it for all time. The blood of an animal can not do away with sin, only cover the sin. The blood of Jesus Christ destroyed sin for those who follow Jesus. Jesus took our sin upon His body, and we took on His righteousness, when we wash in His blood. This burnt offering is to be totally burned except for the hide. Isn't it interesting that God sacrificed an animal in the garden of Eden and made garments to cover Adam and Eve out of the hide? Praise God! Our garment of white is washed in the blood of the Lamb. Our covering {righteousness of Christ} was provided for us by our Saviour Jesus Christ and will never wear out. Just as this burnt offering opened the way for these people to worship God, Jesus opened the way for the Christian to be in fellowship with God.

We will pick up this lesson in Leviticus 1:12 "And he shall cut it into his pieces, with his head and his fat: and the priest shall lay them in order on the wood that [is] on the fire which [is] upon the altar:"

The first thing that jumps out at me in this is the fact that the person bringing the offering is helped by the priest. The priest sets everything in order. Remember, this animal being offered symbolizes this person's life of sin. This old life must be destroyed. The wood symbolizes worldliness, and it, too, will be totally burned up. When a person first seeks God, they usually need help and direction to keep them in the path. The priest, here, is like Christian leaders and friends who help us sort out things when we first come to the Lord. We need their guidance to get us started.

Leviticus 1:13 "But he shall wash the inwards and the legs with water: and the priest shall bring [it] all, and burn [it] upon the altar: it [is] a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the LORD."

LORD in the verse above is JEHOVAH-The Eternal One, or The One Who Exists. This was a very strong name the Hebrews used for God. This offering pleases God {sweet savour}. This brings to mind the rejoicing in heaven over a sinner who comes home. These next 2 Scriptures let us know how much it pleases God for someone to be saved. Luke 15:7 'I say unto you, that likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons, which need no repentance." Luke 15:10

"Likewise, I say unto you, there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."

We must, also, look at the washing of the unclean parts of this animal. This says to me that unclean gifts are not acceptable unto God. Ministers should not take unclean gifts from donors, if they know they are unclean. We can, also, see in this offering in the other elements, water, blood and Spirit. We know that this offering shows us a shadow of Jesus. The fire symbolizes God or the Spirit, the water is represented by the water in the washing, and the blood is present in the animal. Let us look at two more Scriptures that show us the importance of all three. I John 5:6 "This is he that came by water and blood, [even] Jesus Christ; not by water only, but by water and blood. And it is the Spirit that beareth witness, because the Spirit is truth." I John 5:8 "And there are three that bear witness in earth, the Spirit, and the water, and the blood: and these three agree in one." This burnt offering, then, is not only an acceptable offering to God, but opens the way to fellowship with God.

Leviticus 1:14 "And if the burnt sacrifice for his offering to the LORD [be] of fowls, then he shall bring his offering of turtledoves, or of young pigeons."

The only reason this offering would be of a fowl, would be because the offerer was poor and could not offer more. God does not excuse the poor from making offerings, but does allow them to give less according to their ability to pay. This is such a beautiful symbolic meaning here. This type of fowl is a messenger. The dove, also, symbolizes the Holy Spirit. This implies that the thoughts of man should soar above the earthly and be stayed upon the heavenly. Each person dedicating their life to God should be His messenger.

Leviticus 1:15 "And the priest shall bring it unto the altar, and wring off his head, and burn [it] on the altar; and the blood thereof shall be wrung out at the side of the altar:"

All of the burnt offerings show a shadow of Christ. I would say this would be the sorrowful Christ. This blood being wrung out shows the violent manner that Jesus shed His blood. It is wrong to believe that Jesus' blood was spilled. It was no accident that He shed His blood for us.

Leviticus 1:16 "And he shall pluck away his crop with his feathers, and cast it beside the altar on the east part, by the place of the ashes:"

This casting away of the feathers, shows me the fact that Jesus' robe was cast off before His crucifixion. To perfectly humiliate Him, they took His robe off. In this we see the humiliation of Jesus on the cross.

Leviticus 1:17 "And he shall cleave it with the wings thereof, [but] shall not divide [it] asunder: and the priest shall burn it upon the altar, upon the wood that [is] upon the fire: it [is] a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the LORD."

We can see in this spreading wide the wings and placing it upon the wood in one piece; the body of Jesus on the cross. Jesus' arms were spread out as the wings of this dove were and placed upon a wooden cross. Jesus made the statement, that in this He glorified the Father. I would like to

quote 3 Scriptures that show that in this God the Father was pleased and glorified. John 12:28 "Father, glorify thy name. Then came there a voice from heaven, [saying], I have both glorified [it], and will glorify [it] again." John 17:1 "These words spake Jesus, and lifted up his eyes to heaven, and said, Father, the hour is come; glorify thy Son, that thy Son also may glorify thee:" John 17:5 "And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was." There is no need to add to this, it says it all.

Leviticus 3 Questions

1. Where was this burnt offering to be made?
2. What could this be viewed as, that pertains to us?
3. Who brought the animal to be sacrificed?
4. What was the symbolic meaning of the person making the offering placing his hand upon the head of the animal to be sacrificed?
5. What is the only permissible thing, that can take sin away?
6. The wages of sin is _____.
7. What one word describes what this animal was, for the person bringing it?
8. What happened to the hide of the animal?
9. When God killed an animal in the garden of Eden, what did He do with the hide?
10. What is the Christian's covering?
11. Where did the priest lay the offering after he had cut it up?
12. What does the wood of the altar symbolize?
13. The priest in verse 12, reminds us of whom?
14. What parts of the animal must be washed before burning?
15. LORD, in verse 13, is whom?
16. What does this offering being a sweet savour, let us know about the offering?
17. Where do we find the Scripture that says there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth?
18. What message should we receive about unclean gifts here?
19. In first John chapter 5 verse 8, what 3 things bear witness in earth?
20. When is the only time acceptable to bring a fowl for a burnt offering?
21. What is this fowl mentioned here symbolic of?
22. The Dove specifically symbolizes Whom?
23. Where should the thoughts of man be?
24. What does the blood being wrung out of the fowl show us about the crucifixion of Jesus?
25. What shadow of Jesus' crucifixion does the plucking of the feathers and throwing them at the foot of the altar show?
26. Why were the wings of the fowl spread open and placed on the wood?
27. Where are the Scriptures found that say this glorifies the Father and Jesus?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 2:1 " And when any will offer a meat offering unto the LORD, his offering shall be [of] fine flour; and he shall pour oil upon it, and put frankincense thereon:"

This "meat offering" really had no animal flesh in it. This offering accompanied the burnt offering. We must recognize right here from the beginning, the symbolic meaning of these elements. These elements above are the elements used in making bread. Jesus is the Bread of life. Notice these 2 following Scriptures which say that very thing. John 6:35 "And Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst." John 6:51 "I am the living bread which came down from heaven: if any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever: and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world." This statement, that this bread is His flesh, just might be the reason this offering is called the meat offering. Fine flour indicates that this is the best. We must not offer God second best. This oil here, symbolizes the Holy Spirit. Jesus was full to overflowing with the Spirit of God. Frankincense made a sweet odor before God. Frankincense was given Jesus at His birth, which recognized Him as the Bread and burnt offering. He was our atonement.

Leviticus 2:2 "And he shall bring it to Aaron's sons the priests: and he shall take thereout his handful of the flour thereof, and of the oil thereof, with all the frankincense thereof; and the priest shall burn the memorial of it upon the altar, [to be] an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the LORD:"

Notice, here, that the tithe of this flour, oil, and frankincense was not eaten by anyone, it was an offering to God. The rest of this was given to the priests, who are symbolic of the Christians. The Christians are to partake of this bread. This burning of a portion of this on the fire, is to glorify God. The remainder, which was given to the priests, shows the great sacrifice of Jesus' body on the cross for the Christians. Matthew 26:26 "And as they were eating, Jesus took bread, and blessed [it], and brake [it], and gave [it] to the disciples, and said, Take, eat; this is my body." You see the Bread was symbolic of Jesus' body. Jesus' sacrifice of His body, on the cross, glorified the Father and provided the Bread of life for the believers.

Leviticus 2:3 "And the remnant of the meat offering [shall be] Aaron's and his sons': [it is] a thing most holy of the offerings of the LORD made by fire."

These Bread remnants should be eaten by the minister {who Aaron represents} and the Christians {who the sons represent}. This is, perhaps, speaking of communion. Matthew 4:4 "But he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." Another meaning for this could very well be that, the minister and all Christians should partake of the Bread {Bible}. It is of utmost importance to study the Bible every day. We can not live without this spiritual food.

Leviticus 2:4 "And if thou bring an oblation of a meat offering baken in the oven, [it shall be] unleavened cakes of fine flour mingled with oil, or unleavened wafers anointed with oil."

The fact that this Bread {whether baken in an oven or served separately} must be without leaven, because leaven symbolizes sin. Jesus was without sin. In fact, He was Holy. This offering therefore must be Holy, and without leaven. The oil here, again, symbolizes the Spirit.

Leviticus 2:5 "And if thy oblation [be] a meat offering [baken] in a pan, it shall be [of] fine flour unleavened, mingled with oil."

It does not matter how this Bread is prepared, it must be without leaven. This just states over and over the importance of being without sin. This {mingled with oil} just means to be totally under the control of the Holy Spirit. This means that Jesus was the Son of the Spirit of God. Jesus did not have an earthly father, His Father was God the Spirit. The fine flour speaks of the evenness {balance} of His {JESUS'} character.

Leviticus 2:6 "Thou shalt part it in pieces, and pour oil thereon: it [is] a meat offering."

When Jesus served the bread and wine to the disciples, He broke it and then served it. Jesus' body was broken for you and me. This indicates that there is plenty to go around. Matthew 14:19 "And he commanded the multitude to sit down on the grass, and took the five loaves, and the two fishes, and looking up to heaven, he blessed, and brake, and gave the loaves to [his] disciples, and the disciples to the multitude." We see, in this Scripture from Matthew the abundance of this Bread. There were 12 baskets full left over. God fed the Israelites in the wilderness every day with this Bread. We studied in Exodus that the multitude on their way to the promised land were about 3 million. The Bread {Jesus} is sufficient for everyone. We must not just read the Bible, but let the Holy Spirit teach us the meaning. The Word {bread} must be consumed along with the Holy Spirit, to satisfy our needs.

Leviticus 2:7 "And if thy oblation [be] a meat offering [baken] in the frying pan, it shall be made [of] fine flour with oil."

Oblation means something brought near the altar, or a sacrificial present. The main thing to be learned in the verse above, I believe, is that, if you fry, it must be in oil not animal fat.

Leviticus 2:8 "And thou shalt bring the meat offering that is made of these things unto the LORD: and when it is presented unto the priest, he shall bring it unto the altar."

In this verse, we see the priest symbolizes our great High Priest Jesus Christ. To approach God, we must come to Jesus. Jesus opened the way to the Father for us, as the priest makes the offering for the person here. Jesus Christ is our only mediator.

Leviticus 2:9 "And the priest shall take from the meat offering a memorial thereof, and shall burn [it] upon the altar: [it is] an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the LORD."

This memorial {meat offering} speaks of the death of the body of Jesus Christ on the cross for us. In the very next verse, we will see the Bread, Jesus, feeding the living. The life of Christ is the living Bread. We Christians have life, because we partake of the Bread of life {Jesus Christ our Lord}. In this next verse, see ministers in the priest and Christians in the sons of the priest.

Leviticus 2:10 "And that which is left of the meat offering [shall be] Aaron's and his sons': [it is] a thing most holy of the offerings of the LORD made by fire."

Two very important things happened in Jesus' sacrifice on the cross. It glorified the Father {sweet savour}, and it brought life to all who would believe. This Bread, we have been looking at here, is symbolic of the body of Christ. All must eat of this Bread to have everlasting life. John 6:53 "Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you."

I have one question for you. Have you eaten of this living Bread?

Leviticus 4 Questions

1. What 3 elements made up this meat offering?
2. The meat offering accompanied what offering?
3. What do these 3 elements symbolize?
4. Who is the Bread of life?
5. Where are the 2 Scriptures found that call Jesus the Bread?
6. This offering is called a meat offering, why is it not called a bread offering?
7. We must offer God our _____ not our second _____.
8. The gift of frankincense at Jesus birth recognized Jesus as what?
9. The person bringing the meat offering to the tabernacle should turn it over to whom?
10. What was the offering of part of this on the fire called?
11. Who do the priests symbolize in this?
12. Why is a portion of this burned on the fire?
13. What did Jesus call the bread that He broke and gave the disciples when he fed them passover?
14. What were 2 of the things the sacrifice of Jesus' body on the cross did?
15. Who was the remnant of the meat offering given to?
16. Who does Aaron represent in verse 3?
17. Who do Aaron's sons represent?
18. Man shall not live by bread alone but by what?
19. How often should Christians study the Bible?
20. Christians cannot live without _____ food.
21. What does leaven represent?
22. Why must this Bread be unleavened?
23. What does it mean when it says mingled with oil?
24. When Jesus fed the multitude with the 5 loaves and 2 fishes, what did He do before He passed the bread?
25. How large was the multitude that was fed on the way to the promised land?
26. The Bread must be consumed along with what to satisfy the needs of the Christians?
27. What does oblation mean?
28. For the Christian to approach God, we must come to _____.
29. What does the memorial meat offering speak of?
30. The remainder speaks of what?
31. Who is the Bread of Life?
32. Who did the death of Jesus' body on the cross bring life to?
33. Quote John chapter 6 verse 53.
34. Have you eaten of this living Bread?

We have been studying about the meat offering just inside the tabernacle door. We have mentioned this several times before, but it is of no use at all to study the Old Testament, unless you can see Jesus. As we look at all the sacrifices and offerings, we will be able to see Jesus in them all. The meat offering actually contains the elements of Bread. We mentioned that, probably, the reason it is called the meat offering is that the Bread actually symbolizes the body of Jesus. Matthew 26:26 "And as they were eating, Jesus took bread, and blessed [it], and brake [it], and gave [it] to the disciples, and said, Take, eat; this is my body." Mark 14:22 "And as they did eat, Jesus took bread, and blessed, and brake [it], and gave to them, and said, Take, eat: this is my body." We can easily see that the Bread and Jesus' body are one and the same.

Let us continue with the study now by reading Leviticus 2:11 "No meat offering, which ye shall bring unto the LORD, shall be made with leaven: for ye shall burn no leaven, nor any honey, in any offering of the LORD made by fire."

We see, in the verse above, that leaven is not to be used in the meat offering. As we said before, leaven symbolizes sin. Jesus' body was free from sin. Jesus was the only person who ever lived upon the earth free from sin. In fact, He was holy. Sin is an abomination to God. To burn leaven on the altar would make a repulsive odor, not a sweet smelling savour. Honey, as well as leaven, is something to please the flesh, not the spirit of man. God will not accept worldly offerings. The things we do for God must not be for worldly fame. The offerings we make must be to please God alone.

Leviticus 2:12 "As for the oblation of the firstfruits, ye shall offer them unto the LORD: but they shall not be burnt on the altar for a sweet savour."

There is a great deal of difference between the meat offering and the firstfruits offering. The meat offering represents the sacrifice of the body of Jesus Christ on the cross. The firstfruits celebrate the resurrection of the Lord Jesus. You can easily see that first fruits is for man. It would be alright to use leaven and honey in firstfruits, since it is pleasing to man. I Corinthians 15:20 "But now is Christ risen from the dead, [and] become the firstfruits of them that slept." I Corinthians 15:23 "But every man in his own order: Christ the firstfruits; afterward they that are Christ's at his coming."

Leviticus 2:13 "And every oblation of thy meat offering shalt thou season with salt; neither shalt thou suffer the salt of the covenant of thy God to be lacking from thy meat offering: with all thine offerings thou shalt offer salt."

Salt is a preserver. Many times salt was used to confirm a covenant with God. I will give just one example of that practice here, when God made a covenant with David. II Chronicles 13:5 "Ought ye not to know that the LORD God of Israel gave the kingdom over Israel to David for ever, [even] to him and to his sons by a covenant of salt?" When salt was added to this offering, it showed that it was for all of eternity. The sacrifice that Jesus made for us on the cross was for all generations to come. It was the

ultimate sacrifice and there would be no need for any more sacrifices. Jesus called the believers the salt of the earth. Christians must be the preserver of all that is true and good. Matthew 5:13 "Ye are the salt of the earth: but if the salt have lost his savour, wherewith shall it be salted? it is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be trodden under foot of men." In this Scripture, above and in the 6th chapter of Hebrews, you can see how terrible it is for a Christian to go back into the world after confessing belief in Jesus. Salt keeps decay away, so it is a true preserver. Salt symbolizes incorruption. I could go on and on about the good references about salt, but we will get into more on it later.

Leviticus 2:14 "And if thou offer a meat offering of thy firstfruits unto the LORD, thou shalt offer for the meat offering of thy firstfruits green ears of corn dried by the fire, [even] corn beaten out of full ears."

This meat offering has one thing the other did not. This offering is from the first corn of the season. Even before providing for their own family, the first corn was given to God. This is truly giving the best and first to God. I have said so many times that God wants all of you. He must have 100%, or none at all. That is what I see in the first of the harvest being given to the Lord. Christians should practice firstfruits in their offerings to God. We give to God in anticipation of earnings. Others wait until they know what their earnings are and then give one tenth of that. Firstfruits is one thing that separates Christians from others. We Christians even worship on the first day of the week, instead of the last day of the week.

Leviticus 2:15 "And thou shalt put oil upon it, and lay frankincense thereon: it [is] a meat offering."

Jesus was not only born with the Holy Ghost as His Father, but was filled with the Spirit of God. The oil in these offerings shows the continuous presence of the Holy Spirit in the ministry of Jesus here on the earth. The frankincense, here and in all of the offerings, shows that God the Father is pleased with everything that Jesus did. All the actions of Jesus on the earth glorified the Father and were a sweet smell to God. This is the sweet smelling savour.

Leviticus 2:16 "And the priest shall burn the memorial of it, [part] of the beaten corn thereof, and [part] of the oil thereof, with all the frankincense thereof: [it is] an offering made by fire unto the LORD."

This portion of the offering that was burned on the fire was offered to God by the priest. It was completely burned up, not eaten by anyone. This beaten corn is symbolic of the beaten body of the Lord Jesus Christ. The oil is not just any oil, but the holy oil, symbolic of the Holy Spirit of God. The frankincense sends a sweet fragrance to God and it symbolizes that all glory goes to God. We see, in all of this, that we must totally commit ourselves to God. It is very important to do as Jesus did, and say with Jesus, not my will but thine Oh! LORD.

We have been looking at two offerings that go hand in hand. The meat offering and the firstfruits offering go together. We can see in this that the crucifixion would not be complete without the resurrection from the grave.

We must see in all of this that total commitment to God is the only thing pleasing to God. God must be first. We must dedicate all work that we might do to the glory of God.

The bread {Word of God} is the staff of life. Bread is not a pleasant food, but a food of necessity. The Bread {Jesus Christ} takes care of all our needs. It is by grace we are saved, not of our good works. The blood of Jesus Christ reconciles us to the Father. To sum this lesson up, we would say that we must serve a Holy God with clean hands and a pure heart, bringing gifts acceptable unto Him.

Leviticus 5 Questions

1. Where was the meat offering given?
2. If the Old Testament is to be useful to us, who must we see in it?
3. The meat offering actually contains the elements of what?
4. Why is it called the meat offering, if it contains no meat?
5. The Bread and Jesus' _____ are one and the same.
6. What 2 things were never to be part of the meat offering?
7. What does leaven symbolize?
8. What do honey and leaven have in common?
9. Why were honey and leaven acceptable in the firstfruits offering?
10. What did firstfruits symbolize?
11. What did the meat offering symbolize?
12. The firstfruits was for _____.
13. When does 1 Corinthians chapter 15 verse 23 tell us the Christians shall be resurrected?
14. Every oblation of the meat offering shall be seasoned with what?
15. What was used many times to confirm a covenant of God with man?
16. What Old Testament character did we give an example of sealing an agreement with salt?
17. How long was this agreement for?
18. How long was the sacrifice Jesus made on the cross good for?
19. In Matthew chapter 5 verse 13, what did Jesus call the believers?
20. What chapter in Hebrews tells of the terrible fate of those who turn away from salvation in Jesus and go back into the world?
21. Incorruption is symbolized by what?
22. What should Christians practice in their gifts to God?
23. Worshipping on the first day of the week practices what?
24. What shows the continuous presence of the Holy Spirit in these offerings?
25. What does the frankincense show about the Father in these offerings?
26. The memorial offering was eaten by whom?
27. Which 2 offerings go hand in hand?
28. The crucifixion of the Lord would not be complete without what?
29. All work that we might do must be dedicated to whom?
30. How could you sum up this lesson?

We will be looking at the Peace Offering in this lesson. The Hebrew name for the peace offering is [zebach shelamim], which meant sacrifice of peace offerings. This was a festive feast and was along with and after the burnt offering, meat offering, and firstfruits. This offering symbolizes the peace that comes through Jesus Christ after He has reconciled us to Father God. There is a peace that true Christians have, that is actually beyond the world's comprehension. Just the fact that we have no fear of death, sets us aside from the world. The believers have hope of the resurrection, as we said in a previous lesson. Peace offerings were a way of thanking God for His bountiful blessings.

We will begin now in Leviticus 3:1 "And if his oblation [be] a sacrifice of peace offering, if he offer [it] of the herd; whether [it be] a male or female, he shall offer it without blemish before the LORD."

We see that both males and females are acceptable in this offering. This peace offering does not relate to the physical body of Jesus Christ is why this is so. The peace of God comes to both male and female, when we receive Jesus as our Saviour. Take note that all offerings are to be without blemish. Of course, LORD here is Jehovah. Their herd consisted not only of cattle, but sheep, and goats, as well. This would mean then, that they could bring a bull, or cow, a he goat or a she goat, or a ram or a ewe.

Leviticus 3:2 "And he shall lay his hand upon the head of his offering, and kill it [at] the door of the tabernacle of the congregation: and Aaron's sons the priests shall sprinkle the blood upon the altar round about."

The peace offering, the burnt offering, the meat offering, and the firstfruits offering were all just inside the door of the tabernacle. This is like a brand new Christian who has just received the Lord Jesus as their Saviour. What overwhelming joy there is when one sinner comes to Christ. It calls for a celebration, and that is what the peace offering is all about. We see, again, the laying of the hand on the animal's head to show the transfer of the person's sin {symbolically} to the offering. Actually this offering will turn into a feast. The sons of Aaron and the one who offers will eat of this meat after it is properly prepared. We see, in this blood, that the Lord Jesus is the one who brings this peace. It is as if we are thanking Him for His sacrifice of His blood for us. Jesus made peace with God for us, He is our peace. Ephesians 2:14 "For he is our peace, who hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition [between us];"

Leviticus 3:3 "And he shall offer of the sacrifice of the peace offering an offering made by fire unto the LORD; the fat that covereth the inwards, and all the fat that [is] upon the inwards,"

This fat and the inwards that were burned on this bronze altar, were a sweet smelling savour unto the Lord. This offering to God recognized where the peace of God came from. This is like a prayer of thanksgiving from us to God. Remember, on this same altar, the covenant with God and His people had been sealed with the salt. There is plenty to rejoice about. Since we are looking at types and shadows, we can see the Lord's supper with the apostles shadowed in this peace offering. Notice, in the next few verses that the

priests partake of the food from this offering. The priests symbolize Jesus' followers then and now.

Leviticus 3:4 "And the two kidneys, and the fat that [is] on them, which [is] by the flanks, and the caul above the liver, with the kidneys, it shall he take away."

We see in this that the portion to be burned is the kidney and all of the fat. This is to be burned as a sweet savour to the Lord. Later on in this same chapter the people are told to not eat fat or blood, that they belong to God. One of the terrible practices of Satan worshippers today is the drinking of blood. This would be a horrible abomination to God.

Leviticus 3:5 "And Aaron's sons shall burn it on the altar upon the burnt sacrifice, which [is] upon the wood that [is] on the fire: [it is] an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the LORD."

This is to be burned on the brazen altar. The priests, the sons of Aaron, were to do the burning. Remember one more time that the priests symbolize the Christians. This shows us that in our thanksgiving to God, we should also give offerings to His work.

Leviticus 3:6 "And if his offering for a sacrifice of peace offering unto the LORD [be] of the flock; male or female, he shall offer it without blemish."

We notice, again, here that there is provision made for those who are too poor to bring a specific offering. This just shows me that regardless of how poor you are, you are not exempt from giving. God allows those who have less to give less, but He does not exempt them from giving. Since this is still the peace offering and does not typify the body of Jesus, a male or female can be given. This still must be a first class offering, not any damaged goods.

Leviticus 3:7 "If he offer a lamb for his offering, then shall he offer it before the LORD."

This is just going into more detail about each of the offerings. In fact, this was included in verse 1 when male or female of the herd were mentioned.

Leviticus 3:8 "And he shall lay his hand upon the head of his offering, and kill it before the tabernacle of the congregation: and Aaron's sons shall sprinkle the blood thereof round about upon the altar." We discussed earlier, that the laying the hand over on the animal's head was as if this animal represented the offerer before God. This offering of thanksgiving to the Lord should not be a private affair. When we are praising God, we should not be ashamed to do it in front of others. We should tell the world that God has blessed us. The person offering the lamb should not touch the altar. The sons of Aaron will place the meat to be burned and sprinkle the blood, as well.

Leviticus 3:9 "And he shall offer of the sacrifice of the peace offering an offering made by fire unto the LORD; the fat thereof, [and] the whole rump, it shall he take off hard by the backbone; and the fat that covereth the inwards, and all the fat that [is] upon the inwards,"

Rump here means the fat tail of an oriental sheep. All fat was to be burned in all of these offerings. The only reason I can see this mentioned separately here, is, that most of the other animals did not have these fat tails. The reason this fat is mentioned so many times is that God wants to impress upon them the importance of not eating fat. The fat belonged to God. I say, again, all fat was to be burned as a sweet savour to the Lord.

We need to go over a few things in this lesson one more time, so that we will not forget them. The peace offering was to be offered on the bronze altar just inside the door of the tabernacle of the congregation. The offerer was, to kill the animal. The offerer was to place his hand upon the animals head while he was killing it to show that the animal represented the offerer. For the peace offering, the animal could be male or female. This was a thank offering and did not shadow the very body of Christ. This thank offering was shared by the person offering it and the priests, after the fat and blood and the inward parts were offered to God. The part offered to God must be burned upon the burnt altar.

Hebrews 6 Questions

1. Which offering does this lesson deal with?
2. What is the Hebrew name for the peace offering?
3. What does it mean?
4. What other offerings were made on the same altar?
5. Christians have no fear of _____.
6. What hope do the Christians have that the world does not have?
7. What animal could be offered in the peace offering?
8. What must be the condition of the animal offered?
9. What animals did their herds consist of?
10. Where was the person to kill the animal?
11. Who was to sprinkle the blood upon the altar?
12. What overwhelming joy there is when one _____ comes to _____.
13. Who will be allowed to eat of this meat after it is properly prepared?
14. Where do we find the Scripture that says He is our peace?
15. What part of this offering was to be burned upon the fire, an offering to God?
16. This peace offering is like a prayer of _____.
17. What had the covenant of God been sealed with?
18. What 2 things are not to be eaten, because they belong to God?
19. What is one of the terrible practices in the church of Satan today?
20. Do the poor have to sacrifice? Explain.
21. Should the offering of praise be made privately or publicly?
22. What does rump mean in verse 9?
23. Why is the fat mentioned over and over?
24. Name at least 4 things we repeated about this offering at the end of the lesson.

We need to review just a moment the past lesson, so we can find a place to start with this one. We are examining the peace offerings. This is an offering of thanksgiving. This offering can be either a male or female of the herd. All of the fat is to be burned on the bronze altar as a sweet smelling savour to the Lord. The blood belongs to God as well and must be sprinkled on the altar by the priests. We discovered in the last lesson that the tail {rump} of the sheep must also be offered to God, because it was fat.

Now let us begin in Leviticus 3:10 "And the two kidneys, and the fat that [is] upon them, which [is] by the flanks, and the caul above the liver, with the kidneys, it shall he take away."

This is a very important lesson here to be learned about the fat. Perhaps, it is telling us that we should watch our diet and not let our flesh cause us to be a glutton. We have spoken before about Satan worshippers partaking of blood. Perhaps, the spiritual meaning of believers not partaking of blood means that we should be peacemakers and not warmongers. We should be interested in saving life, not in destroying life. It is interesting to me that the priests, the person who brings the offering, and God are all to partake of this offering. To me this indicates fellowship of the believer with God: if you will, in the breaking of bread {sharing a meal}.

Leviticus 3:11 "And the priest shall burn it upon the altar: [it is] the food of the offering made by fire unto the LORD."

The fact that God's part of the offering was completely burned up, shows His consumption of His part of the feast.

Leviticus 3:12 And if his offering [be] a goat, then he shall offer it before the LORD.

This is an interesting thing to have as an offering. Even to associate the Lord Jesus with a goat almost seems sacriligious. But remember, this offering does not foreshadow the flesh of Jesus. This shadow of Jesus in this goat, perhaps, has to do with the fact that this goat gave his life so that the rest of the flock would be spared. Jesus gave His life that all others might be saved. Even though the flesh of Jesus is not foreshadowed in the peace offering, Jesus is foreshadowed as Saviour. John 11:50 "Nor consider that it is expedient for us, that one man should die for the people, and that the whole nation perish not." John 18:14 "Now Caiaphas was he, which gave counsel to the Jews, that it was expedient that one man should die for the people." It had been taught from the beginning that one should die for the people. In this, only this goat that was chosen from the flock to die that the others might live, foreshadows Jesus' dying that all who would believe might live.

Leviticus 3:13 "And he shall lay his hand upon the head of it, and kill it before the tabernacle of the congregation: and the sons of Aaron shall sprinkle the blood thereof upon the altar round about."

On the goat, as well, we see the person offering, laying his hand upon the goat to make the goat's blood represent him before God. Had the goat's blood or these other animal's blood not been shed, then the blood of the person would have been required. The blood of the animal was in place of the blood of the person. All of this was preparing the way for mankind to believe that Jesus represented each of us to God: and more than that, it was acceptable to God. One of the most vivid examples of this, was when Abraham took his son Isaac to the mount to sacrifice him and God stayed his hand and provided a substitute. Genesis 22:13 "And Abraham lifted up his eyes, and looked, and behold behind [him] a ram caught in a thicket by his horns: and Abraham went and took the ram, and offered him up for a burnt offering in the stead of his son."

Leviticus 3:14 "And he shall offer thereof his offering, [even] an offering made by fire unto the LORD; the fat that covereth the inwards, and all the fat that [is] upon the inwards,"

We covered this in a previous lesson, but God thought enough of it to repeat it, so we must look at it again to drive the lesson home. We see repeated over and over that the fat belongs to God. It is not enough that the fat was not to be eaten, but it was to be burned on the altar. The odor of the fat burning was a sweet savour to the LORD [Jehovah}. The first mention of fat being offered to the Lord was when Abel offered to the Lord. Genesis 4:4 "And Abel, he also brought of the firstlings of his flock and of the fat thereof. And the LORD had respect unto Abel and to his offering:"

Leviticus 3:15 "And the two kidneys, and the fat that [is] upon them, which [is] by the flanks, and the caul above the liver, with the kidneys, it shall he take away."

The parts that God required would not be what any of us would regard as the choice part of the meat. Perhaps, the training that these Hebrews gave their children passed down to our customs today. The spiritual lesson that I see in this is that God wants the inner man. To truly be a follower of the Lord, we must give Him our innermost being.

Leviticus 3:16 "And the priest shall burn them upon the altar: [it is] the food of the offering made by fire for a sweet savour: all the fat [is] the LORD'S."

We see in this Scripture that these items burned on the altar, are food for God. This bears out what we said about God, the priests, and the offerer all sharing in the food this animal provides.

Leviticus 3:17 "[It shall be] a perpetual statute for your generations throughout all your dwellings, that ye eat neither fat nor blood."

The word perpetual, in the verse above, means everlasting, eternal and beginning of the world+ without end. Statute here means custom, manner, ordinance, and site. This leaves no doubt that this request from God is still in effect today. God's people are never to eat fat or blood.

Leviticus 7 Questions

1. The peace offering is what kind of offering?
2. What was to be done with all of the fat?
3. Who would sprinkle the blood on the altar?
4. Why was the rump of the sheep to be burned?
5. What sometimes causes us to be a glutton?
6. Who was to partake of this offering?
7. What shows that God consumed His part of this offering?
8. What unlikely animal foreshadows Jesus ?
9. What does John chapter 11 verse 50 tell us about this offering?
10. Who gave council to the Jews that one should die for the people?
11. Where should this animal be killed?
12. What was the offerer to do before killing the animal?
13. What would the blood of this Goat do for the offerer?
14. In Genesis who did God provide a substitute for to keep him from sacrificing his son?
15. What was the substitute God provided?
16. What was all of this preparing mankind to believe?
17. Where was the first mention in the Bible of the fat of the animal being offered to God?
18. What is the spiritual message in the fact that God wanted the innards of the animal?
19. What tells us that this is food for God?
20. What does the word perpetual mean?
21. What does the word statute mean?
22. Are we to keep these ordinances today?

In this lesson we will begin the study of the sin offering. Leviticus 4:1 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,"

It is important to remember that the people had been so frightened by the voice of God, that they had asked Moses to talk to God for them. We see, here, that Moses is receiving the message from God for the people, as well as for himself.

Leviticus 4:2 "Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, If a soul shall sin through ignorance against any of the commandments of the LORD [concerning things] which ought not to be done, and shall do against any of them:"

This statement tells us a great deal about sin. What you and I classify as sin, is not the only sin. God has a much higher standard about sin. Sins of ignorance happen many times with a brand new Christian. One of the things that quickly comes to mind in the discussion of sin is the Ten Commandments. When Jesus was speaking to the young man who wanted to know what he must do to be saved, the young man said he had kept the Ten Commandments from his youth. Jesus was pleased with the response, but He said, One thing you lack. You can easily see that just keeping the Ten Commandments is not enough. God looks upon the heart. Man must operate with a clear conscience and a pure heart. Jesus also said, If you look upon a woman to lust, you have committed adultery in your heart. With God {not man} just the desire in your heart to sin is sin. We will see over 600 ordinances in these next lessons. It is not humanly possible to keep up with all of them on a daily basis; and yet, if one is not properly done, it is sin. Somehow, there had to be a way out of all this, and that is what this lesson is all about.

Leviticus 4:3 "If the priest that is anointed do sin according to the sin of the people; then let him bring for his sin, which he hath sinned, a young bullock without blemish unto the LORD for a sin offering."

We see in this that, the priest was a flesh and blood human being and he made mistakes, too. This is not just any priest, this is speaking of the high priest, because it says the priest that was anointed. This appears that he might have even been bringing a message to the people that would cause them to sin. At any rate, his sin was associated with their sin: {sin according to the sin of the people}. A minister who sins, not only hurts himself, but the whole congregation. If you notice the offerings as we go along, you will note that the offering the anointed priest made was of greater value than the others. Jesus explains this very well when He said the following from Luke 12:48 "But he that knew not, and did commit things worthy of stripes, shall be beaten with few [stripes]. For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required: and to whom men have committed much, of him they will ask the more." You see, the priest should know better than the people, so his offering should be more. We look at the statement {young bullock without blemish} so casually. This was serious business. This bullock must be the very best of the herd. This must be a male animal, it must not have any broken bones, it must be young enough not to have been with a cow. We could go on and on, because everything about this animal had to be perfect. This bullock was a shadow type of Jesus Christ's body.

Leviticus 4:4 "And he shall bring the bullock unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation before the LORD; and shall lay his hand upon the bullock's head, and kill the bullock before the LORD."

The only place of forgiveness for sin, is before the LORD, So he killed the animal before the LORD. Here, again, we see the sin transferred to the bullock when he laid his hand upon the head of the animal. This, of course, is a type and shadow of Jesus, the head of the body of Christ, taking the sin of all who would believe upon His body on the cross. We could say that our sin was on His head. Sin must die. The bullock was killed, the body of Jesus, also, died. The wages of sin is death. Death of the substitute in both cases paid the price for the sinner. The difference, we have mentioned so many times, is that the animal's blood could not do away with sin, it could only cover it. Jesus' blood abolished sin, for all who will believe. I John 1:7 "But if we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin."

Leviticus 4:5 "And the priest that is anointed shall take of the bullock's blood, and bring it to the tabernacle of the congregation:"

As we said, the priest that is anointed is the high priest. Only the high priest must dare go into the Holiest place.

Leviticus 4:6 "And the priest shall dip his finger in the blood, and sprinkle of the blood seven times before the LORD, before the veil of the sanctuary."

The number 7, as we have mentioned before, means spiritually complete. This sprinkling of the blood seven times then, shows that the blood is the reconciling factor, and the work is complete in it. This veil, of course, is the veil which separates the holy place and the Holy of Holies. Inside the veil is a type and shadow of heaven and the throne of God.

Leviticus 4:7 "And the priest shall put [some] of the blood upon the horns of the altar of sweet incense before the LORD, which [is] in the tabernacle of the congregation; and shall pour all the blood of the bullock at the bottom of the altar of the burnt offering, which [is at] the door of the tabernacle of the congregation."

To put the blood on the horns of the altar, symbolized that the power is in the blood. We know that all through these studies we have recognized that the symbolic meaning of the horns is strength and power. The smoke that rises from the altar of incense is symbolic of the prayers of the saints. The power of the prayers that we send heavenward is in the shed blood of the LORD JESUS CHRIST. When we pray, we are to pray in His name and by the power of His blood. The remainder of the blood was poured out at the foot of the bronze altar where the burnt offering was made. This blood would be absorbed by the earth. Jesus shed His blood for the whole earth.

Leviticus 4:8 "And he shall take off from it all the fat of the bullock for the sin offering; the fat that covereth the inwards, and all the fat that [is] upon the inwards," Leviticus 4:9 "And the two kidneys, and the fat that [is] upon them, which [is] by the flanks, and the caul above the liver, with the kidneys, it shall he take away," Leviticus 4:10 "As it was taken

off from the bullock of the sacrifice of peace offerings: and the priest shall burn them upon the altar of the burnt offering."

I dare not separate these 3 verses. They are so tied together in the type and shadow they show us of Jesus. I have said so many times, that the body of Jesus was just a house for Jesus while He was on this earth dealing with mankind. The Spirit within that body was God. The Word of God took on the form of flesh and dwelt among us. He was Emmanuel {God with us}. The body was as all men who walked the earth. That is why He was born of woman; so that He might relate to all of us who are in flesh. Jesus took on the form of flesh that He might purchase His creation with His blood. To truly understand what I am saying here we must read John chapter one over and over. I will quote a few Scriptures that prove beyond a shadow of doubt that we are His creation. John 1:1 "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." John 1:2 "The same was in the beginning with God." John 1:3 "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." John 1:14 "And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth." It was important for Him to take on the flesh, that He might be tempted in all areas we are tempted in, and yet He was without sin.

Notice in the verses from Leviticus above, that it was not the inner being that God was displeased with. You see, that which was inside the flesh of Jesus never stopped pleasing God. When Jesus took on the sin of the world, He took the sin upon His body, not into His body. The body of Jesus Christ died upon the cross, not the Spirit within that body. Jesus commanded His Spirit to leave the body and go to the throne of God. Luke 23:46 "And when Jesus had cried with a loud voice, he said, Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit: and having said thus, he gave up the ghost." You see, just as the offering of the bullock was divided here, so was the body and Spirit of Jesus at death. The bullock's insides are burned as a sweet smelling savour to God in the tabernacle, and the body is carried outside the city wall to be burned. There is a separation of the Spirit and body of Jesus here at the crucifixion. God turned away from the sin on Jesus' body; He did not turn His head from His Son within that body. On Him was laid the iniquities of us all.

Leviticus 8 Questions

1. How were these instructions passed to the people?
2. Why had they asked Moses to intercede for them with God?
3. What kind of sin is verse 2 speaking of?
4. When a person thinks of the sins they should not commit, what immediately comes to mind?
5. What does God look on to see if you are sinning?
6. Jesus said a man who looks upon a woman to lust has committed what sin?
7. How many ordinances will we get into in Leviticus?
8. How do we know the priest in verse 3 is the high priest?
9. What should this priest bring for sacrifice for his sin?
10. What were some of the qualifications of this animal supposed to be?
11. What was the name of this offering?
12. What happens many times when the minister sins?
13. What do we learn from Luke chapter 12 verse 48?
14. Who was the bullock a type and shadow of?
15. Where should the bullock be killed?
16. Our sin was upon the head of _____.
17. What does 1 John chapter 1 verse 7 teach us about Jesus?
18. Who is the only one who would dare to go into the holy of holies?
19. How many times was the blood sprinkled before the Lord?
20. What does that number symbolize?
21. What is, inside the veil, a type and shadow of?
22. Why was some of the blood put upon the horns of the altar?
23. What does the smoke that rises from the altar of incense symbolize?
24. What did the remainder of the blood being poured at the foot of the bronze altar indicate?
25. The _____ took on the form of flesh and dwelt among us.
26. Why is it so important to read the first chapter of John over and over?
27. What actually died upon the cross?
28. Where do we find the Scripture that explains that Jesus commanded His Spirit to leave His body and go to the Father?
29. What of the bullock offered was a sweet smelling savour to God?
30. What does that have to do with Jesus?
31. What happens to the flesh of the bullock?
32. When God turned away from Jesus on the cross, what was He really turning away from?

In the previous lesson, we have been looking at the sin offering. This is a very important offering. The flesh offered in this offering is a shadow of the flesh of Jesus Christ. We noted in the last lesson, how Jesus took the sin of all the world upon His body on the cross at Calvary. Though His flesh became sin, that sin might die on the cross, the Spirit within that body was God the Son.

We will pick up now in Leviticus 4:11 "And the skin of the bullock, and all his flesh, with his head, and with his legs, and his inwards, and his dung," Leviticus 4:12 "Even the whole bullock shall he carry forth without the camp unto a clean place, where the ashes are poured out, and burn him on the wood with fire: where the ashes are poured out shall he be burnt."

We must remember, here, that this is the sin offering. This animal's flesh is accursed, because it took the sin on its body. Galatians 3:13 "Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us: for it is written, Cursed [is] every one that hangeth on a tree:" The flesh of the Lord Jesus Christ took upon it the curse that belonged to us. This flesh which represented the sin of the whole world, must die. It is strange that all the time it was accursed it was, also, holy. The flesh of Jesus was holy, yet He took our curse upon His body, that we might receive His righteousness. I Peter 2:24 "Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree, that we, being dead to sins, should live unto righteousness: by whose stripes ye were healed."

Leviticus 4:13 "And if the whole congregation of Israel sin through ignorance, and the thing be hid from the eyes of the assembly, and they have done [somewhat against] any of the commandments of the LORD [concerning things] which should not be done, and are guilty;" Leviticus 4:14 "When the sin, which they have sinned against it, is known, then the congregation shall offer a young bullock for the sin, and bring him before the tabernacle of the congregation."

The first thing we must note here, is that the offering for sin for the whole congregation is no more than the offering just the priest had to offer for his sin. This tells me, again, how much more severe is the punishment for those who sin with full knowledge.

I believe a message that we must see in this pertains to our day, as well. We have allowed materialism to become a god for us. Our people are not speaking up against the filth that is on the television and in the movie houses. Many things are being done in the name of art and are being accepted by Christians, even inside the church. We could say then, that we are sinning by omission. We should stand up against these things, if we are to be found not guilty in God's sight. The very same things that God found wrong in Leviticus are still wrong in His sight. Have we forgotten that we serve a holy God? We must repent; as a country and as believers in Christ. II Chronicles 7:14 "If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land." America, and most of the known world, have wandered away from God. Come back to Him now while there is still time. Read your Bible, and find out what God's plan for your life is. So much is being done in the

church today in the name of art. Re-examine your stand on these things. Judgment begins in the house of God. I Peter 4:17 "For the time [is come] that judgment must begin at the house of God: and if [it] first [begin] at us, what shall the end [be] of them that obey not the gospel of God?" Are we showing enough respect for a holy God?

Leviticus 4:15 "And the elders of the congregation shall lay their hands upon the head of the bullock before the LORD: and the bullock shall be killed before the LORD."

These elders, here, are twelve men who have been chosen to represent the whole group. Twelve, you remember from a previous lesson is the number which represents the whole; such as the 12 apostles. They were all to lay their hands upon the head of the bullock, thereby transferring the sins of all the people on the bullock.

Leviticus 4:16 "And the priest that is anointed shall bring of the bullock's blood to the tabernacle of the congregation:"

We have mentioned, before, that the priest that is anointed, is the high priest in authority at present.

Leviticus 4:17 "And the priest shall dip his finger [in some] of the blood, and sprinkle [it] seven times before the LORD, [even] before the veil." Leviticus 4:18 "And he shall put [some] of the blood upon the horns of the altar which [is] before the LORD, that [is] in the tabernacle of the congregation, and shall pour out all the blood at the bottom of the altar of the burnt offering, which [is at] the door of the tabernacle of the congregation."

We touched on all of this when we dealt with the sin offering for the priest. We see that the offering for sin does not vary. We will touch again on one or two points here. The high priest first offered for himself, but then he offers for the congregation. Remember 7 means spiritually complete. We, also, know that the symbolic meaning of putting the blood on the horns is {power in the blood}. The blood being poured out at the foot of the altar shows this blood is for all the earth, for whosoever will accept it as their sacrifice.

Leviticus 4:19 "And he shall take all his fat from him, and burn [it] upon the altar."

This fat, being burned, made a sweet savour to God. We remember this represents the fact that Jesus glorified the Father in the crucifixion. Jesus was obedient to the Father even unto death.

Leviticus 4:20 "And he shall do with the bullock as he did with the bullock for a sin offering, so shall he do with this: and the priest shall make an atonement for them, and it shall be forgiven them." Leviticus 4:21 "And he shall carry forth the bullock without the camp, and burn him as he burned the first bullock: it [is] a sin offering for the congregation."

Let us never forget, that this sin offering, is a type and shadow of what Jesus did for us on the cross. {One for all}, had been taught even in the Old Testament. We will see from the following Scripture that the Jews had been taught from the beginning, that one should die for all. John 11:49

"And one of them, [named] Caiaphas, being the high priest that same year, said unto them, Ye know nothing at all," John 11:50 "Nor consider that it is expedient for us, that one man should die for the people, and that the whole nation perish not." Just as in the Scripture, one should die that the whole congregation might live. We know that the Jews gave several reasons why Jesus was not to be crucified inside the city wall, but the real reason, which they were apparently unaware of, was the fact that He was the sin offering and had to fulfill every aspect of that offering.

Leviticus 9 Questions

1. The flesh in the sin offering symbolizes what?
2. Jesus for a moment on the cross, became what for us?
3. What was the Spirit within that body of Jesus?
4. Where was the flesh of this bullock to be burned?
5. This animal's flesh is _____, because it took the sin on its body.
6. Galatians chapter 3 verse 13 tells us that Christ redeemed us from what?
7. We being _____ to sins, should live unto _____.
8. By whose stripes are we healed?
9. What are some of the conditions of the sin in verses 13 and 14?
10. What is our society allowing to become a god?
11. Perhaps, the sins we are committing are not what we are doing as much as what they are _____.
12. Quote 2 Chronicles chapter 7 verse 14?
13. What does the author believe is the answer for all people?
14. Where does judgment begin?
15. What shall the end be for those who obey not the gospel?
16. Who lays their hands upon the offering for the congregation?
17. Why were there twelve instead of some other number?
18. Who brings the bullock's blood to the holy place?
19. How many times does he sprinkle the blood before the Lord?
20. What does the putting of the blood on the horns symbolize?
21. Why did he pour the left-over blood at the foot of the altar?
22. What does the burning of the fat do?
23. What is the sin offering, here?
24. What was the name of the high priest who said that it was expedient for one to die for all?
25. What was the real reason that Jesus was crucified outside the city wall?

We have been looking at the sin offering in the last few lessons. We saw that the sin offering for the priest was the same offering as the offering for the whole church. In this lesson we will look at the sin offering of a ruler, and the sin offering of the common people. We could relate this to our governors, mayors, senators, representatives, or even the president. We will find that their offering is different. Perhaps this is because the ruler affects the lives of all the people he represents. A good ruler will carry out the will of God, while he is in office. We find most politicians not seeking God's will, but the will of those who put him in office. Little do they realize that the powers that be, are there because God put them there, not the people.

Now let us begin in Leviticus 4:22 "When a ruler hath sinned, and done [somewhat] through ignorance [against] any of the commandments of the LORD his God [concerning things] which should not be done, and is guilty;"

In this verse above, we see that this ruler believed in God; {the Lord his God}. We must, also, see that this is not a deliberate sin, but a sin through ignorance. The third thing we must see is that he really did sin and he is guilty.

Leviticus 4:23 "Or if his sin, wherein he hath sinned, come to his knowledge; he shall bring his offering, a kid of the goats, a male without blemish:"

When I see a goat, it reminds me of the separation of the sheep and goats in heaven. Perhaps, the offering of this goat here tells us that the ruler is a ruler in worldly things, not so much the spiritual things. He is possibly not of the sheepfold. The sheep follow the great Shepherd Jesus Christ. This above is a male goat which has horns. The horns, of course denote strength. A goat's horns would denote world power. We see that, possibly, this is a sin against the world and not of the congregation.

Leviticus 4:24 "And he shall lay his hand upon the head of the goat, and kill it in the place where they kill the burnt offering before the LORD: it [is] a sin offering."

We see that the goat is to be killed just inside the tabernacle of the congregation at the bronze altar. This ruler, even though he rules in things of the world, is still answerable to God for the way he governs. There is no one on this earth, who does not have to answer to a higher power. The most powerful king in all the world has to answer to God for his actions. This sin offering then is, possibly, for his sins in regard to the way he governs.

Leviticus 4:25 "And the priest shall take of the blood of the sin offering with his finger, and put [it] upon the horns of the altar of burnt offering, and shall pour out his blood at the bottom of the altar of burnt offering."

One of the most apparent differences in this offering is that the blood is not carried into the presence of God, as the other 2 were. I see in this, that this is a worldly matter, not a heavenly matter. We see in the other

offerings that the blood was taken to the veil of separation and sprinkled 7 times before the Lord. This was to make mankind able to go into the presence of the Father. This is not done in this instance. The blood is applied to the horns where the burnt offering is made. This, then, would indicate that this offering is for the outer court. Blood on the horns indicates the power of this ruler, in dealing with the people, is ordained of God. This was not for man to go to heaven, but had to do with this earth. I cannot help but think that this has to do with the thousand year reign of Jesus Christ on the earth. He will reign as King of kings and Lord of lords, here on the earth for 1000 years. Revelation 17:14 "These shall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them: for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings: and they that are with him [are] called, and chosen, and faithful." Revelation 19:16 And he hath on [his] vesture and on his thigh a name written," KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS." Revelation 20:6 "Blessed and holy [is] he that hath part in the first resurrection: on such the second death hath no power, but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with him a thousand years."

Leviticus 4:25 "And the priest shall take of the blood of the sin offering with his finger, and put [it] upon the horns of the altar of burnt offering, and shall pour out his blood at the bottom of the altar of burnt offering."

Without the shedding of blood, there is no remission of sin. We see the blood not only applied on the horns of the altar, but poured out at the base of the altar on the ground. We still see the substitute of the goat's blood for the sin of the ruler. Jesus shed His blood for the whole earth. We see this in the blood being poured out at the foot of the altar and being absorbed in the earth. Horns denote strength, and we see by this that the strength here is from God.

Leviticus 4:26 "And he shall burn all his fat upon the altar, as the fat of the sacrifice of peace offerings: and the priest shall make an atonement for him as concerning his sin, and it shall be forgiven him."

This fat burned, is a sweet savour to God. We see that this offering is accepted by God. We know that this offering does not open the veil into the most holy place, as in the other offering. It appears that this offering is for blessings of this earth, since the blood was not sprinkled 7 times before the veil. God accepts this offering and the one who offered is forgiven. Blessings from God can be two-fold. The right hand blessing was always a spiritual blessing and was really a promise of eternal life in heaven. The left hand blessing was a blessing for the earth. The patriarchs blessed their children and grandchildren in this manner. Possibly, the two sons of Abraham, Isaac and Ishmael were the best example of this. Isaac was known as the son of the spirit and Ishmael was the son of the flesh. Both were blessed, but Isaac's blessing was for all generations of believers in the Spirit. Ishmael's blessings were just for the earth.

Leviticus 4:27 "And if any one of the common people sin through ignorance, while he doeth [somewhat against] any of the commandments of the LORD [concerning things] which ought not to be done, and be guilty;"

Common, in the Scripture above, means country, earth, grounds, world, or wilderness. This seems strange, but it gives meaning to this Scripture. The people mentioned in the Scripture above then would be earthly people.

They are Israelites, however, since these are Israel's descendents who left Egypt headed for the promised land. We might think of these, in our day, of people who say they are Christians, but really are not interested in God's purpose for life. They are caught up in the world so much that their belief in Christ is secondary to them. They would not find it necessary to study God's Word, or to get personally involved in His work. It would be real easy for them to sin without knowing they were sinning, since they had not studied the Bible very much.

Leviticus 4:28 "Or if his sin, which he hath sinned, come to his knowledge: then he shall bring his offering, a kid of the goats, a female without blemish, for his sin which he hath sinned."

Notice, in these sin offerings, how the priest was required to bring the most offering. Then notice the congregation, who knew the will of God was required to bring the next best offering. The ruler brought a lesser gift than the priest, and now the common people brought an even lesser offering. The ruler's offering had to be more, because his sin affected more people than just the common people. A female animal had less strength than a male animal, and would therefore be correct to bring in this instance, since the ruler was stronger than the common people. Regardless of how poor a person was, he still must bring an offering to the Lord. The shedding of blood was required for a sin offering always. Even though this goat is a female, the shed blood of this animal cleansing from sin still shadowed the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ. It is not necessary for a shadow to be the exact same as the one it shadowed. It must just remind us of the one being shadowed. Notice, also, that even this lesser offering must be without blemish.

Leviticus 4:29 "And he shall lay his hand upon the head of the sin offering, and slay the sin offering in the place of the burnt offering."

We see, one more time, the transfer of the sin to the animal, by the laying of the hand upon its head. The shed blood is the price to be paid for the sin of the person.

Leviticus 4:30 "And the priest shall take of the blood thereof with his finger, and put [it] upon the horns of the altar of burnt offering, and shall pour out all the blood thereof at the bottom of the altar."

This is the same as the offering for the ruler. The power is in the blood.

Leviticus 4:31 "And he shall take away all the fat thereof, as the fat is taken away from off the sacrifice of peace offerings; and the priest shall burn [it] upon the altar for a sweet savour unto the LORD; and the priest shall make an atonement for him, and it shall be forgiven him."

This offering, again, is the same as the offering for the ruler. God accepts this fat burned as a sweet savour to God.

Leviticus 4:32 "And if he bring a lamb for a sin offering, he shall bring it a female without blemish."

This, again, is just showing that these common people were not required to bring as valuable a gift as was required for the ruler. We, also, can

look and see that there were fewer restrictions on the common people, than on the ruler. To rule requires self denial and a stricter way of life than for the common people.

Leviticus 4:33 "And he shall lay his hand upon the head of the sin offering, and slay it for a sin offering in the place where they kill the burnt offering." Leviticus 4:34 "And the priest shall take of the blood of the sin offering with his finger, and put [it] upon the horns of the altar of burnt offering, and shall pour out all the blood thereof at the bottom of the altar:" Leviticus 4:35 "And he shall take away all the fat thereof, as the fat of the lamb is taken away from the sacrifice of the peace offerings; and the priest shall burn them upon the altar, according to the offerings made by fire unto the LORD: and the priest shall make an atonement for his sin that he hath committed, and it shall be forgiven him."

In each of these verses about the offerings of the common people, the offering is the same, except a female goat or sheep could be offered, whereas for the ruler, it must be a male goat. We do not see instructions in this to take the animal outside of town to burn the meat, as we did in the case of the congregation's and the priest's offering.

Leviticus 10 Questions

1. How did the sin offering for the priest differ from the sin offering for the congregation?
2. Describe a good ruler.
3. Who in our society today could we relate the ruler to?
4. Who do most politicians today try to please?
5. In verse 22, what tells us that this ruler believes in God?
6. His sin must not be a deliberate sin, but a sin of _____.
7. He has not been falsely accused, he is _____.
8. What is the sin offering the ruler should bring?
9. What does the author believe shows that his rule is a worldly rule?
10. Horns denote what?
11. A goat's horns then would denote what?
12. Are rulers in high authority exempt from worshipping God?
13. Where does the priest put the blood of the animal? 2 places
14. What is one of the most apparent differences with this offering and the offering of the priest and the congregation?
15. Blood on the horns indicate that this ruler's power comes from where?
16. How many years will Jesus reign on the earth?
17. What will be His title then, when He comes to reign?
18. Who are the blessed and holy in verse 6 of Revelation chapter 20?
19. Without the shedding of _____, there is no remission of sin.
20. What was to be burned on the altar of the sin offering of the ruler?
21. What kind of blessing was the right hand blessing?
22. What kind of blessing was the left hand blessing?
23. In the Old Testament, what 2 sons were a good example of the right and left hand blessing?
24. What does the word, common, mean in Leviticus chapter 4 verse 27?
25. How can we relate the common people here and the people of our day?
26. What was the offering the common people could bring?
27. How is it permissible for this female goat's blood to shadow the blood of Jesus?
28. What is done by the person offering the goat that shows the transfer of the person's sin to the goat?
29. Who was to put the blood of the animal on the horns of the altar?
30. For the common people, what type of lamb was permissible to bring?
31. What instructions had been omitted in the sin offering for the ruler and common people that had been included in the sin offering for the priest and the congregation?

We have been studying in the last lessons, sins of ignorance, now we will get into another type of sin and the offerings made for them. We will begin now in Leviticus 5:1 "And if a soul sin, and hear the voice of swearing, and [is] a witness, whether he hath seen or known [of it]; if he do not utter [it], then he shall bear his iniquity."

This lesson will deal more specifically with sin than the last few lessons. The Scripture above seems to indicate a concealment of knowledge. To witness a crime and not report it would possibly be the sin above. In our courts today, to conceal that type of evidence could make you an accessory to the crime. We can easily see from this, that when we see a crime committed, we must report it. To not report a sin in the verse above, would cause you to be guilty, as well as the person who committed the crime, and you would have to be forgiven the same as the one committing the crime.

Leviticus 5:2 "Or if a soul touch any unclean thing, whether [it be] a carcase of an unclean beast, or a carcase of unclean cattle, or the carcase of unclean creeping things, and [if] it be hidden from him; he also shall be unclean, and guilty."

Carcase, means dead body. If the animal died of its own volition [was not killed], then it possibly was diseased. If we look carefully into all of these instructions, we will see that God did everything for a specific reason, and it was usually for the benefit of man. If a person accidentally touched it, the person could still take a disease from it. You can see why this instruction was given. We will get into the way a person could purify themselves when they touched a carcase in a later lesson.

Leviticus 5:3 "Or if he touch the uncleanness of man, whatsoever uncleanness [it be] that a man shall be defiled withal, and it be hid from him; when he knoweth [of it], then he shall be guilty."

This just specifies, that the same procedure is to be taken with a dead man as was taken with the dead animal. It goes even further in stating that the man does not have to be dead. Any uncleanness, such as an issue of blood, would be under this ruling, as well. We know today how important this is, because of all the diseases that are transferred from one person to another through blood, or in some cases just by touching them, such as shaking hands. Many in our society today have been so frightened of germs that they are afraid to go out of their house for anything. God does not want us to live in fear, but He does want us to practice cleanliness.

Leviticus 5:4 "Or if a soul swear, pronouncing with [his] lips to do evil, or to do good, whatsoever [it be] that a man shall pronounce with an oath, and it be hid from him; when he knoweth [of it], then he shall be guilty in one of these."

We are cautioned by Jesus not to swear at all in the following two verses. Matthew 5:34 "But I say unto you, Swear not at all; neither by heaven; for it is God's throne:" Matthew 5:36 "Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black." The very best policy, is to do just what Jesus said. Don't swear, and then you will not be held accountable for what you swear. One of the most terrible oaths

taken in the Bible is Herod's in the next few verses. Matthew 14:6 "But when Herod's birthday was kept, the daughter of Herodias danced before them, and pleased Herod." Matthew 14:7 "Whereupon he promised with an oath to give her whatsoever she would ask." Matthew 14:8 "And she, being before instructed of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a charger." Matthew 14:9 "And the king was sorry: nevertheless for the oath's sake, and them which sat with him at meat, he commanded [it] to be given [her]." Matthew 14:10 "And he sent, and beheaded John in the prison." Matthew 14:11 "And his head was brought in a charger, and given to the damsel: and she brought [it] to her mother." This is one oath that Herod wished he had never taken. Do not take an oath lightly.

Leviticus 5:5 "And it shall be, when he shall be guilty in one of these [things], that he shall confess that he hath sinned in that [thing]:" Leviticus 5:6 "And he shall bring his trespass offering unto the LORD for his sin which he hath sinned, a female from the flock, a lamb or a kid of the goats, for a sin offering; and the priest shall make an atonement for him concerning his sin."

The very first thing a man or woman should do, then or now, when they have sinned, is to confess the sin and ask for forgiveness. In the case of the Jews, who were under the law, there was a specific offering to be made. They would come to the tabernacle and place their hands on the head of the offering, confess their sin publicly, and then ask for forgiveness. He would kill the offering {in this case a female lamb or goat}. Their prayer for forgiveness would be very similar to one we might pray today. They might say: Lord forgive me, for I have sinned, please accept my prayer and bring me into right standing with God. You may read more detail in Numbers on these sins and their offerings. Numbers chapters 5, 6, and 7 go more into detail on this. In Numbers, you find that this sinner might be male or female.

Leviticus 5:7 "And if he be not able to bring a lamb, then he shall bring for his trespass, which he hath committed, two turtledoves, or two young pigeons, unto the LORD; one for a sin offering, and the other for a burnt offering."

When this speaks of not being able, it means they are poor. A sin offering is not a freewill offering. It is a required offering for sin. They must bring something, even if it is a fowl. The sins in the previous verses are very different, but all are sin and must be atoned for. To keep company with a robber, or even worse, makes you a robber by witness. To casually swear to something could be avoided by not speaking rashly. To be in close association with killing diseases could make you very sick. You can easily see from this that, all of these particular warnings that are given to mankind are for his own benefit.

Leviticus 5:8 "And he shall bring them unto the priest, who shall offer [that] which [is] for the sin offering first, and wring off his head from his neck, but shall not divide [it] asunder:"

We went into this in detail in a previous lesson, but I will say again here, that this shadows Jesus Christ, our Saviour. Jesus had no broken bones. This fowl will be offered with it's wings open wide on the wood, with no bones broken.

Leviticus 5:9 "And he shall sprinkle of the blood of the sin offering upon the side of the altar; and the rest of the blood shall be wrung out at the bottom of the altar: it [is] a sin offering."

We see the symbolism of the blood He shed for all who are on the earth, by the blood being wrung out at the foot of the altar. The earth swallowing up the blood, shows that Jesus died for whosoever will in all the earth.

Leviticus 5:10 "And he shall offer the second [for] a burnt offering, according to the manner: and the priest shall make an atonement for him for his sin which he hath sinned, and it shall be forgiven him."

The word, atonement, in the Scripture above, I would remind you means to cover or cancel. The blood of an animal can only cover the sin. The blood of Jesus Christ cancels sin out. In the case of this sinner, he or she will have to come back every time they sin, but the Christian is forgiven for all his sins at once. Jesus sacrificed once for us that we might be made His righteousness.

Leviticus 11 Questions

1. In Leviticus chapter 5 verse 1, if a person heard someone swearing and did not report it, who was guilty?
2. What type sin would this be classified as?
3. In our day, if a person is with another person who commits a crime and does not report it to the authorities, what crime is the witness guilty of?
4. What are the unclean things listed in verse 2?
5. What is a carcass?
6. What was, possibly, the reason that God said not to touch dead animals?
7. The instructions for touching a man or woman, was not just about touching a dead body, but also what?
8. What are some of the ways diseases are caught today?
9. God does not want us to live in fear, but to practice _____.
10. Who cautioned us not to swear?
11. Who made an oath, and then greatly regretted it in the Bible?
12. What was the awful consequence of his oath?
13. Why did he not take back the oath?
14. Where do we find the Scriptures that tell us not to swear at all?
15. What is the first thing he must do, if he realizes he has sinned?
16. For the sin offering here, is it permissible for the offering to be a female?
17. How were they to confess their sins?
18. If they were to pray, what would be the first thing they would admit to God?
19. Where can you find more detailed information on this sin offering?
20. What is the only reason the person would be allowed to bring a lesser offering?
21. From verse 7, what could be substituted for the offering?
22. A sin offering is not a _____.
23. Who must the sinner bring this offering to, in verse 8?
24. How will this fowl be offered?
25. What 2 things will the priest do with the blood?
26. What 2 things does the word atonement mean?
- 27, It shall be _____ him.

In the previous lesson, we have been studying the sin offering for being eyewitness to a sin and not reporting it, the sin of swearing, and the sin of being in contact with an unclean thing. We know that the offering varied according to the ability of the sinner to pay. We will now see that this lesson deals with the very poor who can hardly pay anything. These offerings were all blood offerings.

We will begin now in Leviticus 5:11 "But if he be not able to bring two turtledoves, or two young pigeons, then he that sinned shall bring for his offering the tenth part of an ephah of fine flour for a sin offering; he shall put no oil upon it, neither shall he put [any] Frankincense thereon: for it [is] a sin offering."

Even though there is no blood evident in this offering of bread, it does not eliminate the fact that there is no remission of sin except by the shedding of blood. We discussed in a previous lesson, that this is a type and shadow of Jesus Christ {The Bread}. The shadow has no blood, but the person it shadows does. Jesus is the Bread of life. His body was spoken of as bread. Jesus was our sin offering when He was crucified on the cross. This is unleavened bread, which is the only kind that can symbolize the sinless body of Christ. Jesus shed His blood for us.

Leviticus 5:12 "Then shall he bring it to the priest, and the priest shall take his handful of it, [even] a memorial thereof, and burn [it] on the altar, according to the offerings made by fire unto the LORD: it [is] a sin offering." Leviticus 5:13 "And the priest shall make an atonement for him as touching his sin that he hath sinned in one of these, and it shall be forgiven him: and [the remnant] shall be the priest's, as a meat offering."

We see clearly here, that the minister of the church is supposed to live of the offerings brought to the church. Notice, also, that the priest {preacher} is to help the sinner that comes to the church, and that is without exception. When the sinner comes with a repentant heart, the preacher prays for him or her, and then praise God, his sins are forgiven. This memorial of this that is burned on the altar is very pleasing to God. It shows the sincerity of the repentance.

Leviticus 5:14 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,"

I believe this sudden break, here, back to who is giving these directions, and to whom they are given, is to show us this is not something Moses just came up with, but are God's wishes. These laws are many times called the law of Moses, when, in fact, they are the law of God.

Leviticus 5:15 "If a soul commit a trespass, and sin through ignorance, in the holy things of the LORD; then he shall bring for his trespass unto the LORD a ram without blemish out of the flocks, with thy estimation by shekels of silver, after the shekel of the sanctuary, for a trespass offering:"

The trespass offering and the sin offering, I do not believe to be the same. This trespass offering seemed to be a sin of omission of the duties toward God. In the sin offering, it seemed the offering was for a specific

sin; and in the trespass offering, it seemed they were sacrificing for cleansing of their attitude toward God. This would be like a backslider praying to be forgiven for backsliding.

Silver means redemption, as we have said in so many of these lessons. This sacrifice should be of sufficient value, so as to compensate for the neglect of the person's duties to God. The trespass offering carried a penalty of 20% for failing to pay on time. It seemed that this could be owed to the temple, or to other believers. In this, the person had to make restitution for what he had neglected to do previously. When a person did not pay their tithes and offerings, it was as if they planned to rob God. If people today were fined 20% above their tithes and offerings that they had not brought to the temple, there would be enough ready cash to evangelize the whole world.

Leviticus 5:16 "And he shall make amends for the harm that he hath done in the holy thing, and shall add the fifth part thereto, and give it unto the priest: and the priest shall make an atonement for him with the ram of the trespass offering, and it shall be forgiven him."

Notice, that after the person makes amends for the wrong he or she has done, God forgives them. This should be good news for all the backsliders, God will take you back, if you truly repent and try to make amends for the harm you have done.

Leviticus 5:17 "And if a soul sin, and commit any of these things which are forbidden to be done by the commandments of the LORD; though he wist [it] not, yet is he guilty, and shall bear his iniquity."

We see in this, that ignorance is no excuse. Here in the United States, that is probably more so than any other place on the globe. Bibles are readily available at all book stores. A person has no excuse for not knowing the will of God in their lives. Read your Bible and find the will of God for yourself. In some countries of the world, it is not possible to buy a Bible, even if you had the money to buy with. It is up to us, who are so blessed to see that these people have the privilege of owning a Bible. We must send Bibles to those places at all cost. We are our brother's keeper.

Leviticus 5:18 "And he shall bring a ram without blemish out of the flock, with thy estimation, for a trespass offering, unto the priest: and the priest shall make an atonement for him concerning his ignorance wherein he erred and wist [it] not, and it shall be forgiven him."

As we have said so many times in these lessons, this ram typifies Christ. It must be without blemish, as He was perfect in every way. God does not want second best, He wants you to be sold out to Him and bring Him the best you have.

Leviticus 5:19 "It [is] a trespass offering: he hath certainly trespassed against the LORD."

Trespass was translated from asham which means fault. It is our fault, if we do not do as God has instructed us to do. LORD in this is Jehovah, the self-existent One. Sins may be different in that they usually involve other people, but trespass is directly disobeying God. One more time, I believe trespass differs from sin in that trespass is overlooking the things of God

that we are obligated to do. It is a trespass of omission rather than commission, which is sin. When we pray we ask God to forgive us of our trespasses and sins. You can easily see, they are not the same.

Leviticus 12 Questions

1. What was the only reason the offering for sin could vary?
2. What was the offering that the very poor were to bring?
3. Why was this offering not to be covered with frankincense?
4. Who is the Bread that can be a sin offering?
5. The shadow has no _____ but the person it shadows has _____.
6. What type of offering was Jesus for us when He was crucified?
7. This handful that the priest burned was spoken of as what?
8. What should the minister of the church live on?
9. Who is the minister of the church to help?
10. What shows the sincerity of the repentance in verse 12?
11. Who was giving all of this information to Moses?
12. These laws are many times called the law of Moses, but whose laws are they really?
13. For a trespass against God or the sanctuary, what was the offering to be brought, if the person could afford it?
14. How did the trespass offering differ from the sin offering?
15. What does silver symbolize?
16. How could you relate the trespass offering to our day?
17. What kind of a penalty was to be paid on a neglected gift payment?
18. If everyone in our society today would pay up on their tithes and pay 20% interest, what would we be able to do?
19. In verse 16, what wonderful promise was given, if they did as God instructed them?
20. God will accept backsliders back, but what must they do first?
21. Is ignorance a legitimate excuse with God?
22. Why must the people in the United States send Bibles all over the world?
23. Who does the ram typify in this offering?
24. What does trespass in these verses mean?
25. LORD, in verse 19, is whom?
26. One more time, how does the trespass differ from the sin offering?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 6:1 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,"

We notice, from this brief statement, that the LORD {JEHOVAH} was the one giving the instructions. Even though Moses wrote the book of Leviticus, he did not speak of himself as me in the above verse, because he did not want any doubt to arise, who this message was given to.

Leviticus 6:2 "If a soul sin, and commit a trespass against the LORD, and lie unto his neighbour in that which was delivered him to keep, or in fellowship, or in a thing taken away by violence, or hath deceived his neighbour;" Leviticus 6:3 "Or have found that which was lost, and lieth concerning it, and sweareth falsely; in any of all these that a man doeth, sinning therein:" Leviticus 6:4 "Then it shall be, because he hath sinned, and is guilty, that he shall restore that which he took violently away, or the thing which he hath deceitfully gotten, or that which was delivered him to keep, or the lost thing which he found,"

These offences have to do with moral sins against one's neighbor, or friend. These sins would not be ceremonial sins against God. Jesus reminded us of the seriousness of these trespasses in the following verses. Matthew 5:23 "Therefore if thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee;" Matthew 5:24 "Leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift." The thing that stands out clearly in these verses, is the need to make the offense right with the person you offended, before you come to offer in the tabernacle. Soul means a breathing creature. This is used so that there would be no question whether all would be subject. A female can trespass against her neighbor the same as a male. You can read a more detailed explanation in Exodus chapter 22 verses 7 through 13 on this subject. {when teaching this lesson, turn there and read the explanation}. These verses go into detail about the things that you are taking care of for someone else. We read a more detailed explanation of things we find, and what we are to do with them in the next 3 verses. Deuteronomy 22:1 "Thou shalt not see thy brother's ox or his sheep go astray, and hide thyself from them: thou shalt in any case bring them again unto thy brother." Deuteronomy 22:2 "And if thy brother [be] not nigh unto thee, or if thou know him not, then thou shalt bring it unto thine own house, and it shall be with thee until thy brother seek after it, and thou shalt restore it to him again." Deuteronomy 22:3 "In like manner shalt thou do with his ass; and so shalt thou do with his raiment; and with all lost thing of thy brother's, which he hath lost, and thou hast found, shalt thou do likewise: thou mayest not hide thyself." We must see in this that anything thy brother has lost should be returned to him, even if it is a billfold full of money. Jesus taught that we are not to swear at all, but to swear a lie would be doubly serious. In all of this, we are to make amends to the person we offended, before God will accept the trespass offering. God will not overlook this trespass. We must go to the person offended and make it right, and then go to the tabernacle and offer our offering.

Leviticus 6:5 "Or all that about which he hath sworn falsely; he shall even restore it in the principal, and shall add the fifth part more thereto,

[and] give it unto him to whom it appertaineth, in the day of his trespass offering."

You can see, here, that not only must the person repay, but must add 20% more for the trouble they caused their neighbor. After all this is done, then they can go to the tabernacle and make a trespass offering, to make this right with God.

Leviticus 6:6 "And he shall bring his trespass offering unto the LORD, a ram without blemish out of the flock, with thy estimation, for a trespass offering, unto the priest:" Leviticus 6:7 "And the priest shall make an atonement for him before the LORD: and it shall be forgiven him for any thing of all that he hath done in trespassing therein."

You can easily see how expensive this trespass can be. Not only would the person have to give 20% extra to the one he offended, but would be required to bring an offering to the tabernacle, also. It is much better, and in fact, less expensive to just go ahead and do the right thing at first and not have to do all of this. The best promise in all of this is, it shall be forgiven him. This reminds me of people who cheat on their income tax. When you are caught, you have to pay a penalty above the tax owed. Why not just do right at first and save all the hassle?

We will jump away from this train of thought now and get into the law of the offerings. Leviticus 6:8 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,"

It seems that every time we begin a new thing, Moses reminds us that God gave him these rules for the people. These laws are divine in nature. Every one of them served a purpose. At the time these laws were given, Israel did not have a king. God was their King.

Leviticus 6:9 "Command Aaron and his sons, saying, This [is] the law of the burnt offering: It [is] the burnt offering, because of the burning upon the altar all night unto the morning, and the fire of the altar shall be burning in it."

The very first thing that we must see in this, is the fact that this was not just a suggestion of what they might do, but was a commandment of God. On the burnt offering they were not to let the fire go out at all, but were to keep it burning until the offering was completely burned up. Aaron and his sons were to wear their linen garments while this offering was being made. This was a very holy offering, and they were to be attired properly while it burned. If you need to read again about the lamb being offered every evening, it can be found in Exodus chapter 29 beginning with verse 38. Remember, the burnt offering was to be totally burned up, except for the hide which was given to the priest. Remember, the burnt offering showed that the individual had turned themselves over completely to God. My favorite saying that says the same thing is: Make Jesus Christ your Lord and not just your Saviour. Total commitment to God is all He will settle for. He does not want 50% of you, He wants all of you.

Leviticus 6:10 "And the priest shall put on his linen garment, and his linen breeches shall he put upon his flesh, and take up the ashes which the fire hath consumed with the burnt offering on the altar, and he shall put them beside the altar."

Notice the linen garment. To handle the things of God, the priest should be free from sin. The linen garment indicates freedom from sin. This linen garment was not worn outside the tabernacle. The linen garment was not to be contaminated with the world. We have discussed it before, but the plain linen garment was worn when the priest was representing the people to God. The fancy garment with the jewels on the breastplate was worn when the high priest was representing God to the people. No flesh at all was to be showing on the priest, and that is why the linen breeches were worn.

Leviticus 6:11 "And he shall put off his garments, and put on other garments, and carry forth the ashes without the camp unto a clean place."

The priest is to never wear the ceremonial clothes outside the tabernacle. He would change his clothes to street clothes before he left the tabernacle. The ashes would be carried without the camp. This burnt offering had been totally consumed, and the remains carried out of the camp. Jesus paid it all outside the city wall for us.

Leviticus 6:12 "And the fire upon the altar shall be burning in it; it shall not be put out: and the priest shall burn wood on it every morning, and lay the burnt offering in order upon it; and he shall burn thereon the fat of the peace offerings."

This altar was to have wood on it burning continuously, because there would be an offering on the wood every morning and every night. Each time before the offering was to be made, the priest laid fresh wood sufficient to burn the entire animal.

Leviticus 6:13 "The fire shall ever be burning upon the altar; it shall never go out."

This fire was to burn continuously. It was never to go out. God wants us to worship Him forever after, when we once commit our lives to Him. We must not let our fire go out either. The walk with God must be a daily walk. In fact, it must be a never ending walk. The best way to stay in right standing with God, is to go to Him in prayer at least 2 times a day. Christianity is a walk through life with Jesus.

Leviticus 13 Questions

1. Who spoke unto Moses to give these instructions?
2. Why did Moses not say me when referring to himself?
3. In chapter 6 verse 2, what is the sinner called?
4. Name several ways a person could sin in lying to a neighbor.
5. What kind of swearing is spoken of in verse 3?
6. What was required of the sinner to do, if he was guilty of a trespass against his neighbor?
7. Are the sins spoken of here moral sins or ceremonial sins?
8. Explain the difference in a moral sin and a ceremonial sin.
9. In Matthew chapter 5 verse 24, what does Jesus tell us to do before we bring an offering to God in the temple?
10. What is the clear lesson taught in this?
11. What is the definition of soul in these verses?
12. Why was the word soul used instead of man?
13. Where, in Exodus, can we find more on taking care of someone else's property?
14. Where do we find a more detailed explanation about things we find, and what we are to do with them, than here in Leviticus?
15. What should we do, if we find a billfold full of money?
16. To swear a ___ would be doubly serious.
17. What should we do first, before we go to God, if we have done wrong against our neighbor?
18. What % of interest should be paid when you cheat your neighbor?
19. What should be brought to the temple for a trespass offering?
20. Who should he present the offering to?
21. What must be the condition of the ram?
22. What is the best promise made to the offender in all of this?
23. What does Moses remind us of every time we change to a different subject?
24. These laws are _____ in nature.
25. Who was Israel's King?
26. What one word, in Leviticus chapter 6 verse 9, lets us know this was not an option with the priests and high priest?
27. When were the all linen garments worn by the priest?
28. When did the priest wear the garment with the breastplate of stones on it?
29. What was the only part of the burnt offering which was not burned up?
30. When the ashes were taken out of the camp, what did the priest wear?
31. How often did the priest put wood on the altar?
32. Our walk with God must be a _____ walk.

We will be looking into the grain offered in this lesson. Now to begin in Leviticus 6:14 "And this [is] the law of the meat offering: the sons of Aaron shall offer it before the LORD, before the altar."

A great portion of the grain offered in the meat offering is consumed by Aaron and his sons who are priests. Just a small portion of the grain is offered to be burned. One very important thing about this grain offered, is that it must not have leaven mixed with it. We discussed in a previous lesson how this actually foreshadowed the body of Christ and must be kept without sin {leaven}. Jesus Christ, the Bread of life, was holy. Those who eat this bread take on the righteousness of Christ. They take on His righteousness.

Leviticus 6:15 "And he shall take of it his handful, of the flour of the meat offering, and of the oil thereof, and all the frankincense which [is] upon the meat offering, and shall burn [it] upon the altar [for] a sweet savour, [even] the memorial of it, unto the LORD."

The memorial, here, is a remembrance of what God has done for them. We will see in the following Scripture what Jesus had to say about this bread. Luke 22:19 "And he took bread, and gave thanks, and brake [it], and gave unto them, saying, This is my body which is given for you: this do in remembrance of me." In the instance of this flour, oil, and frankincense, we would not be able to get a clear picture by just looking at these 3 elements without looking at the One they foreshadow. Jesus' life on this earth was a sweet savour to the Father. As we said in a previous lesson, somehow the crucifixion of Jesus on the cross glorified the Father. We do not now understand all of this, but all of this is a beautiful shadow of what Jesus did for you and me. Oil, as we have said so many times, indicates the Holy Spirit. The frankincense always accompanied the meat offering into the tabernacle. The frankincense at Jesus' birth, recognized Him as the meat sacrifice. Remember, the gold recognized Him as God, the frankincense recognized Him as the meat sacrifice, and myrrh recognized Him as the groom of the bride of Christ. Read more on this in the gospels.

Leviticus 6:16 "And the remainder thereof shall Aaron and his sons eat: with unleavened bread shall it be eaten in the holy place; in the court of the tabernacle of the congregation they shall eat it."

This, also, is a repetition of a former lesson, but God thought it important enough to mention twice, so we must, too. This bread that they are to eat symbolizes the Word {Bible}. Remember, Aaron in this particular situation symbolizes the preacher, and the sons symbolize the believers in Christ. This then is telling us to read our Bible. He emphasizes over and over again that we are to keep leaven {sin} out of our life. Notice, also, that the Word is to be consumed in the tabernacle {church}. So many churches have forgotten why we come to church. Church should be a place where the Word of God is consumed, not a playground for all sorts of worldliness.

Leviticus 6:17 "It shall not be baken with leaven. I have given it [unto them for] their portion of my offerings made by fire; it [is] most holy, as [is] the sin offering, and as the trespass offering."

We see from this, that this offering had a portion going to the priest. All of these offerings are most holy as they represent the sacrifice Jesus made for us. Not only the offering would be holy, but all who put this in their body would be made holy by the Bread.

Leviticus 6:18 "All the males among the children of Aaron shall eat of it. [It shall be] a statute for ever in your generations concerning the offerings of the LORD made by fire: every one that toucheth them shall be holy."

This seems to be a difficult statement, but Aaron and his sons {the priests} were in the temple. This bread was not to be taken out of the temple. This bread was actually for the high priest and for his sons the priests. Not only does Aaron represent the minister in the church, but in the greater sense, he represents Christ. The priests, in the same sense, would represent all Christians. The symbolism we must see in this, is that the Bible {Word}, Bread was furnished by Christ, and was for the minister of the church {who Aaron represents} and the believers in Christ {who Aaron's sons represent}. Worldly people can read the Bible every day and not be able to understand. The Bible is written for believers. The Holy Spirit helps us understand.

Leviticus 6:19 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,"

Moses put this in, again, to leave no doubt where these instructions came from.

Leviticus 6:20 "This [is] the offering of Aaron and of his sons, which they shall offer unto the LORD in the day when he is anointed; the tenth part of an ephah of fine flour for a meat offering perpetual, half of it in the morning, and half thereof at night."

The part that was to be burned for an offering to God was one tenth, or a tithe. Half of it would be burned at the morning sacrifice and half at the evening sacrifice. Aaron and his sons were the only ones anointed to help with the things of God. We need to touch on the sons of Aaron a little more here. All believers in Christ are sons of the Father. I John 3:1 "Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God: therefore the world knoweth us not, because it knew him not." I John 3:2 "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is." The we above includes all believers male and female, just as all believers in Christ are the bride of Christ {male and female}. The followers of God in the Old Testament were only servants of God. Under the New covenant with Jesus, we are God's sons. I will quote just 2 more Scriptures which make our sonship perfectly clear. God the Father has a name that only His children can call Him, the world dare not call Him by this name. The name Abba is reserved for just His children to call Him. Romans 8:15 "For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father." Galatians 4:6 "And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father."

Leviticus 6:21 "In a pan it shall be made with oil; [and when it is] baken, thou shalt bring it in: [and] the baken pieces of the meat offering shalt thou offer [for] a sweet savour unto the LORD."

We can easily see from this that this offering to God was of the bread baked in the oven.

Leviticus 6:22 "And the priest of his sons that is anointed in his stead shall offer it: [it is] a statute for ever unto the LORD; it shall be wholly burnt."

We must see in all of this that God has always, and will always have a provision for mankind where they can come to God. God's provision never stops. Jesus fulfilled every one of these offerings and sacrifices for the believers, and opened the way to the Father for us, when He sacrificed His body on the cross. Aaron's son, here, is a specific son who has been anointed to take Aaron's place, as high priest after Aaron.

Leviticus 6:23 "For every meat offering for the priest shall be wholly burnt: it shall not be eaten."

This is when the priest is offering for himself. It would not be right for the priest to share in the offering, if it is one he has made for himself.

In all of this, it seems to be pointing to the fact that the grace of God is so much better than the keeping of the law. It screams out that God has always wanted to fellowship with man. Through Jesus Christ our Lord, we can come boldly to the throne of God. Jesus gave us power of attorney to use His name. In fact, He made us joint heirs with Himself. Romans 8:17 "And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with [him], that we may be also glorified together."

Leviticus 14 Questions

1. What type of offering is the grain that is offered in verse 14?
2. Who consumes a great deal of the offering of grain?
3. Why must this grain not have any leaven mixed with it?
4. Those who eat of this Bread take on what?
5. What is the memorial mentioned in verse 15?
6. What did Jesus say the Bread was in Luke chapter 22 verse 19?
7. What must we be able to see in these lessons on Leviticus for them to be useful for us to study?
8. Jesus' crucifixion _____ the Father.
9. What is the oil in all of these sacrifices symbolic of ?
10. When the wise men brought frankincense to Jesus at His birth, what did it symbolize?
11. What did the Gold they brought Jesus recognize Him as?
12. Where were Aaron and his sons to eat the bread?
13. What does the eating of this Bread teach the Christians?
14. A portion of this bread went to whom?
15. All who partook of this offering would be _____.
16. Why was it mentioned that this was to be eaten by the males of Aaron's family?
17. Who are the 2 Aaron represents in all of this?
18. Aaron's sons represent whom?
19. Give 2 other names we call the Bible?
20. Who is the Bible written for?
21. What % of the bread was offered to God on the fire?
22. When was it offered?
23. What are all believers in Christ called?
24. Who are the bride of Christ?
25. What special name for the Father is for only believers to call Him?
26. How does the Christian's sonship differ from Christ's sonship?
27. How long does God's provision for His followers last?
28. What does the author think screams out in these lessons?
29. What does Romans chapter 8 verse 17 tell us that we are with Jesus, if we are believers?

These last few verses in chapter 6 have to do with the sin offering. Let us just look into this, even before we start the verses. We know that Jesus Christ was the sin offering for all believers. We, also, know that He took our sin upon His body, that we might receive His righteousness. The sin offering was for sins that had been committed against God Himself. A sin of this nature would be much more serious than some of the lesser offenses we have been studying. I have said it before, but it is very important for us as Christians to see Jesus in this sin offering.

It is a very serious thing to decide to believe in Jesus and decide to live and work for Him the rest of your life. Before we decide to do such a thing, we must count the cost. Lot's wife lost her life, after she had been saved from the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, by looking back. I will show you just one Scripture here that tells us the seriousness of looking back, after we have begun with God. Luke 9:62 "And Jesus said unto him, No man, having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God." We are warned in another Scripture to count the cost before we begin. Luke 14:27 "And whosoever doth not bear his cross, and come after me, cannot be my disciple." Luke 14:28 "For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost, whether he have [sufficient] to finish [it]?" Luke 14:33 "So likewise, whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple." Whatever job God has called you to do, and you have accepted the call, you must continue to do until God says stop.

We have been speaking of the high priest and his sons, the priests, in these lessons. God has made those He called {the Christians} to be priests. I will give you 2 examples of Scriptures where the believers in Christ are called priests. Revelation 1:6 "And hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father; to him [be] glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen." Revelation 5:10 "And hast made us unto our God kings and priests: and we shall reign on the earth." Notice that kings and priests are not capitalized here. In the next Scripture, you will see that Jesus becomes the King, and we are His subordinate kings. Revelation 17:14 "These shall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them: for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings: and they that are with him [are] called, and chosen, and faithful."

Notice in the Scripture above, we believers are allowed to eat of Him. We are priests in the sight of God, if we are believers. We notice in all of this, that this offering must be eaten in the sanctuary. This means, to me, that the things of God are not to be mixed with the things of the world. We have our life, our very being, hidden in Him. He is our life. Galatians 2:20 "I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me." The things dedicated to God are holy and must not be contaminated by things of the world. Worldliness has no place in the church. We are to be holy for God is holy.

Now we will pick up with this lesson in Leviticus 6:24 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,"

A new thought begins here, and Moses wants it clearly understood that this message is from God. LORD here, of course, is Jehovah.

Leviticus 6:25 "Speak unto Aaron and to his sons, saying, This [is] the law of the sin offering: In the place where the burnt offering is killed shall the sin offering be killed before the LORD: it [is] most holy."

The location seems to be important here. This animal will be killed just inside the door of the tabernacle. Jesus is the door that we enter to come to fellowship with God. Jesus, also, is this offering. The altar spoken of here is the bronze altar of judgment. We have all been judged guilty of sin and worthy of death before we come to Jesus Christ our Saviour. Remember, again, that the person bringing the animal places their hand upon the animal's head to transfer the guilt of sin on the animal. The animal's blood is then shed to pay the penalty for sin. Blood is the only payment acceptable unto God. This animal becomes the substitute for this person who has sinned, just as Jesus became our substitute. The sin was paid in full by the shed blood of Jesus Christ. Our offering {Jesus Christ} was most holy. He took our sin that we might become holy in the sight of God.

Leviticus 6:26 "The priest that offereth it for sin shall eat it: in the holy place shall it be eaten, in the court of the tabernacle of the congregation."

We have dealt with this before, but I would like to show you one Scripture here. John 6:53 "Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you."

Leviticus 6:27 "Whatsoever shall touch the flesh thereof shall be holy: and when there is sprinkled of the blood thereof upon any garment, thou shalt wash that whereon it was sprinkled in the holy place."

It appears that sometimes the priest, in the preparation of the offering, would accidentally drop some blood on the garment. He was to wash the garment inside the holy place. The garment was holy, because it had come into contact with the offering. Notice, also, that the priests and the high priest were holy. They were not to get involved with worldly things. They were to be separated unto God. II Corinthians 6:17 "Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean [thing]; and I will receive you," Christians, you cannot have one foot in the world and the other foot in heaven. You must choose between the world and God.

Leviticus 6:28 "But the earthen vessel wherein it is sodden shall be broken: and if it be sodden in a brasen pot, it shall be both scoured, and rinsed in water."

This is a beautiful example of how things, or people dedicated to God, must not participate in worldly things. In an earthen vessel, it would be impossible to keep the things out of the pores of the vessel, so God said break them, to keep them from being contaminated. In the case of the bronze pot, it could be scraped and cleaned so that it would not mix things used in it.

Leviticus 6:29 "All the males among the priests shall eat thereof: it [is] most holy."

We dealt with this before, but so no one can say they did not know, we will go through it again. The priests were symbolic of all believers in Christ (both male and female). All believers in Christ are spoken of as sons of God, just as all believers both male and female are the bride of Christ. You might say, well how can this be? With God there is no male and female. The only time we will have a gender is for our stay on this earth in the flesh. We are male and female on the earth to procreate life with God. We are spirit beings with a different kind of body than we had here on the earth. First I will give the Scripture that says with God there is no male or female. Galatians 3:28 "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus." Now let me give you the Scriptures that say we will have a different kind of body in heaven. I Corinthians 15:42 "So also [is] the resurrection of the dead. It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption:" I Corinthians 15:43 "It is sown in dishonour; it is raised in glory: it is sown in weakness; it is raised in power:" I Corinthians 15:44 "It is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body. There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body." I Corinthians 15:45 "And so it is written, The first man Adam was made a living soul; the last Adam [was made] a quickening spirit."

Leviticus 6:30 "And no sin offering, whereof [any] of the blood is brought into the tabernacle of the congregation to reconcile [withal] in the holy [place], shall be eaten: it shall be burnt in the fire."

We dealt with this fully, when we looked at the sin offering. We remember that for this particular offering, the offering was burned up except for the hide. The hide was given to the priest.

Leviticus 15 Questions

1. Who was the sin offering for all believers?
2. He took our sin upon His body that we might take on His _____.
3. Who had these sins been committed against?
4. Who must we see in these sin offerings?
5. What must a person do before deciding to totally commit to follow Christ?
6. Who lost her life when she looked back?
7. What is the message in Luke chapter 9 verse 62?
8. Who did Jesus say could not be His disciple?
9. When can you stop doing the job God called you to do?
10. In Revelation chapter 1 verse 6, what 2 things are the Christians called?
11. In Revelation chapter 5 verse 10, we read that we shall reign where?
12. Who is Jesus called in Revelation chapter 17 verse 14?
13. In the same verse, the Christians are called 3 things, what are they?
14. What does the author believe is meant by eating in the sanctuary?
15. Quote Galatians chapter 2 verse 20.
16. What has no place in the church?
17. Where will the animal be killed for the sin offering?
18. Who opened the door that we Christians might fellowship with God?
19. What is the only payment for sin acceptable unto God?
20. What one word tells what Jesus was for us?
21. What does St. John chapter 6 verse 53 say that we must do to have life in us?
22. Why was the garment the priest wore holy?
23. Where do we find the Scripture that tells us to be separate?
24. Why was the earthen vessel to be broken after being used in this offering?
25. What had to be done to the brazen vessel?
26. The males in chapter 6 verse 29 represented whom?
27. All believers in Christ are spoken of as _____ of God.
28. Who are the bride of Christ?
29. Where do we find the Scripture that says there is no male or female, because ye are all one in Christ Jesus?
30. There is a _____ body, and there is a _____ body.
31. The first Adam was a living soul: the last Adam was a _____ _____.

We will begin this lesson with Leviticus 7:1 "Likewise this [is] the law of the trespass offering: it [is] most holy."

All of this has been dealt with in detail in a previous lesson, but we can always find another lesson in all of these rituals of service to God. The one thing that stands out, to me, in all of this is that all of this is done to bring man into right standing with holy God. Praise God, Jesus took care of all of this for the Christian. Jesus fulfilled every aspect of all of these offerings at once when He gave His body in sacrifice for all who would believe. I have said before, but I think it bears repeating, that the destruction of the temple in Jerusalem, was allowed by God to stop the people from continuing to sacrifice. Jesus did it all. His sacrifice was the ultimate sacrifice which took the place of all sacrifices. His sacrifice one time was for all time for everyone who would believe. If you believe, that Jesus was the perfect sacrifice, there is no more need to sacrifice.

Leviticus 7:2 "In the place where they kill the burnt offering shall they kill the trespass offering: and the blood thereof shall he sprinkle round about upon the altar."

About the only thing that we need to point out here is, the blood in this particular instance was not put on the horns of the altar. In most of the sin offerings, the blood was applied to the horns of the altar, but in this trespass offering, it will be sprinkled all around on the altar. Horns denote power, as you remember.

Leviticus 7:3 "And he shall offer of it all the fat thereof; the rump, and the fat that covereth the inwards," Leviticus 7:4 "And the two kidneys, and the fat that [is] on them, which [is] by the flanks, and the caul [that is] above the liver, with the kidneys, it shall he take away:" Leviticus 7:5 "And the priest shall burn them upon the altar [for] an offering made by fire unto the LORD: it [is] a trespass offering."

We went into great detail in a previous lesson in this series on why the inward parts were to be burned. The fat, of course, was always burned. Here is just one statement to remind us. The body of Jesus Christ took on the sins of the whole world. The Spirit within that body was God. The Spirit of God within the body of Jesus was always Holy. The Spirit of Jesus was always desiring to please the Father. These inward parts here that make a sweet savour to God, are like the Spirit of God within Jesus' flesh. The Spirit of Jesus glorified the Father in everything He did on earth. The sweet smelling savour symbolizes the glorifying of the Father by Jesus.

Leviticus 7:6 "Every male among the priests shall eat thereof: it shall be eaten in the holy place: it [is] most holy."

Remember from the previous lesson that, the priests {male} represents all Christians, male and female. John 1:12 "But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, [even] to them that believe on his name:" Notice in the following Scripture, who are the sons of God. Romans 8:14 "For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God." All believers in Christ, male and female are also the bride of

Christ. In Galatians chapter 3 verse 28 you may read where there is no male or female with God.

Leviticus 7:7 "As the sin offering [is], so [is] the trespass offering: [there is] one law for them: the priest that maketh atonement therewith shall have [it]."

We must not forget; that these priests eating the flesh of the animal sacrificed as a substitute, is a shadow of us believers in Christ eating the flesh of our substitute {Jesus Christ}. Let me repeat the Scripture one more time, so that we will not forget it. John 6:53 "Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you." We see from this the significance of the priests {who symbolize the Christians} eating the flesh of the sacrifice.

Leviticus 7:8 "And the priest that offereth any man's burnt offering, [even] the priest shall have to himself the skin of the burnt offering which he hath offered."

Let me remind all of us, the importance of this hide. God made a covering for Adam and Eve of the hide of the animal God killed in the garden. The blood of Jesus is our covering {if we are a Christian}. God has always provided a covering for man.

Leviticus 7:9 "And all the meat offering that is baken in the oven, and all that is dressed in the frying pan, and in the pan, shall be the priest's that offereth it." Leviticus 7:10 "And every meat offering, mingled with oil, and dry, shall all the sons of Aaron have, one [as much] as another."

Again, here, let us remember that the meat offering had no animal flesh. The things that make bread were the emblems of the meat offering. The meat offering was called meat, because it symbolized the body of Jesus Christ {the Bread of life}. Mark 14:22 "And as they did eat, Jesus took bread, and blessed, and brake [it], and gave to them, and said, Take, eat: this is my body." In the next verse, Jesus calls Himself the Bread from heaven. John 6:51 "I am the living bread which came down from heaven: if any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever: and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world."

Leviticus 7:11 "And this [is] the law of the sacrifice of peace offerings, which he shall offer unto the LORD."

This peace offering reminds us that the only true peace is in Jesus. The peace offering always was after the other offerings, and was given in praise and thanksgiving for what God had done for us through His Son Jesus Christ. We are saved by grace, not by our works. After studying these offerings in the Old Testament, we should be even more thankful for the great, completed work that Jesus did for all who would believe. This peace offering just shows what blessings are in store for those who choose Jesus as Saviour and Lord.

Leviticus 7:12 "If he offer it for a thanksgiving, then he shall offer with the sacrifice of thanksgiving unleavened cakes mingled with oil, and unleavened wafers anointed with oil, and cakes mingled with oil, of fine flour, fried."

I see in this, the continual thanksgiving that we should be giving God. He has blessed us so abundantly, far above what we could ask or think. How can we ever thank Him enough?

Leviticus 7:13 "Besides the cakes, he shall offer [for] his offering leavened bread with the sacrifice of thanksgiving of his peace offerings."

In a previous lesson, we mentioned that the leavened bread allowed here is because this offering pleases man. We see in these last lessons, not only the offerings which symbolize the crucifixion of Jesus, but the resurrection, as well. The promise for the believer that brings him or her peace, is the hope of the resurrection.

Leviticus 7:14 "And of it he shall offer one out of the whole oblation [for] an heave offering unto the LORD, [and] it shall be the priest's that sprinkleth the blood of the peace offerings." Leviticus 7:15 "And the flesh of the sacrifice of his peace offerings for thanksgiving shall be eaten the same day that it is offered; he shall not leave any of it until the morning."

One of the things that we Christian ministers can take from this is that, communion should not be held over to the next service. We should eat all the remaining bread that was offered at the communion service and drink all of the remaining fruit of the vine that was poured out for serving. We should not pour it back in the bottle or put the bread back in the box. All that was prepared to serve must be consumed.

Most all these offerings have been dealt with in detail in a previous lesson. Anything you might desire to know, in addition to the mentioned things here, refer back to the place they were previously mentioned.

Leviticus 16 Questions

1. What one thing does the author believe is the message throughout these offerings?
2. Why does the author believe God allowed the temple in Jerusalem to be destroyed?
3. What did Jesus' sacrifice of Himself do for all who will believe?
4. Where shall they kill the trespass offering?
5. What happened to the blood of the trespass offering?
6. What was the peculiar thing about where the blood of this offering was put?
7. What do horns denote?
8. What was burned in this offering for a sweet savour to God?
9. What was always burned in all the offerings?
10. The _____ of Jesus Christ took on the sins of the world.
11. These inward parts that make a sweet savour to God are like what within Jesus' flesh?
12. Who was to eat of the meat of the offering?
13. Who do these male priests represent?
14. From John Chapter 1 verse 12, who may become the sons of God?
15. Quote Romans chapter 8 verse 14.
16. Which Scripture tells us there is no male or female with God?
17. Leviticus chapter 7 verse 7 says who shall eat of the offering?
18. These priests eating the flesh of the offering symbolize whom?
19. Who gets the skin of the burnt offering?
20. Of what did God make Adam and eve a covering for their bodies?
21. What is the covering for Christians?
22. What was the meat offering really?
23. Who is the Bread?
24. In what Scripture does Jesus call Himself the Bread from heaven?
25. Where is the only true peace found?
26. What two things was the peace offering?
27. Why was the leavened bread allowed in verse 13?
28. What two things do these offerings show us that Jesus did?
29. What is the promise made to believers in Christ that brings them peace?
30. What message for Christian ministers can be found in verse 14 and 15?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 7:16 "But if the sacrifice of his offering [be] a vow, or a voluntary offering, it shall be eaten the same day that he offereth his sacrifice: and on the morrow also the remainder of it shall be eaten:"

It seems this offering varies from the other offerings in that this is a voluntary offering, and not a required offering. Of course all the thank offerings were not required, but they were for a special thing God had done and were expected. This offering here is not expected, just done because the person loves God. The fact that this was a voluntary offering, gave a little more lee-way to the person offering and allowed for two days for it to be consumed. The vow offering would be showing that the vow made to God was completed. The voluntary would be a thanks praise to God. This would not necessarily be for any specific thing, but just to praise God for His activities in their life.

Leviticus 7:17 "But the remainder of the flesh of the sacrifice on the third day shall be burnt with fire."

Flesh carried over to the third day would certainly be spoiled, in the days when there was no refrigeration. The best thing to do with it would be to burn it up, so no one would be poisoned by it. In many of these offerings, we will see that God takes care of man.

Leviticus 7:18 "And if [any] of the flesh of the sacrifice of his peace offerings be eaten at all on the third day, it shall not be accepted, neither shall it be imputed unto him that offereth it: it shall be an abomination, and the soul that eateth of it shall bear his iniquity."

In all the offerings, we have seen that God will not accept things that are rejects. All the animals had to be the best. You can easily see why God would not count it a sacrifice to give Him, in a burnt offering, something that was ruined. We really know that someone who eats bad meat does bear the iniquity. They become very sick.

Leviticus 7:19 "And the flesh that toucheth any unclean [thing] shall not be eaten; it shall be burnt with fire: and as for the flesh, all that be clean shall eat thereof."

As I have said so many times during these lessons, so many of these ordinances are for the good of man. Notice the burning with fire is not in offering to God. This meat is not good for anything or anyone. The peace offerings were to thank God for fellowshiping with man. When we take of the communion table, we are really remembering and thanking Jesus for making it possible for us to fellowship with the Father. There is peace with God and man, and man should be thankful for it. The shed blood of Jesus Christ is what reconciled us to the Father. When mankind is at peace with God, we are saying that we trust in the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross to save us. We are told over and over in the words of Jesus, not to fear, but have faith. The Scripture in John which says; Let not your heart be troubled, makes us know that it is within our power not to worry. Fear is the opposite of faith. Have faith and pray for more faith every day. Learn to trust in Jesus

Christ as your Saviour and Lord. He is our only hope. Thank Him for the wonderful payment He made in our stead.

Leviticus 7:20 "But the soul that eateth [of] the flesh of the sacrifice of peace offerings, that [pertain] unto the LORD, having his uncleanness upon him, even that soul shall be cut off from his people."

We Christians are warned not to eat the communion unworthily in the following verse. I Corinthians 11:27 "Wherefore whosoever shall eat this bread, and drink [this] cup of the Lord, unworthily, shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord." These following Scriptures can say it far better than I could ever express it. Psalms 24:3 "Who shall ascend into the hill of the LORD? or who shall stand in his holy place?" Psalms 24:4 "He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully." Psalms 24:5 "He shall receive the blessing from the LORD, and righteousness from the God of his salvation." The Lord Jesus Christ took our sin upon His body on the cross, and in turn clothed us with His righteousness, if we have accepted Him as our Saviour. Christians have been cleansed from all sin, but as long as we live in a house of flesh, that flesh will desire to sin. For a Christian to please God, our spirit has to rule over our flesh. We must not fall to fleshly temptation, nor should we touch {associate with} the unclean.

Leviticus 7:21 "Moreover the soul that shall touch any unclean [thing, as] the uncleanness of man, or [any] unclean beast, or any abominable unclean [thing], and eat of the flesh of the sacrifice of peace offerings, which [pertain] unto the LORD, even that soul shall be cut off from his people."

The message for the believers in this is found in the 6th chapter of Hebrews. This Scripture above is speaking of those who have been cleansed and are permitted to eat of this meat. We have said so many times that this is a shadow of those who are Christians eating of the flesh of Jesus. After we have eaten of this Holy One, and then go back into a sinful way of life, and start fellowshiping with those of the earth {the unclean}, that soul shall be cut off from God. Hebrews 6:4 "For [it is] impossible for those who were once enlightened, and have tasted of the heavenly gift, and were made partakers of the Holy Ghost," Hebrews 6:5 "And have tasted the good word of God, and the powers of the world to come," Hebrews 6:6 "If they shall fall away, to renew them again unto repentance; seeing they crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put [him] to an open shame."

Leviticus 7:22 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,"

Again, we are reminded here where this message originated and to whom it was given.

Leviticus 7:23 "Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, Ye shall eat no manner of fat, of ox, or of sheep, or of goat."

Oxen and sheep and goats were animals that were sacrificed to God many times. God reminded Moses to remind the people that they were to eat no fat from the type of animals that were offered to God. The fat and the blood were reserved for God.

Leviticus 7:24 "And the fat of the beast that dieth of itself, and the fat of that which is torn with beasts, may be used in any other use: but ye shall in no wise eat of it."

These animals would be unfit for sacrifice to God. He allowed them to use this fat for purposes other than consumption {eating} by man.

Leviticus 7:25 "For whosoever eateth the fat of the beast, of which men offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD, even the soul that eateth [it] shall be cut off from his people."

This is stealing the things of God for your own personal use. This sin would be against God Himself. This would be a deliberate act of defiance toward God. It would even be like trying to say we are equal with God. Many false teachers today are saying that man, who is saved by Jesus Christ, is equal with God. This is false. We Christians are not equal with God. We are His servants, who have been adopted into His family. We share in the inheritance, because Jesus purchased our right to the inheritance for us, but we will never be a god.

Leviticus 7:26 "Moreover ye shall eat no manner of blood, [whether it be] of fowl or of beast, in any of your dwellings."

All blood belongs to God. Many devil worshippers today drink blood in their meetings. If nothing else told of their terrible error, this should. God has forbidden man to drink or eat blood throughout the Bible. Even in the New Testament, one of the ordinances is to eat no blood. Acts 21:25 "As touching the Gentiles which believe, we have written [and] concluded that they observe no such thing, save only that they keep themselves from [things] offered to idols, and from blood, and from strangled, and from fornication." This is the law of the early church, but notice, they must refrain from the taking of blood by eating or drinking it.

Leviticus 7:27 "Whatsoever soul [it be] that eateth any manner of blood, even that soul shall be cut off from his people."

There is great freedom in Christianity, but notice that there were a few things so abominable to God, that they will not be overlooked. God will still hold a person responsible for drinking or eating blood.

Leviticus 17 Questions

1. The vow, or the voluntary offering, could be eaten when?
2. Why was this variation from the normal allowed?
3. What did the vow offering show?
4. What was to be done with anything left to the third day?
5. What would happen to flesh unrefrigerated by the third day?
6. In many of these offerings, God was doing what?
7. What was any of the flesh eaten on the third day to God? One word.
8. What happens to a person who eats bad meat?
9. What were they to do with flesh that touched any unclean thing?
10. Why could not the burning of this spoiled flesh be an offering to God?
11. The peace offerings were for what purpose?
12. When we take communion as Christians, what are we doing?
13. What reconciled the Christians to the Father?
14. What is the opposite of faith?
15. In what book in the Bible did Jesus say; Let not your heart be troubled?
16. What will happen to those who eat of the flesh, while they are unclean?
17. Where do we find the dangers of Christians taking of communion unworthily?
18. Who shall ascend unto the hill of the Lord, or stand in His holy place?
19. If we are believers, Jesus took our sin upon His body and clothed us with what?
20. We Christians have been cleansed from all sin, but still have to overcome what?
21. How can a Christian please God?
22. What is the message for believers in verse 21?
23. What will happen to the soul who goes back into a sinful way of life, after they have been saved and filled with the Holy Ghost?
24. Why is the verse; "And the LORD said unto Moses, saying," , repeated so much?
25. Why were the ox, sheep, and goat named specifically when God said not to eat their fat?
26. Why were they allowed to use the fat in verse 24, for other purposes other than eating it?
27. What is verse 25 speaking of?
28. What false teaching is being passed of as being Christian?
29. Who are the Christians in Christ?
30. What do many devil worshippers in our day do, that is an abomination to God?
31. What does Acts chapter 21 verse 25 tell us about the law of the early church?
32. There is great _____ in Christianity.

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 7:28 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,"

When we see this statement made by the LORD, we know we begin a new train of thought. Remember, LORD, here means Jehovah.

Leviticus 7:29 "Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, He that offereth the sacrifice of his peace offerings unto the LORD shall bring his oblation unto the LORD of the sacrifice of his peace offerings."

As I have said so many times, we must see a message for Christians in this, if we are to benefit by studying these offerings. We mentioned this before, but it bears repeating again. The only peace any of us have is the peace that Jesus brings us. Jesus is THE KING OF PEACE. He is our peace. Ephesians 2:14 "For he is our peace, who hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition [between us];" The He, in this Scripture, is Jesus. We are saved by grace and nothing else, but those who are truly saved want to work for God. There are 3 Scriptures in James I would like to quote here in regards to this. James 2:18 "Yea, a man may say, Thou hast faith, and I have works: shew me thy faith without thy works, and I will shew thee my faith by my works." James 2:20 "But wilt thou know, O vain man, that faith without works is dead?" James 2:26 "For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also."

Leviticus 7:30 "His own hands shall bring the offerings of the LORD made by fire, the fat with the breast, it shall he bring, that the breast may be waved [for] a wave offering before the LORD."

One thing we must remember in this and all other offerings; this has to be a deliberate act of the offerer. Just as each person, coming to Christ, has to desire to come to the Lord. The Lord Jesus does not just save everyone, the person being saved has to desire to be saved. I believe that is what is intended above, when it says {His own hands}. Salvation is individual. Salvation is for whosoever will. We have to desire salvation to receive it. God will not overrule our will and save us. Salvation comes to those who turn their will over to God's will. We must be willing to be saved. There is something man has to do to be saved. In an act of our own will, we must believe in Jesus Christ as our Saviour. Acts 16:31 "And they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house." When the offering was waved before the LORD, even though it was not burned up, it was first offered to God. Things Christians give to the church, even though it pays the preacher's salary, are offerings to God.

Leviticus 7:31 "And the priest shall burn the fat upon the altar: but the breast shall be Aaron's and his sons'."

We see in this that it is not wrong for the servants of God to live of the gifts brought to God. God has His portion, but the ministers, also, may partake of the gifts of God. I Corinthians 9:13 "Do ye not know that they which minister about holy things live [of the things] of the temple? and they which wait at the altar are partakers with the altar?" I Corinthians 9:14 "Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the gospel should live of the gospel."

Leviticus 7:32 "And the right shoulder shall ye give unto the priest [for] an heave offering of the sacrifices of your peace offerings."

The priest was to have the best offering, after it was heaved {dedicated} to God. The right side was always the best blessing. The heave offering was waved from side to side while being lifted up and down. Even though this was not burned as a sweet savour, this heaving showed that it was offered to God.

Leviticus 7:33 "He among the sons of Aaron, that offereth the blood of the peace offerings, and the fat, shall have the right shoulder for [his] part."

In this offering, the best was given to the priest who offered the blood of this offering. The word that was translated shoulder, here, means to run. On an animal all four legs are used to run, so it could have been any of them. It really does not matter which leg it was. It does matter that it was from the right side, which was the better of the blessings. It would have been an honor to offer the blood, and probably meant that it was the son who was directly in line to be the high priest after his father.

Leviticus 7:34 "For the wave breast and the heave shoulder have I taken of the children of Israel from off the sacrifices of their peace offerings, and have given them unto Aaron the priest and unto his sons by a statute for ever from among the children of Israel."

The priests were a family who had no inheritance in the land. They were to live of the things of God. They were to be a separated people who depended entirely upon the Lord. The tribe of Levi actually took the place of the first born in each family. This offering that was theirs was for ever. If you look at their counterpart in our society today, they would be the ministers.

Leviticus 7:35 "This [is the portion] of the anointing of Aaron, and of the anointing of his sons, out of the offerings of the LORD made by fire, in the day [when] he presented them to minister unto the LORD in the priest's office;"

Aaron and his sons did not choose this job for themselves, but were called of God for this purpose. Ministers could take a lesson from this today. If God did not call you to the ministry, you should not preach. No one should choose the ministry for a profession. The only way God will accept you as a minister is, if He called you. Ministry is a calling, not a profession.

Leviticus 7:36 "Which the LORD commanded to be given them of the children of Israel, in the day that he anointed them, [by] a statute for ever throughout their generations."

To try to preach without the anointing of God, would be a disaster. My own personal belief is that God sets persons aside for His ministry from their birth. Sometimes a person may be a long time in answering the call, but it is there from birth. It seems as if God protects those He has called with a special protection all of their life.

Leviticus 7:37 "This [is] the law of the burnt offering, of the meat offering, and of the sin offering, and of the trespass offering, and of the consecrations, and of the sacrifice of the peace offerings;"

We see from this that, God provides for those in His service by the unique way of sharing in the gifts offered to Him. These offerings are for man to be able to fellowship with holy God. As we said at the beginning of chapter 7, all the offerings and the consecrations and the sacrifices are fulfilled for the Christian by our Lord Jesus Christ.

Leviticus 7:38 "Which the LORD commanded Moses in mount Sinai, in the day that he commanded the children of Israel to offer their oblations unto the LORD, in the wilderness of Sinai."

We see these laws were given to Moses at Mount Sinai. They were to be kept forever by God's people. Physical Israel kept these in the physical. Spiritual Israel {Christians} keep all of these when they accept Jesus as the final fulfillment of them all. Jesus fulfilled the law when He gave His body on the cross as our substitution. Thank God, His sacrifice was sufficient for all time for all who will believe. How can you neglect so great a gift? Accept Jesus as your Saviour and Lord today. Christians have a hope that the rest of the world does not have. We have the hope of the resurrection.

Leviticus 18 Questions

1. Where is the only real peace found?
2. Why should a Christian study about these offerings?
3. Ephesians chapter 2 verse 14 tells us what?
4. What are we Christians saved by, and nothing else?
5. Quote James chapter 2 verse 18.
6. Faith without works is _____.
7. The body without the spirit is dead, so faith without _____ is dead also.
8. What does the statement {his own hands} say to us?
9. Who is salvation offered to?
10. What must we do to be saved?
11. What did the waving of the offering indicate?
12. What lesson can we learn from 1 Corinthians chapter 9 verses 13 and 14?
13. Why was the right shoulder mentioned specifically?
14. Describe how the heave offering was made?
15. What did the heaving of this offering show?
16. Who was the best of the offering given to?
17. What does the word shoulder literally translate?
18. Which of the sons was probably the one who offered the blood?
19. What were the priests and their families to live of?
20. The tribe of Levi actually took the place of whom?
21. Who would be the counterpart of these priests today?
22. Who decided Aaron and his sons would be priests?
23. What lesson could modern ministers take from this?
24. Who should choose the ministry for a profession?
25. Ministry is a _____, not a _____.
26. To try to preach without the _____, would be a disaster.
27. What purpose did these offerings have?
28. How do the Christians fulfill these offerings and consecrations?
29. Where did Moses receive these instructions?
30. Compare physical Israel and spiritual Israel in all of these offerings.

In the last few lessons, we saw God, through Moses, training Aaron and his sons the manner in which all of the offerings were to be made. At the time this was done, the head of each house operated as the priest of his family. Some one may ask, why the family of Aaron was chosen to be the priestly family? The first born son of each family was God's. God worked out a system where each first born son could be purchased back from God by paying the silver shekel of the temple. When Moses came down the mountain with the 10 Commandments, Moses told them all that were on God's side to come to him. The tribe of Levi came to Moses. At that moment, God decided the priestly tribe would be the tribe of Levi. From the tribe of Levi, God chose Aaron and his sons to be the first high priest and priests to carry on the work in the tabernacle.

In the last few lessons, we have seen the things Aaron and his sons were instructed on. Notice, that they were not instructed on how to make a living, or how to conduct worldly lives. They were taught the works of God. Ministers today being taught for the ministry should be taught more Bible and less finance and psychology. Enough said, now we will get on with the lesson.

Leviticus 8:1 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,"

If we will notice, in all this, Moses was God's earthly agent at this time. In fact we will see Moses in the next few verses acting in the position of God's ordained high priest, in the ordination of Aaron and his sons. Remember, the training these separated men had, was in the ways of God.

Leviticus 8:2 "Take Aaron and his sons with him, and the garments, and the anointing oil, and a bullock for the sin offering, and two rams, and a basket of unleavened bread;"

God gives Moses specific instructions on exactly what he will need in the ordination services. Moses and Aaron must have everything needed ready for the services. In the gathering of the proper materials for this ordination, I see that before a person is ordained of God to be a minister, much preparation is necessary. A person must carefully weigh the cost before beginning. The call of God is without repentance, so we must be sure before we decide to embark on this road.

Leviticus 8:3 "And gather thou all the congregation together unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation."

This is not to be done privately. This should be an event for all the congregation to witness. You remember, Jesus was baptized in the river Jordan where many had come to be baptized. The congregation must be aware of who God had ordained to lead them, before they would follow his instructions. It is wonderful to be a leader, but the people have to be willing to follow, before you can lead them.

Leviticus 8:4 "And Moses did as the LORD commanded him; and the assembly was gathered together unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation."

Notice, in all of this, that Moses does exactly as God has instructed him. These are gathered at the entrance, you will note.

Leviticus 8:5 "And Moses said unto the congregation, This [is] the thing which the LORD commanded to be done."

You may remember, from the Exodus teaching, that the people feared God greatly, and they had asked Moses to talk to God for them. They were used to hearing from God through Moses. Then it must be Moses to tell them that a new day has dawned, and now they will have new instructions on how to approach holy God. Moses reminds them that this is not instructions from himself, but from the LORD through him.

Leviticus 8:6 "And Moses brought Aaron and his sons, and washed them with water."

This washing them with water is very similar to baptism. This is washing the ways of the world off of them. This removing the earth from Aaron and his sons was the first step to being ordained of God to do the work He has called them to do. Notice at the beginning of Jesus ministry, even though He had no sin, the ceremonial washing {baptism} was performed. We Christians must be washed in the blood of the Lamb of God {Jesus}, before we can put on our robe of righteousness. Even in becoming a Christian, the heart must be prepared {we must repent of our sins}, then we are baptized {buried with Christ, and rise to new life in Him}. Then, we are ready to witness for Him.

Leviticus 8:7 "And he put upon him the coat, and girded him with the girdle, and clothed him with the robe, and put the ephod upon him, and he girded him with the curious girdle of the ephod, and bound [it] unto him therewith."

At the baptism of Jesus, we saw the Dove descend upon Him. Jesus already was full of the Spirit of God within His flesh before baptism, but now He was clothed with the Spirit, as well. God the Father confirmed Jesus' ordination when the voice came from heaven and said Matthew 3:17 "And lo a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." This coat, put on the priest, was his robe of authority from God. It, also, was his covering. This robe was of fine white linen, which symbolizes righteousness. This is the same type of white linen that the Christians will wear in heaven {washed in the blood of the Lamb}. The girdle was a sash made to hold this robe tight to the body of the priest. The ephod was like a vest that went over the robe. The vest had two onyx stones at the shoulders with the twelve tribes of Israel engraved on them. The priest carried the people on his shoulders. Underneath the onyx stones was a pocket of Gold which held the stones. Gold symbolizes God. This shows me that this tribe was on the high priest's shoulder, but God was there also to undergird and strengthen the high priest for this great task. This ephod, or vest, was held together with golden chains. So much gold here tells me that the strength of the high priest was in God. On this ephod was the breast plate a span wide and a span long which held 12 stones which represented the 12 tribes of Israel. This tells me that all 12 tribes were not just on the shoulders of the high priest, but on his heart, as well. These stones were, also, mounted in Gold. We Christians must be set in Jesus also. The Israelites must be stayed on God {this is what the mounted in gold shows} for the priest to help them. There was a pouch on this ephod between the

vest and the heart of the high priest. God would speak through the Urim and the Thummim to the people. I believe God spoke to the people through the heart of the high priest. I, also, believe for a minister to be effective in bringing the message of God to the people, God must press into the heart of the minister and speak through the heart of the minister. Even Jesus said He spoke the words of the Father. John 14:10 "Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in me? the words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself: but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works."

I believe in the garment of the high priest, God is showing us that first you must be called to be a minister of God's Word. The next step is to study the Bible and prepare yourself to handle God's Word correctly. The washing shows the putting off of the world and everything of it. Then the ordination begins. God gives the minister the white linen garment of righteousness. A minister must be separated from the world and must live a separated life. They, also, must be righteous in God's sight. They must be willing to take the whole congregation on their shoulders with the help of God. They must keep the congregation on their heart. The minister must draw strength from God to hold this congregation together. The minister must decide from the beginning, that the message must be God's message that God has placed on the heart of the minister. No ministry based on any other system can ever work. This is God's plan, not man's. One of the most important things in the ministry is to be endowed with power from on High through the baptism {dedication} in the Holy Spirit of God. The power of the minister and his or her message is when God speaks to the people through them. Luke 12:11 "And when they bring you unto the synagogues, and [unto] magistrates, and powers, take ye no thought how or what thing ye shall answer, or what ye shall say:" Luke 12:12 "For the Holy Ghost shall teach you in the same hour what ye ought to say." I will say one more time, that to minister is a call of God, not a vocation.

Leviticus 19 Questions

1. Who was the priest of the family, before God established the Levitical priesthood?
2. How could a family buy back their first born son from God?
3. It is not in today's lesson, but what does silver symbolize?
4. Why did God choose the tribe of Levi to be the family who ministered in the sanctuary?
5. Who was chosen out of the family of Levi to be the high priest?
6. Who were to assist him in the sanctuary?
7. What type of instruction had Aaron and his sons received?
8. What lesson can ministers of our day receive from this?
9. What position was Moses filling before Aaron was ordained?
10. What was to be taken to the sanctuary with Aaron and his sons?
11. What lesson can we modern day ministers receive from Moses and Aaron preparing to bring the needed things to the sanctuary?
12. Where was the congregation to be gathered for the ordination?
13. Why was it necessary for the congregation to see this ordination?
14. It is wonderful to be a leader, but the people must be willing to _____ before you can lead them.
15. Why did Moses tell the people, This is the thing which the LORD commanded to be done?
16. Why had the people asked Moses to speak to God for them?
17. What was the first thing Moses did to Aaron and his sons?
18. What can we relate this washing to?
19. Why was Jesus baptized?
20. What is the very first thing a person must do to come to God?
21. What does water baptism for a Christian symbolize?
22. What was the order Moses dressed him?
23. What did the Dove descending on Jesus at His baptism, symbolize?
24. What at Jesus' baptism showed that Jesus was ordained of the Father to minister?
25. What was the coat that was put on the priest symbolic of?
26. What was the priest's robe made of?
27. What does white linen mean?
28. What was the ephod similar to?
29. What was on the shoulder of the ephod?
30. What did this symbolize?
31. What does gold symbolize?
32. How was the ephod held together?
33. The strength of the high priest was in whom?
34. What was on the breastplate?
35. What was the shape of the breastplate?
36. What spiritual meaning can we see in the stones of the 12 tribes being on the breastplate?
37. What did the mounting of the stones in gold mean?
38. God spoke to the people through the _____.
39. What was the pocket called that went behind the breastplate?
40. A minister of God must be _____, it can not be a _____ with him.
41. What is one of the most important requirements in ministering?
42. Quote Luke chapter 12 verse 11.

We will continue on in this lesson studying the ordination of Aaron and his sons as high priest and priests. We will continue the dressing of the high priest. To get a better view, I will repeat one verse from the last lesson. Leviticus 8:7 "And he put upon him the coat, and girded him with the girdle, and clothed him with the robe, and put the ephod upon him, and he girded him with the curious girdle of the ephod, and bound [it] unto him therewith." Leviticus 8:8 "And he put the breastplate upon him: also he put in the breastplate the Urim and the Thummim."

In our study on Exodus, we went into what the Urim and Thummim meant, but it bears repeating here. The Urim means lights, and the Thummim means perfections. These symbolize complete truth. My own personal belief is that in this Urim and Thummim, there was a very precious diamond with the unspeakable name of God engraved on it. When the breastplate was tightened, the stone pressed into the heart of the high priest, and God spoke to the people through the heart of the high priest. A better way to say, in the breastplate, would be in the pouch behind the breastplate. The Urim and Thummim was not on the same side of the breastplate as the 12 stones of the tribes of Israel. The 12 stones were on the outside for all to see, the Urim and Thummim was on the under side. Jesus Christ is the perfect Light of the world. We can, also, see in this earthly high priest, a shadow of the eternal High Priest, Jesus Christ our LORD.

Leviticus 8:9 "And he put the mitre upon his head; also upon the mitre, [even] upon his forefront, did he put the golden plate, the holy crown; as the LORD commanded Moses."

Mitre comes from the word {mitsnepheth}, and it means a tiara or an official turban. This mitre, along with the robe showed the authority of the high priest. The gold plate on the forehead of the high priest meant that the high priest was to keep God ever before him. It, also, meant that the mind of the high priest should be stayed on God. This gold on the front of the forehead symbolized the power and authority of God in the ministry of the high priest. In all of this, Moses keeps reminding them that God gave these instructions.

Ministers, we should not be wasting God's time and our time on finances, and government. That is someone else's concern. The minister, is the spiritual leader of the congregation. The spiritual needs of the congregation should be our priority. This is a holy calling, as you can easily see from the garments of the high priest. When the high priest was ministering in the things of God, He was totally separated from worldly things.

Leviticus 8:10 "And Moses took the anointing oil, and anointed the tabernacle and all that [was] therein, and sanctified them."

The very first thing we must see here, is that this is not just any oil. This is special oil for the purpose of anointing. Let's look back in Exodus and see that this oil is holy ointment. Exodus 30:23 "Take thou also unto thee principal spices, of pure myrrh five hundred [shekels], and of sweet cinnamon half so much, [even] two hundred and fifty [shekels], and of sweet calamus two hundred and fifty [shekels]," Exodus 30:24 "And of cassia

five hundred [shekels], after the shekel of the sanctuary, and of oil olive an hin:" Exodus 30:25 "And thou shalt make it an oil of holy ointment, an ointment compound after the art of the apothecary: it shall be an holy anointing oil." Exodus 30:26 "And thou shalt anoint the tabernacle of the congregation therewith, and the ark of the testimony," Exodus 30:27 "And the table and all his vessels, and the candlestick and his vessels, and the altar of incense," Exodus 30:28 "And the altar of burnt offering with all his vessels, and the laver and his foot."

We need to see in this that not only the building is to be anointed, but everything and everyone in it. The sanctuary, set aside for worshipping God, then or now, should be kept holy. The oil we ministers use in the church today to anoint people or the holy things of the sanctuary is pure olive oil, which symbolizes the Holy Spirit of God. We should not use just any oil, because the oil itself must be holy.

Leviticus 8:11 "And he sprinkled thereof upon the altar seven times, and anointed the altar and all his vessels, both the laver and his foot, to sanctify them."

We know that the sprinkling 7 times, symbolizes that this made it spiritually complete. We have spoken before that to sanctify something means that it has been set aside for God's purpose. Things in the sanctuary then, or in our sanctuaries now, should not be used for other things. These things have been set aside for God's purpose. We must not mix the world in God's house. God's house is holy.

Leviticus 8:12 "And he poured of the anointing oil upon Aaron's head, and anointed him, to sanctify him."

Notice here, that Aaron was set aside for God's work in this sanctifying. He was empowered by the Holy Spirit of God to minister in the anointing. The oil poured on Aaron's head was in such abundance that it ran down his face and even to the hem of his garment. This symbolizes his total dedication to God. You may say, how do you know this ran down to his hem? It was not sprinkled, it was poured. The word translated poured here, means overflowed, in some instances.

Leviticus 8:13 "And Moses brought Aaron's sons, and put coats upon them, and girded them with girdles, and put bonnets upon them; as the LORD commanded Moses."

In the high priest, Aaron, we were seeing a shadow of Jesus, the great High Priest. As in many of the types and shadows, we were also seeing the office of a pastor of a church. Now we will be looking at the sons of Aaron, who symbolize the Christians. The garment here, will be different. There will be no breastplate, or ouches of gold with the 12 tribes on the shoulder. These coats are made of white linen, the same as the garments we Christians will be wearing in heaven. These coats of linen symbolize the righteousness that the Christian takes on as a covering, after Jesus took our sin upon His body. The priests will not have the responsibility of carrying the congregation on their shoulders, or their heart. Christians do have on a garment of authority, but this authority is to use the name of the High Priest and minister in His name. Just as Aaron's son's authority is through Aaron the high priest, so the authority of the Christian is in the name of Jesus. We have power of attorney to use the name of Jesus, and

Aaron's sons minister under the supervision of their father. The fact the girdle was on them, showed the presence of God. We see in the bonnet, which was white linen, the covering of pure thoughts. We, also, see the beauty of holiness in these bonnets. There was no gold on this bonnet, as there was under the mitre that Aaron wore. Exodus 28:40 "And for Aaron's sons thou shalt make coats, and thou shalt make for them girdles, and bonnets shalt thou make for them, for glory and for beauty." There is really no need to add to this Scripture, it explains the bonnets. Let us look at two Scriptures about the Christian's covering for the head, since these priests symbolize the believers in Christ. I Thessalonians 5:8 "But let us, who are of the day, be sober, putting on the breastplate of faith and love; and for an helmet, the hope of salvation." Ephesians 6:17 "And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God:" White linen symbolizes righteousness in Christ. This linen bonnet could easily be thought of as the helmet of salvation then.

To summarize this lesson, we must realize the significance of these priests and the high priest to our churches today. Remember that in this particular Bible study, we are looking at the spiritual message that is to be found in each of the verses. Go back through this lesson again, and see if we Christians and the pastors of our churches are living up to this high calling of God. If not, what are we going to do about it?

Leviticus 20 Questions

1. What is this particular lesson about?
2. In what order was Aaron dressed?
3. What does Urim mean?
4. What does Thummim mean?
5. What do these two words symbolize, that can be summed up in one word?
6. What does the author believe was in the Urim and Thummim?
7. What does the author believe was engraved on it?
8. How did God speak to the people?
9. Who is the Light of the world?
10. Who is a shadow of the eternal High Priest Jesus Christ?
11. What was put on Aaron's head?
12. What was on Aaron's forehead?
13. What does mitre really mean?
14. The mitre, along with the robe of Aaron, showed what?
15. What 2 things did the gold plate on the forehead mean?
16. What warning to present day ministers can we see in the mitre and the gold on the forehead?
17. From the garments of the high priest, we see that the call of a minister to work for God is a _____ calling.
18. What did Moses anoint, besides Aaron?
19. Could Moses use any oil for this anointing? Explain
20. Why do Christian ministers today use pure olive oil to anoint with?
21. The sanctuary, then or now, must be kept _____.
22. How many times did Moses sprinkle the altar?
23. What does this number tell us?
24. What does the word sanctify mean?
25. How did Moses anoint Aaron?
26. What does the word that was translated here {poured} mean?
27. The oil going from the top of Aaron's head to the hem of his garment meant what?
28. What did Moses put on Aaron's sons?
29. How did the coat and other garments vary from Aaron's garments?
30. What was different about the bonnet Aaron's sons wore and the mitre Aaron wore?
31. In Aaron, what 2 shadows do we see?
32. In Aaron's sons who do we see a shadow of?
33. Who, besides Aaron and his sons, will wear white linen garments of righteousness?
34. How do the responsibilities of Aaron and his sons vary?
35. What authority do the Christians have?
36. What head covering are the Christians to put on?
37. What is the sword of the spirit?
38. What significance does this lesson hold for Christians and Christian leaders?
39. Are you as a person living up to the high calling of God?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 8:14 "And he brought the bullock for the sin offering; and Aaron and his sons laid their hands upon the head of the bullock for the sin offering." Leviticus 8:15 " And he slew [it]; and Moses took the blood, and put [it] upon the horns of the altar round about with his finger, and purified the altar, and poured the blood at the bottom of the altar, and sanctified it, to make reconciliation upon it."

It is the shed blood which reconciles to God. We went into great detail in an earlier lesson on the significance of these things. I will just touch on a few here, since it is repeating an earlier lesson. In the other lesson, we learned that the laying of the hands on the head of the animal, was symbolically transferring sin to the animal. No forgiveness was possible without the shedding of blood, and this animal becomes the substitute for Aaron and his sons. I will remind you that horns symbolize power. This animal is not only taking care of the sins of Aaron and his sons, but the blood is cleansing the altar. Remember, in a previous lesson, the blood at the foot of the altar, which was swallowed up by the earth, symbolized the blood of Jesus that was shed for all the earth. We mentioned in the last lesson that everything in the sanctuary, as well as the sanctuary itself, was set aside for God's purpose from this moment on, and would not be used for worldly events. Since this sanctuary, symbolizes our church building today, this should tell us something.

Leviticus 8:16 "And he took all the fat that [was] upon the inwards, and the caul [above] the liver, and the two kidneys, and their fat, and Moses burned [it] upon the altar."

It is important to remember again, that these inward parts, symbolize the inward parts of Jesus. These elements make a sweet smelling savour to God when they are totally burned up. Jesus glorified the Father in His crucifixion. The flesh of Jesus was as a man, but inside He was Immanuel {God with us}.

Leviticus 8:17 "But the bullock, and his hide, his flesh, and his dung, he burnt with fire without the camp; as the LORD commanded Moses."

This symbolizes the flesh of Jesus, which became cursed for us, when He took the sin of the whole world upon His body. Just as Jesus was crucified outside the camp, this offering was totally burned up outside the camp. Jesus fulfilled every aspect of these Old Testament sacrifices and offerings. There are several things we must look at in all of this. Moses is still acting as high priest here. This flesh is not eaten, but burned. Aaron and his sons have not begun to minister in the sanctuary at this point. There would be no one to eat the meat. This blood offering was to purify, not only Aaron, but his sons and the altar. After this offering, Aaron will be ceremoniously clean.

Leviticus 8:18 "And he brought the ram for the burnt offering: and Aaron and his sons laid their hands upon the head of the ram." Leviticus 8:19 "And he killed [it]; and Moses sprinkled the blood upon the altar round about."

After the sin offering, Aaron would be clothed with righteousness, like we are when we put our sin on Christ and receive His righteousness. Now after this burnt offering, Aaron will be holy in the sight of God. We dealt with all of this in the burnt offering in an earlier lesson. This brings peace and confidence to Aaron.

Leviticus 8:20 "And he cut the ram into pieces; and Moses burnt the head, and the pieces, and the fat." Leviticus 8:21 "And he washed the inwards and the legs in water; and Moses burnt the whole ram upon the altar: it [was] a burnt sacrifice for a sweet savour, [and] an offering made by fire unto the LORD; as the LORD commanded Moses."

We went into the washing of the inward parts and the legs in another lesson, but we will just touch on it here. God will not accept an unclean offering. The most important part of our coming to the LORD, is that we are cleansed inside. We have talked before about how God will not settle for anything less than a pure clean heart. Many people profess to be followers of God, and from the outside looking on, they are, but God looks at the heart of man. God wants us to be clean from the inside out.

Leviticus 8:22 "And he brought the other ram, the ram of consecration: and Aaron and his sons laid their hands upon the head of the ram."

This second ram, is actually a peace offering. When a ram is offered for a peace offering, it is called the ram of consecration.

Leviticus 8:23 "And he slew [it]; and Moses took of the blood of it, and put [it] upon the tip of Aaron's right ear, and upon the thumb of his right hand, and upon the great toe of his right foot."

This probably seems silly to some, but I personally believe it is one of the most vivid instructions in the Bible for people who are called of God to minister. Remember, from the statement above, that this is the offering of consecration to God. Notice the three things that were consecrated to God. Always, the right side was the spiritual blessing. The right ear being consecrated to the LORD would mean that the priest being consecrated would listen to clean things. His hearing would be cleansed by the blood. The thumb of his right hand being anointed with the blood, would indicate that everything he put his hand to do would be clean through the blood. Then this priest's work for the LORD would be a pure, holy work. This priest should not do anything except God's work. We see in this great toe of the right foot of this priest being anointed, that the walk of the priest anointed must be holy. This should be a good example for all those who are called to minister for God. We must not stay and listen to unholy conversation, everything we do should be a godly task, and our walk should be holy as well. Have we consecrated ourselves to this extent?

Leviticus 8:24 "And he brought Aaron's sons, and Moses put of the blood upon the tip of their right ear, and upon the thumbs of their right hands, and upon the great toes of their right feet: and Moses sprinkled the blood upon the altar round about."

The thing that we must see in this is that the priests, sons of Aaron, also were anointed with the blood of consecration on their right ear, the thumb of their right hand, and their great toe of their right foot. The sons of Aaron are types of the believers in Christ. We must see in this that all

Christian's walk, work, and hearing must be stayed on God. I have said so many times in these lessons, that Christianity is a daily walk. If we are true Christians, our desire will be to be Christ like. When you are saved, you become a brand new person in Christ. Old habits and sins have passed away.

Leviticus 8:25 "And he took the fat, and the rump, and all the fat that [was] upon the inwards, and the caul [above] the liver, and the two kidneys, and their fat, and the right shoulder:"

This says to me that when I became a Christian, I was not just clean on the outside, but everything within me was cleansed, also. I think these following Scriptures say it all. Galatians 2:20 "I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me." II Corinthians 5:17 "Therefore if any man [be] in Christ, [he is] a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." A person who is saved in Jesus Christ is a separated person consecrated to the life Christ desires for them. You can not be a true Christian and be involved in worldly things.

Leviticus 8:26 "And out of the basket of unleavened bread, that [was] before the LORD, he took one unleavened cake, and a cake of oiled bread, and one wafer, and put [them] on the fat, and upon the right shoulder:" Leviticus 8:27 "And he put all upon Aaron's hands, and upon his sons' hands, and waved them [for] a wave offering before the LORD." Leviticus 8:28 "And Moses took them from off their hands, and burnt [them] on the altar upon the burnt offering: they [were] consecrations for a sweet savour: it [is] an offering made by fire unto the LORD."

We know that Jesus is the Bread. We see that Aaron and his sons lifted the bread up to heaven and waved this offering before the Lord. The following Scriptures show that the disciples and we who claim to be believers have handled the Word of God. I John 1:1 "That which was from the beginning, which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes, which we have looked upon, and our hands have handled, of the Word of life;" I John 1:2 "(For the life was manifested, and we have seen [it], and bear witness, and shew unto you that eternal life, which was with the Father, and was manifested unto us;)" I John 1:3 "That which we have seen and heard declare we unto you, that ye also may have fellowship with us: and truly our fellowship [is] with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ."

Leviticus 21 Questions

1. Who laid their hands on the offering in verse 14?
2. Where did Moses put the blood in verse 15?
3. What reconciles us to God?
4. What did the laying of the hands on the animal symbolize?
5. What is this animal for Aaron and his sons?
6. What did the blood being poured at the foot of the altar symbolize?
7. What in the sanctuary, was set aside for God's purpose?
8. What does the sanctuary symbolize?
9. What lesson can we learn from this?
10. What did Moses do with the fat from this bullock?
11. Who did Jesus glorify in His crucifixion?
12. The flesh of Jesus was as _____, but the inside of the flesh was _____.
13. What does Immanuel mean?
14. What of the bullock, was burned without the camp?
15. The flesh of Jesus became _____ when it took our sin upon it?
16. Who is Moses acting as, in these ceremonies?
17. Why do Aaron and his sons not eat this flesh?
18. The first ram was brought for what kind of offering?
19. After the sin offering, Aaron would be clothed with what?
20. What does the washing of these inward parts show us?
21. What kind of heart does God want His followers to have?
22. The second ram brought was called the ram of _____.
23. What is this second ram offering really?
24. What three parts of Aaron's body did Moses put the blood on?
25. Why was this the right side and not the left?
26. What did putting the blood on the right ear symbolize?
27. What did putting the blood on the thumb of the right hand symbolize?
28. What did the putting blood on the great toe of the right foot symbolize?
29. Were Aaron's sons touched with the blood on their right ear, right big toe and on the thumb of their right hand?
30. What message is in this for we Christians.
31. Christianity is a daily _____.
32. What does Galatians chapter 2 verse 20 say about the life of a Christian?
33. If any man be in Christ, he is a _____.
34. If you are involved in worldly things, you can not be a _____.
35. Who is the Bread?
36. What does the Scripture mean by handling the Word of God?
37. Where do we find the Scriptures that tell us the answer to 36?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 8:29 "And Moses took the breast, and waved it [for] a wave offering before the LORD: [for] of the ram of consecration it was Moses' part; as the LORD commanded Moses."

This is to be eaten of Moses, after it was waved before the LORD. You remember that Moses was fulfilling the office of high priest in these ceremonies, so he was to eat this breast that had been waved before the LORD.

Leviticus 8:30 "And Moses took of the anointing oil, and of the blood which [was] upon the altar, and sprinkled [it] upon Aaron, [and] upon his garments, and upon his sons, and upon his sons' garments with him; and sanctified Aaron, [and] his garments, and his sons, and his sons' garments with him."

As we have said in these lessons before, Aaron was a shadow, not only of the ministers in the church, but his primary shadow was of Christ the great High Priest. The main difference shown in this particular verse is that Aaron's anointing was of this earth and was a partial anointing. Jesus was the fullness of the godhead bodily, and was not High Priest for a season, as Aaron was, but the High Priest forever. The priesthood of Jesus is not limited to this earth, but is for heaven as well.

Leviticus 8:31 "And Moses said unto Aaron and to his sons, Boil the flesh [at] the door of the tabernacle of the congregation: and there eat it with the bread that [is] in the basket of consecrations, as I commanded, saying, Aaron and his sons shall eat it."

Remember, again, that this second ram was the ram of consecration. It was really the peace offering. We must not lose sight of the fact that these sons of Aaron are shadows, or representatives, of all Christians. We, also, noted that this flesh of the ram and the bread are symbolic of the flesh of Jesus. John 6:53 "Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you." Here, again, we see that not only the ministers are to take of the Bread of Jesus, but all believers in Christ are to take of it, as well.

Leviticus 8:32 "And that which remaineth of the flesh and of the bread shall ye burn with fire."

This is not to be mishandled, since it represents the flesh of Jesus. Ministers can take note of this, as well. When we put out the Bread or the Fruit of the vine for communion, we are not to put what is left over back for another time. What has touched the serving trays must be consumed by the minister and the person who prepared it, or burned in the fire.

Leviticus 8:33 "And ye shall not go out of the door of the tabernacle of the congregation [in] seven days, until the days of your consecration be at an end: for seven days shall he consecrate you."

This seven day period shows that his dedication to the service of the sanctuary was complete. This, also, shows total separation from the world. Seven, as you remember, means spiritually complete.

Leviticus 8:34 "As he hath done this day, [so] the LORD hath commanded to do, to make an atonement for you."

The instructions that God had given Moses, have been carried out to the letter. This is what we must remember, as well. Do it God's way. All the schemes we figure up in our mind to help our ministry will not help. Do it God's way, and it can not fail. His way is perfect.

Leviticus 8:35 "Therefore shall ye abide [at] the door of the tabernacle of the congregation day and night seven days, and keep the charge of the LORD, that ye die not: for so I am commanded."

Abide, means to continually stay. We can see in the position at the door of the sanctuary, the fact that the ministers of the Word of God are not in heaven {holy of holies}. Neither are they in the world {outside the gate of the tabernacle}. The minister, {who Aaron represents} and the Christians, {who Aaron's sons represent} are actually on their way to heaven, but not there yet. All we, who profess to be Christians, may be in the world, but we are not of this world. Our ultimate destination is heaven. I John 2:15 "Love not the world, neither the things [that are] in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." I John 2:16 "For all that [is] in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world." I John 2:17 "And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever." This tells the position of the minister and the believers in Christ. The minister's duty is to guard the entrance of the sanctuary. The work of the LORD is not a part time job. If you are acceptable to God, you must be a Christian 24 hours a day, seven days a week. God will not settle for less.

In the next few verses, Christians are instructed on how to watch while they are still on earth. I Thessalonians 5:4 "But ye, brethren, are not in darkness, that that day should overtake you as a thief." I Thessalonians 5:5 "Ye are all the children of light, and the children of the day: we are not of the night, nor of darkness." I Thessalonians 5:6 "Therefore let us not sleep, as [do] others; but let us watch and be sober." I Thessalonians 5:7 "For they that sleep sleep in the night; and they that be drunken are drunken in the night." I Thessalonians 5:8 "But let us, who are of the day, be sober, putting on the breastplate of faith and love; and for an helmet, the hope of salvation."

To me, one of the saddest parables in the Bible, is the parable of the 10 virgins. Spiritual virgins are all believers in Christ. This tells me that all ten of the virgins were believers. Five were ready, and five were not, when the call came. I believe this shows us the condition of Christians today. It doesn't matter whether they are the head of a church, or just a member. Remember with me one more time, that Aaron represents the leaders of the church and his sons represent the believing congregation. We read in the last Scripture above from Leviticus, "Abide, that ye die not. What could cause them to die? They could die if they step back into the world or let the world come in at the door. I will not belabour this, but we see the world creeping into the church today. We see many of our leaders going in and out to the world, and then coming back into the church. The warning, if we do that, is DEATH. Will you be one of the five virgins that has watched and kept your lamp burning, or will you be one of the five who tired waiting for the LORD and let your lamp burn out?

Leviticus 8:36 "So Aaron and his sons did all things which the LORD commanded by the hand of Moses."

To obey is better than sacrifice. I Samuel 15:22 "And Samuel said, Hath the LORD [as great] delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the LORD? Behold, to obey [is] better than sacrifice, [and] to hearken than the fat of rams."

God is sending a warning to our churches and their people today in these verses here in Leviticus. I can just hear some of you saying how ridiculous to study the Old Testament to know how to live today. What do the Scriptures themselves say about this? I Corinthians 10:11 "Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples: and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come."

I said at the beginning of these lessons in Leviticus, it would be of no use at all to study this book of the Old Testament, if we could not see instructions for living pleasing lives before God today. Chapter 8 has taught us what our churches, and all who believe in the LORD should do today.

Leviticus 22 Questions

1. Leviticus chapter 8 verse 29 says that what part of the offering was for Moses?
2. What was to be done with this breast of the animal, before it was given to Moses?
3. What 2 things did Moses sprinkle on Aaron and Aaron's sons?
4. What else did Moses sprinkle besides Aaron and his sons?
5. What 2 was Aaron a type and shadow of?
6. Who were Aaron's sons representative of?
7. What was the main difference between Aaron's anointing and Jesus' anointing?
8. What were Aaron's sons to do, before they ate the flesh?
9. What was to be eaten with the flesh?
10. What do both the flesh and the Bread represent?
11. The second ram offered was a ram of _____.
12. What type offering was this really?
13. In John chapter 6 verse 53, what 2 things must you do to have life?
14. Who is communion for?
15. What was to be done with any flesh left over?
16. What lesson can ministers get from this?
17. How long are Aaron and his sons to stay at the door of the tabernacle?
18. What does this period of time tell us about this consecration?
19. What does abide mean?
20. What 2 places do we see from verse 35 that ministers are not?
21. What in the tabernacle represents heaven?
22. Where pertaining to the tabernacle represents the world?
23. Christians are ___ the world, but not ___ the world.
24. In 1 John chapter 2 verse 15, we are warned not to love what?
25. If you do love this forbidden place, what is not in you?
26. What 3 things are specifically mentioned that are bad in the world?
27. How many hours are all believers to be stayed upon God?
28. In 1 Thessalonians Christians are called children of the _____.
29. We Christians are not to sleep, but do what 2 things?
30. What is the breastplate Christians should put on?
31. What is the helmet we should wear?
32. What does the author believe is one of the saddest parables in the Bible?
33. In the parable, who are the virgins?
34. What does this tell us about our present church?
35. What does the Scripture tell us that these happenings are for those upon whom the end of the world are come?
36. Which of the ten virgins do you fall into?
37. Why should believers in Christ study the Old Testament?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 9:1 " And it came to pass on the eighth day, [that] Moses called Aaron and his sons, and the elders of Israel;"

The number 8, throughout the Bible, means new beginnings. Just as a son was circumcised on the eighth day of life, we find that Aaron was completely consecrated for the priesthood on the 8th day. Aaron was in his days of consecration 7 days and now on the eighth day, he will take on the office of high priest. From the eighth day on, Aaron will be carrying on the office of high priest in the tabernacle. At first Moses will still be advising Aaron of God's will, but Aaron will be handling the offerings as high priest. The elders of Israel were called, so they would realize it was God's will for Aaron and his sons to take care of the people's needs toward God in the tabernacle. Jesus rose from the dead on the first day of the week. Grace is a new beginning in Christ. An Old Testament account which strongly speaks of new beginnings, is the account of Noah, his wife, his 3 sons, and their wives. These 8 would start over again to populate the earth. I think all of this leaves no doubt that 8 means new beginnings.

Leviticus 9:2 "And he said unto Aaron, Take thee a young calf for a sin offering, and a ram for a burnt offering, without blemish, and offer [them] before the LORD."

The biggest difference here, is that Aaron will be the one to offer the animal, not Moses. Because Aaron is not fully trained in all of this, Moses will direct the next several offerings. We notice in this the guiding hand of Moses, but the actual killing and offering is done by Aaron.

Leviticus 9:3 "And unto the children of Israel thou shalt speak, saying, Take ye a kid of the goats for a sin offering; and a calf and a lamb, [both] of the first year, without blemish, for a burnt offering;"
Leviticus 9:4 "Also a bullock and a ram for peace offerings, to sacrifice before the LORD; and a meat offering mingled with oil: for to day the LORD will appear unto you."

This coming and bringing these offerings to the door of the tabernacle by the people, is saying they have accepted Aaron as the high priest. Up until this time, you remember, they would only listen to Moses. You remember from previous lessons, that the high priest was to offer for himself first, so that God would allow him to offer for the people. The high priest's sins must be offered for, before he would be worthy to offer for the people. Ministers must be clean in the sight of God, before they can minister the things of God to the people. In some churches in recent days, we have seen ministers with sins in their lives trying to minister to the people. God calls this the blind leading the blind. Let us read the reference Scripture and see what happens when the blind lead the blind. Matthew 15:14 "Let them alone: they be blind leaders of the blind. And if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch." We will not get back into the meaning of each of these offerings here, as we have thoroughly covered them in a previous lesson. I believe in the statement {I will appear before you} has to do with God wanting us to seek contact with Him. The Scripture says where 2 or 3 gather in my name, there am I in the midst of them. Matthew

18:20 "For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them."

Leviticus 9:5 "And they brought [that] which Moses commanded before the tabernacle of the congregation: and all the congregation drew near and stood before the LORD."

In our society today, we hear people {who claim to be Christians} saying that they do not need to go to church. This is a trick of the devil. The Scriptures tell us to gather in the LORD's name. Hebrews 10:25 "Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some [is]; but exhorting [one another]: and so much the more, as ye see the day approaching." We must all stand before the LORD on judgment day. It would be much better, if we stand before Him now, so that He will claim us as His own then. We see in the Scripture above that not just a few came, but the entire congregation. Habakkuk 2:20 "But the LORD [is] in his holy temple: let all the earth keep silence before him."

Leviticus 9:6 "And Moses said, This [is] the thing which the LORD commanded that ye should do: and the glory of the LORD shall appear unto you."

We sing a chorus at our church which says {I want to see Jesus}. How can we see God? Matthew 5:8 "Blessed [are] the pure in heart: for they shall see God." Glory, in the verse above, means splendor. This will, perhaps, be the Shekinah glory of God. When we appear before the LORD, we must be pure in our heart. Even though we Christians are forgiven, we should still have a repentant heart.

Leviticus 9:7 "And Moses said unto Aaron, Go unto the altar, and offer thy sin offering, and thy burnt offering, and make an atonement for thyself, and for the people: and offer the offering of the people, and make an atonement for them; as the LORD commanded."

We went into great detail in the first few lessons in Leviticus about how these offerings opened the way to the Father. If you will, these sacrifices and offerings reconciled them to God. Jesus, who is our sacrifice and offering, opened the way to the Father for us. The curtain to the holy of holies tore from the top to the bottom when Jesus' body died on the cross. This tearing of the curtain was not of man's doing. It was opened by Jesus for all who will believe. Matthew 27:51 "And, behold, the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent;" Atonement, above, means to cover or cancel. In the case of the offerings Aaron made, it covered; in the case where Jesus offered Himself, it cancelled the sin.

Leviticus 9:8 "Aaron therefore went unto the altar, and slew the calf of the sin offering, which [was] for himself."

We see from this that Aaron gave his offering first, so that he would be worthy of making the other offerings for the people.

Leviticus 9:9 "And the sons of Aaron brought the blood unto him: and he dipped his finger in the blood, and put [it] upon the horns of the altar, and poured out the blood at the bottom of the altar:"

The only thing we need to remember here, is that the horns show power or strength. The strength lies in the blood of Jesus.

Leviticus 9:10 "But the fat, and the kidneys, and the caul above the liver of the sin offering, he burnt upon the altar; as the LORD commanded Moses."

We remember from previous lessons that the fat, blood, and inward parts all belong to God. They are burned as a sweet savour to God.

Leviticus 9:11 "And the flesh and the hide he burnt with fire without the camp."

The one important thing to remember here is that this flesh is symbolic of Jesus body which was offered outside the city wall.

Leviticus 9:12 "And he slew the burnt offering; and Aaron's sons presented unto him the blood, which he sprinkled round about upon the altar."

We dealt with these offerings in great detail in the first few lessons of this study. If you can not remember the significance, go back and review those lessons. Aaron, even though he was to be high priest, had sinned and needed forgiveness, just as his sons did, and just as the congregation did. Aaron is a shadow of the great High Priest, Jesus Christ our Saviour. The difference in Aaron and the person of Jesus which he shadowed, was that Jesus had no sin to be forgiven for.

Leviticus 9:13 "And they presented the burnt offering unto him, with the pieces thereof, and the head: and he burnt [them] upon the altar."
Leviticus 9:14 "And he did wash the inwards and the legs, and burnt [them] upon the burnt offering on the altar."

I would just like to bring one thing to your remembrance here. The washing was because God would not accept an unclean offering. Aaron did as he had been instructed.

Leviticus 23 Questions

1. On what day did Moses go back and call Aaron?
2. What is the Biblical meaning of the number 8?
3. What day was Aaron's consecration into the priesthood complete?
4. What position in the priesthood would Aaron hold?
5. Why were the elders called to the tabernacle?
6. What day of the week did Jesus rise from the grave?
7. Grace is _____ in Christ.
8. What Old Testament account speaks of new beginnings?
9. In Leviticus chapter 9 verse 2, what were the offerings Aaron was to make?
10. When does Aaron actually begin to do the offerings?
11. What wonderful thing had God promised the people after they made these offerings to Him?
12. What are the people saying they have accepted in bringing the offerings to the tabernacle?
13. Who had the people been used to speaking to God for them up until Aaron was named as high priest?
14. What do the Scriptures call ministers with sins trying to minister to their congregation?
15. What happens when the blind lead the blind?
16. What is intended by God saying {I will appear before you}?
17. Where do we find the Scripture that says where 2 or three are gathered in my name, there am I in the midst of them?
18. Where are we told in the Scriptures to gather in His name?
19. Quote Habakkuk chapter 2 verse 20.
20. How can we see God?
21. Even though we Christians are forgiven, we should have a _____ heart.
22. Who is directing Aaron in what he should do?
23. What reconciled the people of the Old Testament to God?
24. Who tore the curtain in the temple from the top down?
25. What 2 things does atonement mean?
26. Whose offering did Aaron make first?
27. What do the horns of the altar symbolize?
28. What 3 things of the animals always belonged to God?
29. Why was the flesh of this animal burned outside the camp?
30. What was the major difference in Aaron the high priest and Jesus the High Priest?
31. Why were the inwards washed before they were offered?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 9:15 "And he brought the people's offering, and took the goat, which [was] the sin offering for the people, and slew it, and offered it for sin, as the first."

In this lesson, I will not get into every little detail about what each item symbolizes. We dealt with those things in a previous lesson. I will, however, remind all of us about some of the important differences in each offering. The most important thing to remember here, is that the offering for the entire congregation was the same as for the priest. This, again, indicates that the priest will pay a higher price for his sins, because he sinned in knowledge.

Leviticus 9:16 "And he brought the burnt offering, and offered it according to the manner."

The thing that stands out to me in this is, that Aaron has learned his lesson well, and he is doing the offerings in the proper order.

Leviticus 9:17 And he brought the meat offering, and took an handful thereof, and burnt [it] upon the altar, beside the burnt sacrifice of the morning."

We must not forget, that the meat offering had no animal flesh involved. It contained the elements to make bread. Jesus is the Bread of life. Jesus spoke of His flesh as the Bread. John 6:51 "I am the living bread which came down from heaven: if any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever: and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world." This Scripture in John makes it very clear why this offering of bread is called meat. It symbolizes the flesh of Jesus.

Leviticus 9:18 "He slew also the bullock and the ram [for] a sacrifice of peace offerings, which [was] for the people: and Aaron's sons presented unto him the blood, which he sprinkled upon the altar round about,"

The important thing to remember is, that Jesus is our peace. Ephesians 2:14 "For he is our peace, who hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition [between us];"

Leviticus 9:19 "And the fat of the bullock and of the ram, the rump, and that which covereth [the inwards], and the kidneys, and the caul [above] the liver:" Leviticus 9:20 "And they put the fat upon the breasts, and he burnt the fat upon the altar:"

The fat in every offering was God's. The rump, here, was actually the fat tail of the animal. The fat and all of these inward parts were to be burned as a sweet savour to the LORD. The breast was not burned here. It was just the fat and inwards burned.

Leviticus 9:21 "And the breasts and the right shoulder Aaron waved [for] a wave offering before the LORD; as Moses commanded."

This waving of the breast and shoulder was raising it up to God in offering, that God might bless it for their consumption later. The priest

would eat this breast after it was properly cooked such as boiling or baking.

Leviticus 9:22 And Aaron lifted up his hand toward the people, and blessed them, and came down from offering of the sin offering, and the burnt offering, and peace offerings.

Up until this time, all blessings of God spoken on the people had been done by Moses. Now Aaron is taking on his job as high priest. He is speaking a blessing that actually came from God, but God used him to speak it. This lifting up his hands toward heaven showed that Aaron knew where his power came from. All of the offerings had foreshadowed the sacrifice that Jesus would make for us all. This sin offering showed the placing of the sin on the one being offered. Our sins were placed on Jesus and He became our substitute {in the sin offering}. In the burnt offering, we see Christ offered up to God {a sweet savour to God}. I believe the statement {not my will but thine} is covered in this offering, as we said earlier in this lesson. Jesus is our peace. We could say in the peace offering, not by works, but by grace am I saved. All of these offerings are made in a small time period. It is really impossible to separate them totally. They all symbolize some aspect of what God did for all believers through Jesus Christ.

Leviticus 9:23 "And Moses and Aaron went into the tabernacle of the congregation, and came out, and blessed the people: and the glory of the LORD appeared unto all the people."

We sing a little chorus at our church which says {I want to see Jesus}. I believe that is the desire of all true believers in Christ. I refuse to worship in any church where the presence of God is absent. We know that the presence of God was in the sanctuary in the holy of holies. Remember, the congregation could not go into that area. The presence of Moses and Aaron, here, shows the people that God speaks through them both. This glory spoken of here, I believe, is the Shekinah glory of God. In this the people would not see the face of God, but a great presence of light. This Light would be the same Light that Paul encountered on the road to Damascus when his life was totally transformed. Acts 9:3 "And as he journeyed, he came near Damascus: and suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven:" We know that man can not see the face of God and live. This is a presence of God that cannot be denied, such as a very bright light. Many times throughout the Bible, God has appeared to someone. Usually he appears in some form of fire, or smoke made by fire, or a light.

Leviticus 9:24 "And there came a fire out from before the LORD, and consumed upon the altar the burnt offering and the fat: [which] when all the people saw, they shouted, and fell on their faces."

There was fire already present on the altar for these offerings. Generally the fire under the offerings would take the period of a full day to consume the offering. This was an unusual fire then. Look in the following verse what God calls Himself. Hebrews 12:29 "For our God [is] a consuming fire." This fire, that totally consumes this offering then is the fire of God, which came from the holy of holies and consumed these offerings. This very same thing happened when Solomon dedicated the great temple in Jerusalem. II Chronicles 7:1 "Now when Solomon had made an end of praying, the fire came down from heaven, and consumed the burnt offering and

the sacrifices; and the glory of the LORD filled the house." This is the very same thing that happened to Moses, Aaron, and the people here. God was so pleased, that He overwhelmed them with His presence. His immediate consumption of the offering showed that He was greatly pleased with their offering. One more time that I think shows this same thing so strongly, is when Elijah challenged the prophets of Baal to call fire from heaven. If they had consumed the offering with fire, they would win. If Elijah's God consumed his offering, they were all to follow Elijah's God. Let us see what happened. I Kings 18:19 "Now therefore send, [and] gather to me all Israel unto mount Carmel, and the prophets of Baal four hundred and fifty, and the prophets of the groves four hundred, which eat at Jezebel's table." I Kings 18:20 "So Ahab sent unto all the children of Israel, and gathered the prophets together unto mount Carmel." I Kings 18:21 "And Elijah came unto all the people, and said, How long halt ye between two opinions? if the LORD [be] God, follow him: but if Baal, [then] follow him. And the people answered him not a word." I Kings 18:22 "Then said Elijah unto the people, I, [even] I only, remain a prophet of the LORD; but Baal's prophets [are] four hundred and fifty men." I Kings 18:23 "Let them therefore give us two bullocks; and let them choose one bullock for themselves, and cut it in pieces, and lay [it] on wood, and put no fire [under]: and I will dress the other bullock, and lay [it] on wood, and put no fire [under]:" I Kings 18:24 "And call ye on the name of your gods, and I will call on the name of the LORD: and the God that answereth by fire, let him be God. And all the people answered and said, It is well spoken." I Kings 18:25 "And Elijah said unto the prophets of Baal, Choose you one bullock for yourselves, and dress [it] first; for ye [are] many; and call on the name of your gods, but put no fire [under]." I Kings 18:26 "And they took the bullock which was given them, and they dressed [it], and called on the name of Baal from morning even until noon, saying, O Baal, hear us. But [there was] no voice, nor any that answered. And they leaped upon the altar which was made." I Kings 18:27 "And it came to pass at noon, that Elijah mocked them, and said, Cry aloud: for he [is] a god; either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, [or] peradventure he sleepeth, and must be awaked." I Kings 18:28 "And they cried aloud, and cut themselves after their manner with knives and lancets, till the blood gushed out upon them." I Kings 18:29 "And it came to pass, when midday was past, and they prophesied until the [time] of the offering of the [evening] sacrifice, that [there was] neither voice, nor any to answer, nor any that regarded." I Kings 18:30 "And Elijah said unto all the people, Come near unto me. And all the people came near unto him. And he repaired the altar of the LORD [that was] broken down." I Kings 18:31 "And Elijah took twelve stones, according to the number of the tribes of the sons of Jacob, unto whom the word of the LORD came, saying, Israel shall be thy name:" I Kings 18:32 "And with the stones he built an altar in the name of the LORD: and he made a trench about the altar, as great as would contain two measures of seed." I Kings 18:33 "And he put the wood in order, and cut the bullock in pieces, and laid [him] on the wood, and said, Fill four barrels with water, and pour [it] on the burnt sacrifice, and on the wood." I Kings 18:34 "And he said, Do [it] the second time. And they did [it] the second time. And he said, Do [it] the third time. And they did [it] the third time." I Kings 18:35 "And the water ran round about the altar; and he filled the trench also with water." I Kings 18:36 "And it came to pass at [the time of] the offering of the [evening] sacrifice, that Elijah the prophet came near, and said, LORD God of Abraham, Isaac, and of Israel, let it be known this day that thou [art] God in Israel, and [that] I [am] thy servant, and [that] I have done all these things at thy word." I Kings 18:37 "Hear me, O LORD, hear me, that this people may know that thou [art] the

LORD God, and [that] thou hast turned their heart back again." I Kings 18:38 "Then the fire of the LORD fell, and consumed the burnt sacrifice, and the wood, and the stones, and the dust, and licked up the water that [was] in the trench." I Kings 18:39 "And when all the people saw [it], they fell on their faces: and they said, The LORD, he [is] the God; the LORD, he [is] the God." The effect of the extreme presence of God is always the same. They fall on their face to worship Him. This manifestation is so great, it leaves no doubt that this is God. Read the rest of chapter 18 of 1 Kings to get the full story.

To sum up this lesson, Moses has followed God's instructions. Aaron is installed as high priest. God is pleased, and the people realize this is God's plan, and not man's plan.

Leviticus 24 Questions

1. What was different in the people's offering and the priest's offering?
2. What lesson can we learn in this?
3. What is strange about the meat offering, being called meat?
4. What do the elements of the meat offering make up?
5. Who is the Bread?
6. What does the offering of bread as a meat offering symbolize?
7. Who is the Christian's peace?
8. The fat in every offering belonged to whom?
9. The fat burned made a _____ to God.
10. What did the waving of the breast symbolize?
11. Who had spoken the blessings of God to the people, before Aaron was ordained?
12. What did the fact that Aaron raised his hands toward heaven symbolize?
13. Jesus was our _____ for our sin, in the sin offering.
14. Jesus was a sweet savour unto God for us in which offering?
15. In which offering was Jesus our peace?
16. What is the desire of every true Christian?
17. Where was the presence of God ordinarily, in the tabernacle in the wilderness?
18. What does the author believe the glory of the LORD to be?
19. Who did this glory appear to?
20. What did Paul see, when the glory of the LORD appeared to him?
21. What did the Fire do that came out in front of the people?
22. What effect did this have on the people?
23. What happened when Solomon had finished praying, when the temple in Jerusalem was dedicated to God?
24. What did this immediate consumption of the offering by God show the people?
25. What false god did Elijah and the real God discredit on Mount Carmel?
26. How many prophets of Baal prayed to their false god?
27. How long did they pray?
28. Did their long prayer help?
29. What other obstacle did Elijah place before God?
30. What happened when Elijah prayed to the real God?
31. What effect did this have on the people?
32. Sum up this lesson.

We will begin this lesson with Leviticus 10:1 "And Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer, and put fire therein, and put incense thereon, and offered strange fire before the LORD, which he commanded them not."

The word strange, in the verse above, means profane or commit adultery. In this case, this would be spiritual adultery. Nadab and Abihu had been instructed in the things of the sanctuary along with Aaron. They knew how important it was to keep every little detail. Perhaps, they were so excited by the presence of God that they forgot this training. This verse 1 above begins with an and, which indicates that this happened at the same time as the happenings in chapter 9. We do not know where they got the fire from in the verse above. We really do not know what was wrong about the offering at all. Perhaps, they had made an offering to God that only the high priest was to give. As we read on in this chapter, Aaron is warned of God not to allow anyone ministering in the sanctuary to drink alcoholic beverages. To say for sure, just what the offence was, would be an error on our part. We do know that whatever they did, it was not offered God's way. We ended the last chapter by saying that the important thing was for these offerings to be done God's way and not man's way. There is a verification of this in numbers. Numbers 26:61 "And Nadab and Abihu died, when they offered strange fire before the LORD." Whatever this sin was, they each committed it. The Scripture says either of them took his censer.

Leviticus 10:2 "And there went out fire from the LORD, and devoured them, and they died before the LORD."

God was quick in His judgment of them. He killed them. Many believe that these two priestly sons of Aaron had indulged in alcoholic beverages and were attempting to minister in the tabernacle under the influence of this alcohol. This could certainly be the case. Not only would God not let them minister in the tabernacle under the influence of alcohol, but their judgment would be greatly impaired on how they were to go about the service to the Lord. It really doesn't matter what was the problem, they were guilty of sin and God killed them. These sons of Aaron had been trained in the ways of the sanctuary, and they were without excuse. These were not just any young men, but were in authority in the tabernacle, just under Aaron. For sure, this would make a never ending impression on the onlookers. Most people want to believe in Jesus and believe He is their Saviour, but very few want to acknowledge the fact that He is also Judge. The same God, who blesses if His commandments are kept, will curse if they are not kept.

Leviticus 10:3 "Then Moses said unto Aaron, This [is it] that the LORD spake, saying, I will be sanctified in them that come nigh me, and before all the people I will be glorified. And Aaron held his peace."

Moses was actually the uncle of these boys, and he hated what happened to them. Moses quickly reminds Aaron that God is justified in this. This tabernacle was not to be as the world, but was to be a separate place. The high priest and his sons, the priests, were to glorify God in everything they did. They could not glorify God, unless everything was done His way. This tells us so much about how we should conduct services to God. WE CANNOT BRING THE WORLD INTO THE CHURCH. That does not glorify God. Ministers are

the only visible connection some people will ever have with God {here on the earth}. Just as Aaron represented God to the people in the tabernacle then, our ministers represent God to their congregation now. The minister and his, or her, family must live beyond reproach to be able to show the world Christ in them. Aaron does not speak out against what God has done, because he knows it was justified.

Leviticus 10:4 And Moses called Mishael and Elzaphan, the sons of Uzziel the uncle of Aaron, and said unto them, Come near, carry your brethren from before the sanctuary out of the camp."

Moses, Aaron, or the other sons of Aaron could not touch a dead body while they were ministering in the temple. Mishael and Elzaphan were cousins of the 2 dead and they were called of Moses to come and take the bodies away. One of the Scriptures covering this is found in Leviticus 21:10 "And [he that is] the high priest among his brethren, upon whose head the anointing oil was poured, and that is consecrated to put on the garments, shall not uncover his head, nor rend his clothes;" Leviticus 21:11 "Neither shall he go in to any dead body, nor defile himself for his father, or for his mother;" Leviticus 21:12 "Neither shall he go out of the sanctuary, nor profane the sanctuary of his God; for the crown of the anointing oil of his God [is] upon him: I [am] the LORD."

Leviticus 10:5 "So they went near, and carried them in their coats out of the camp; as Moses had said."

Had these 2 not been called to do this task, they would have been in trouble, too. The thing that saved them was the fact they were called. They covered them up with their coats. They actually made a type of sling and carried them out. This had to be a sobering lesson, not only for Aaron and his sons, but for the congregation, as well.

Leviticus 10:6 "And Moses said unto Aaron, and unto Eleazar and unto Ithamar, his sons, Uncover not your heads, neither rend your clothes; lest ye die, and lest wrath come upon all the people: but let your brethren, the whole house of Israel, bewail the burning which the LORD hath kindled."

Aaron and his other 2 sons are not to mourn at all for the 2 brothers that were killed by God. This would show that they believed the punishment of God was just. The congregation would be allowed to grieve, but Aaron, Ithamar, and Eleazar could not show any signs of mourning, or the wrath of God would fall not, only on them, but on the entire congregation. I believe the bewailing the congregation did was, also, a kind of trembling at the wrath of God in action.

Leviticus 10:7 "And ye shall not go out from the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die: for the anointing oil of the LORD [is] upon you. And they did according to the word of Moses."

The fear of God was greater than their desire to grieve. They did as Moses told them. They would not be able to bury their own dead. It was a very serious thing to be anointed with the holy oil for service in the tabernacle. A very good example of this is when Jesus said, let the dead bury their dead in Matthew. Matthew 8:22 "But Jesus said unto him, Follow me; and let the dead bury their dead." Another Scripture that indicates the calling of God is ahead of all other calls, is in Luke 9:60 "Jesus said unto

him, Let the dead bury their dead: but go thou and preach the kingdom of God."

I would tend to believe that this is saying, if a person is dead, there is nothing you can do for them. Go to the living and preach the gospel, so that when they die, they will spend eternity in heaven.

This may seem to be a hard lesson, but I believe God is trying to drive home the fact that the call of God has to be above everything else. A person who answers that call has to put the world behind them. Their thoughts and deeds must be stayed on God. The world must be able to see Jesus in you. Even family must not stop you from serving God. The call of God, is without repentance. There are few pleasures in this life for those who choose to answer that call, but the rewards in heaven far outweigh any problems we might face here on the earth. Once you have decided to serve, never look back, just move forward with God. This next Scripture tells of how God feels about those who do not stay with their call. Luke 9:62 "And Jesus said unto him, No man, having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God."

Leviticus 25 Questions

1. Who were the 2 sons of Aaron who offered strange fire before the LORD?
2. What does the word strange mean in verse 1?
3. What kind of adultery would this be?
4. What single word in verse 1 indicates that chapter 10 is a continuation of chapter 9?
5. What were 2 of the possible wrong-doings these sons did?
6. What important message did we end the last lesson with, that applies here?
7. In what other book of the Bible do we read of the wrong-doings of Nadab and Abihu?
8. How do we know that both of the sons committed this sin?
9. What killed Nadab and Abihu?
10. What do a great number of people believe the sin was, of these 2?
11. What position in the tabernacle did Nadab and Abihu hold?
12. We all want Jesus as our Saviour, but we do not want to admit He is our _____.
13. Moses told Aaron that God wanted to be sanctified in whom?
14. Before all the people, God was to be _____.
15. What does, Aaron held his peace mean?
16. We cannot bring the _____ into the church.
17. Who represented God to the people in the tabernacle?
18. Which 2 did Moses call to take the dead bodies out?
19. What relation were these 2 to the 2 who died?
20. Why could not their other 2 brothers take them out?
21. What special rules prevailed over Aaron while the anointing of the tabernacle with the oil was upon him?
22. How did the 2 cousins carry the dead bodies out?
23. What other 2 sons of Aaron are mentioned in verse 6?
24. What warning did Moses give Aaron and his 2 remaining sons?
25. Who would the wrath of God fall on, if Aaron or his 2 remaining sons disobeyed God in this?
26. In what Scripture did Jesus say, {Let the dead bury the dead}?
27. What does the author believe this is really saying?
28. The call of God has to be above _____.
29. Quote Luke chapter 9 verse 62.

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 10:8 "And the LORD spake unto Aaron, saying,"

Notice the change in who the LORD speaks to here. We have been reading over and over {the LORD spoke to Moses}, but here He speaks directly to Aaron. This is because Aaron is the anointed high priest. Now God would speak to the people through Aaron the high priest.

Leviticus 10:9 "Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou, nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die: [it shall be] a statute for ever throughout your generations:"

This is the Scripture that makes many believe that Nadab and Abihu were drinking in the sanctuary when God struck them dead. They had been eating their part of the offering, and it is not too wild a speculation that they were probably washing it down with a little wine. The truth of the matter is that most people can not stop with just a glass of wine and usually become intoxicated. The best way not to get drunk, is not to take the first drink. The entire sanctuary was a very holy place. No drinking at all should have taken place here. All strong drink was forbidden to the priests while they were serving in the sanctuary. God tells Aaron directly, here, that {strong drink will never be allowed} in the sanctuary. There are several instances in the Bible when strong drink brings disaster. Lot got drunk, and each of his daughters slept with him and committed incest. The families these 2 girls had from these babies were always at odds with God. Genesis 19:33 "And they made their father drink wine that night: and the firstborn went in, and lay with her father; and he perceived not when she lay down, nor when she arose." Genesis 19:34 "And it came to pass on the morrow, that the firstborn said unto the younger, Behold, I lay yesternight with my father: let us make him drink wine this night also; and go thou in, [and] lie with him, that we may preserve seed of our father." Genesis 19:35 "And they made their father drink wine that night also: and the younger arose, and lay with him; and he perceived not when she lay down, nor when she arose." Genesis 19:36 "Thus were both the daughters of Lot with child by their father." In a drunken stupor, Lot had done what he would have never done had he known what he was doing. Alcohol harms those who get involved in its use then, or now. Most all the ordinances God has placed on man are for man's benefit.

Leviticus 10:10 "And that ye may put difference between holy and unholy, and between unclean and clean;"

If drinking is bad for the world, then it is terrible for those who are the called of God. Alcohol causes confused thought. A person who has been drinking does not have full control of himself and would probably make the wrong decision many times. Holiness requires separation from all worldly things. Alcohol is very definitely worldly.

Leviticus 10:11 "And that ye may teach the children of Israel all the statutes which the LORD hath spoken unto them by the hand of Moses."

We see that the responsibility to teach the people the things of God has been taken off Moses, and is now on Aaron. It is Aaron's responsibility to teach the congregation the way to live day to day in a way pleasing unto

God. We have spoken before about the difference in an evangelist and a pastor. One of the pastor's duties is to teach the people to live daily lives pleasing unto God. We see from this that Aaron is to do the job of a pastor of the church now. God gave them these statutes through Moses. Moses gave them the instructions, but Aaron is to see that they keep them from day to day. In this, you can see the role of the evangelist in Moses and the role of pastor in Aaron.

Leviticus 10:12 "And Moses spake unto Aaron, and unto Eleazar and unto Ithamar, his sons that were left, Take the meat offering that remaineth of the offerings of the LORD made by fire, and eat it without leaven beside the altar: for it [is] most holy:"

In this message, Moses continues the service that had been interrupted by the death of Aaron's 2 sons. Notice, Moses reminds them, not to sin in the eating of the meat offering, lest they, too, might die. In other words, he says do it exactly the way you were instructed and do not add to or take away from the instructions. We see from the verse above, Aaron has 2 more sons Eleazar and Ithamar.

Leviticus 10:13 "And ye shall eat it in the holy place, because it [is] thy due, and thy sons' due, of the sacrifices of the LORD made by fire: for so I am commanded."

We remember from the earlier lessons that this was the part Aaron and his sons were to eat of the offering. They were to live of the things of the sanctuary.

Leviticus 10:14 "And the wave breast and heave shoulder shall ye eat in a clean place; thou, and thy sons, and thy daughters with thee: for [they be] thy due, and thy sons' due, [which] are given out of the sacrifices of peace offerings of the children of Israel."

The quarters that the family lived in is the place intended, but even in this place there must not be anything or anyone that would cause it to be unclean. As we said before, the priest's family was to live of the things of the tabernacle.

Leviticus 10:15 "The heave shoulder and the wave breast shall they bring with the offerings made by fire of the fat, to wave [it for] a wave offering before the LORD; and it shall be thine, and thy sons' with thee, by a statute for ever; as the LORD hath commanded."

We will remember one thing in particular about this offering, which we have covered in other lessons. The heaving and waving of this before the Lord was thanking God for this and other blessings He had provided.

Leviticus 10:16 "And Moses diligently sought the goat of the sin offering, and, behold, it was burnt: and he was angry with Eleazar and Ithamar, the sons of Aaron [which were] left [alive], saying,"

In the confusion, when the 2 sons of Aaron had been killed of God, a grave error had been made in the offering Aaron had made. The sin offering which should have been eaten by the priest, had been burned. The error was, that Aaron had not eaten the meat of this offering for the congregation. Possibly in the commotion that followed the death of 2 of Aaron's sons there

was a mistake made. Aaron took the blame upon himself for not seeing this done properly. He was so disturbed about his sons defiling the sanctuary, that he just overlooked this detail.

Leviticus 10:17 "Wherefore have ye not eaten the sin offering in the holy place, seeing it [is] most holy, and [God] hath given it you to bear the iniquity of the congregation, to make atonement for them before the LORD?"

We see from this that, the ceremonial value of the priest eating this is what is concerning Moses. The minister of the congregation certainly does take the sins of the people on themselves as this states here. The main thing I see in this, however, is that Jesus the High Priest, has born the iniquity of us all. Jesus our High Priest is our atonement.

Leviticus 10:18 "Behold, the blood of it was not brought in within the holy [place]: ye should indeed have eaten it in the holy [place], as I commanded."

Moses has seen the wrath of God devour 2 of Aaron's sons this day, and he is reminding Aaron of the seriousness of what he has done.

Leviticus 10:19 "And Aaron said unto Moses, Behold, this day have they offered their sin offering and their burnt offering before the LORD; and such things have befallen me: and [if] I had eaten the sin offering to day, should it have been accepted in the sight of the LORD?"

Aaron gives his excuse for his actions here. He first defends the 2 remaining sons, by saying they have offered their sin offering. Then Aaron says, that because his other 2 sons sinned so great a sin in the sanctuary, he was not sure God still wanted him to eat the flesh of the offering. All of these statements are understandable under the circumstances.

Leviticus 10:20 "And when Moses heard [that], he was content."

In this we see that Moses accepts Aaron's excuses. Moses, it seems, was still in the position of authority over Aaron. It was in his {Moses' power} to excuse the oversight.

Leviticus 26 Questions

1. What is different about verse 8 and the previous times God had sent a message?
2. Why does God speak to Aaron here?
3. Do not drink _____ or _____, thou, nor thy sons with thee.
4. Where was this ordinance from God for?
5. If Aaron or his sons disobeyed this ordinance, what would happen to them?
6. Most people who drink at all soon become _____.
7. Name an Old Testament person who did terrible things under the influence of strong drink.
8. Who was just as much to blame for the sin as he was?
9. What are most of the ordinances that God has made for?
10. Alcohol causes _____ thought.
11. Holiness requires separation from what?
12. Who was to teach God's statutes to the children of Israel?
13. What is the role of an evangelist?
14. What is the role of a pastor?
15. Which of these do Moses and Aaron remind us of?
16. Who did Moses tell to take of the meat offering and eat?
17. What did Moses warn them about eating this offering?
18. This most holy offering was to be eaten where?
19. What are the names of the two remaining sons of Aaron?
20. Where were they to eat of the wave breast and the heave shoulder?
21. Who were added to the list of people that could eat of this offering?
22. What was the one regulation placed on the eating of the peace offering?
23. What were the heaving and the waving of this offering symbolic of?
24. In the confusion when the 2 sons of Aaron were killed what did Aaron do that he should not have done?
25. Who was Moses angry with for this oversight?
26. What excuses did Aaron give for the error?
27. What had really concerned Moses in this?
28. What effect did this have on Moses?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 11:1 "And the LORD spake unto Moses and to Aaron, saying unto them," Leviticus 11:2 "Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, These [are] the beasts which ye shall eat among all the beasts that [are] on the earth."

We will be studying in this lesson the dietary laws that God sent down to His chosen people. In the practice of the Mosaic law, it was very important what you ate and drank. Under grace all things are clean for the Christian, if they are prayed over before they are eaten. I Timothy 4:4 "For every creature of God [is] good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving:" I Timothy 4:5 "For it is sanctified by the word of God and prayer." We, also, know about the sheet lowered from heaven, and Peter directed to kill and eat things that he had classified as unclean. Acts 10:11 "And saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending unto him, as it had been a great sheet knit at the four corners, and let down to the earth:" Acts 10:12 "Wherein were all manner of four-footed beasts of the earth, and wild beasts, and creeping things, and fowls of the air." Acts 10:13 "And there came a voice to him, Rise, Peter; kill, and eat." Acts 10:14 " But Peter said, Not so, Lord; for I have never eaten any thing that is common or unclean." Acts 10:15 "And the voice [spake] unto him again the second time, What God hath cleansed, [that] call not thou common." In giving this lesson on the dietary laws, I am not saying that we are to keep them today. I will, however, try to point out the obvious reasons God has given these ordinances.

Leviticus 11:3 "Whatsoever parteth the hoof, and is cloven-footed, [and] cheweth the cud, among the beasts, that shall ye eat."

This would probably be better understood, if we knew that clovenfooted meant a claw, or a split hoof. It, also, means to split or tear, and fissure. I do not believe that God was restricting these animals for the reason most believe. I believe that God was telling His family which animals He made for food and which animals were on the earth for other purposes.

Leviticus 11:4 "Nevertheless these shall ye not eat of them that chew the cud, or of them that divide the hoof: [as] the camel, because he cheweth the cud, but divideth not the hoof; he [is] unclean unto you."

The camel was obviously made by God for transportation for the desert people. The one thing that makes you know for sure that was God's purpose for this animal, is the fact that the camel can go many days without water. This would be a tremendous advantage in the desert. We studied in the book of Genesis that animals were made for the use of man. In the first chapter of Genesis beginning at the 20th verse all the way to the end of the chapter, you will read why God made the animals, fowls etc. God prepared the earth and everything on the earth, and then made man, after He had prepared the earth and made it habitable for man.

Leviticus 11:5 "And the coney, because he cheweth the cud, but divideth not the hoof; he [is] unclean unto you."

We would probably understand this a little better, if we knew what the word coney means. This means a rock rabbit. A few years ago many people

learned the hard way why God had included this animal in the group of unclean. Rabbit fever became a threat to those who ate rabbit. Even today those who hunt rabbit, will not eat them at certain times of the year.

Leviticus 11:6 "And the hare, because he cheweth the cud, but divideth not the hoof; he [is] unclean unto you."

Leviticus 11:7 "And the swine, though he divide the hoof, and be cloven-footed, yet he cheweth not the cud; he [is] unclean to you."

Pork is very dangerous to eat, if it is not thoroughly cooked. At the time these ordinances were given, there was not nearly as good a way to cook meat as we have today. There was no refrigeration at all. I am sure God took all of this into account when He said do not eat swine. The swine has always been thought of as dirty, not only on the outside, but because of the food it ate, as well.

Leviticus 11:8 "Of their flesh shall ye not eat, and their carcase shall ye not touch; they [are] unclean to you."

The carcase of any dead animal should not be touched, because you have no idea what killed it, and many diseases can be spread by carelessly touching them. A swine wallows in the mud and from the physical point would certainly be unclean. This, however, is speaking more of a defilement than a physical touch.

Leviticus 11:9 "These shall ye eat of all that [are] in the waters: whatsoever hath fins and scales in the waters, in the seas, and in the rivers, them shall ye eat." Leviticus 11:10 "And all that have not fins and scales in the seas, and in the rivers, of all that move in the waters, and of any living thing which [is] in the waters, they [shall be] an abomination unto you:"

Fish, such as bass and crappie {which have scales} prefer live bait when you are trying to catch them. On the other hand, catfish are scavengers and will eat anything. The slick skin fish, all are the fish who eat the garbage in the waters. I believe God made each fish for it's own purpose. Now there are fish farms, where catfish are raised just for food and they are fed well and do not have to live like a scavenger. Perhaps, in the restrictions of animals, fish, and fowl that God said was okay to eat, was so that we would not be eating things that would make us sick.

Leviticus 11:11 "They shall be even an abomination unto you; ye shall not eat of their flesh, but ye shall have their carcasses in abomination." Leviticus 11:12 "Whatsoever hath no fins nor scales in the waters, that [shall be] an abomination unto you."

I am thoroughly convinced that this is because they will eat just anything, and you might take a disease because of their practices of being a scavenger.

Leviticus 11:13 "And these [are they which] ye shall have in abomination among the fowls; they shall not be eaten, they [are] an abomination: the eagle, and the ossifrage, and the osprey,"

The ossifrage, here, is just another type of eagle. The ospray was a sea eagle. All of these eat dead things.

Leviticus 11:14 "And the vulture, and the kite after his kind;"
Leviticus 11:15 "Every raven after his kind;" Leviticus 11:16 "And the owl, and the night hawk, and the cuckoo, and the hawk after his kind," Leviticus 11:17 "And the little owl, and the cormorant, and the great owl," Leviticus 11:18 "And the swan, and the pelican, and the gier eagle," Leviticus 11:19 "And the stork, the heron after her kind, and the lapwing, and the bat."

If we were to closely investigate, I would say that, perhaps, no civilized peoples of the earth eat these fowls. These are all in the class of the vulture in their choice of food. God thought of everything when He made the earth, and He made some of these fowl to eat the dead animals on the highway. They are our clean-up crew if you will. We always try to see the spiritual lesson in all the verses we read. I see, in this, that God wants His people to abstain from any and everything that might connect them with worldliness in any way. We all want to live in divine health and these Israelites were no different from us on this point. They were to be a separated people. One of the things that set them apart, was the fact that they rigidly conformed to the wishes of God on the matter of clean and unclean. They never questioned why. God said it was an abomination, so they left it alone. We believers in Christ need to have that type of separation to our LORD today. If Jesus said don't do it, don't. We want to know the reason for everything. True faith in Jesus Christ is when we learn to trust the Lord in everything, even if we do not understand why right now.

Leviticus 11:20 "All fowls that creep, going upon [all] four, [shall be] an abomination unto you." Leviticus 11:21 "Yet these may ye eat of every flying creeping thing that goeth upon [all] four, which have legs above their feet, to leap withal upon the earth;"

The main thing we need to learn from this, is that all of this was under the Mosaic law. All things are clean for Christians, if we pray over the food before we eat it. Some of the things in this lesson are not too good for your health. We need to take care of our body. Our flesh should be controlled by our spirit. If we would study these laws, and watch our diet and take care of the body God gave us for our use on this earth, we could do much more for God. We need to realize that we are not our own. We have been bought with a price {Jesus' blood}. Our body is the temple of the Holy Ghost. I Corinthians 6:19 "What? know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost [which is] in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own?"

Leviticus 27 Questions

1. In the beginning of this chapter, who did God speak to?
2. What laws are in this chapter?
3. In the Mosaic law, what 2 things were very important that were taught in this lesson?
4. What things are clean to eat under grace?
5. What 2 things sanctify our food?
6. Who did God tell to kill and eat things that were forbidden in the Mosaic law?
7. What God hath cleansed, call not thou _____.
8. What does clovenfooted mean?
9. In these ordinances, God was telling His people what about animals?
10. What was the camel obviously made for?
11. What, about the camel, tells us that was its purpose?
12. What were animals made for?
13. How did God prepare the earth for man?
14. What does coney mean?
15. What disease caused the people to become cautious about what time of the year they ate wild rabbit?
16. If pork is eaten, not thoroughly cooked, what can happen to you?
17. Why should you not touch the dead carcass of an animal?
18. Which fish are scavengers?
19. What is the ossifrage?
20. What do the eagle, ossifrage, and the osprey have in common?
21. All of the fowls mentioned in verses 14 through 19 could be classed as vulture in their choice of _____.
22. God wants His people to abstain from what?
23. What is true faith in Jesus Christ?
24. What is the main lesson, for the believer, to be learned in studying these dietary laws?
25. We are not our own, we have been _____ - _____.
26. Know ye not that your body is the _____ - _____ - _____.

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 11:21 "Yet these may ye eat of every flying creeping thing that goeth upon [all] four, which have legs above their feet, to leap withal upon the earth;" Leviticus 11:22 "[Even] these of them ye may eat; the locust after his kind, and the bald locust after his kind, and the beetle after his kind, and the grasshopper after his kind."

I repeated verse 21 from the last lesson, to make a complete statement here. In the part of the world, where the Israelites lived, beetle, locust, and grasshopper were eaten regularly. These were not only eaten when they were in desperate situations, but were actually thought of as a delicacy. Personally I have never eaten anything like this, but in many parts of the world today these are still served as a delicacy.

Leviticus 11:23 "But all [other] flying creeping things, which have four feet, [shall be] an abomination unto you." Leviticus 11:24 "And for these ye shall be unclean: whosoever toucheth the carcase of them shall be unclean until the even."

It seems that out of all the insects that fly and walk, just the ones of the locust family were permitted to be eaten. Come to think of it, who would want to eat a fly, or mosquito, or any of the other flying pests we spray to get rid of? There is nothing dirtier, in my opinion, than a roach. We could understand with no problem God restricting them in use for the table.

Leviticus 11:25 "And whosoever beareth [ought] of the carcase of them shall wash his clothes, and be unclean until the even."

Mosquitoes carry malaria, among other things, and you can see it would not be good to touch them. These ordinances are just good common sense rules that God has made to help man. We watch out for our children and try to keep them safe. God cares more for us than we do for our children. Why would He not give these ordinances to protect us from destroying ourselves?

Leviticus 11:26 "[The carcasses] of every beast which divideth the hoof, and [is] not cloven-footed, nor cheweth the cud, [are] unclean unto you: every one that toucheth them shall be unclean." Leviticus 11:27 " And whatsoever goeth upon his paws, among all manner of beasts that go on [all] four, those [are] unclean unto you: whoso toucheth their carcase shall be unclean until the even."

Those animals that have paws, would be all animals from the cat family. This, also, includes dogs and wild animals like bear. These warnings just go into greater detail than those mentioned earlier. Some animals eat things like grass and do not eat flesh. Other animals do not eat anything but flesh. God made each animal for its specific use on this earth. We need to learn what God's purpose was for each animal and use them for that purpose only.

Leviticus 11:28 "And he that beareth the carcase of them shall wash his clothes, and be unclean until the even: they [are] unclean unto you."

As we said before, a carcass is the body of a dead animal. It died for some reason. You can catch a disease from an animal the same as from another human. This washing of the clothes is another common sense precaution. Any germs in the clothes probably would be lost after washing. In our day when so many dread diseases are around, we should be very careful to always wash our hands after coming in contact with animals, or even after we have shaken hands with a stranger. In the hospitals, nurses wear gloves when they are caring for patients to keep from catching the Aids virus and other dreaded diseases.

Leviticus 11:29 "These also [shall be] unclean unto you among the creeping things that creep upon the earth; the weasel, and the mouse, and the tortoise after his kind," Leviticus 11:30 "And the ferret, and the chameleon, and the lizard, and the snail, and the mole."

The only visible difference in these and the unclean we read about in the previous verses, is that these go on their belly, they do not fly. Many of the things in this category, such as squirrel, and snail are eaten today. These are not forbidden to those who speak the Word and pray over everything they eat. Food is cleansed by the Word and prayer.

Leviticus 11:31 "These [are] unclean to you among all that creep: whosoever doth touch them, when they be dead, shall be unclean until the even." Leviticus 11:32 "And upon whatsoever [any] of them, when they are dead, doth fall, it shall be unclean; whether [it be] any vessel of wood, or raiment, or skin, or sack, whatsoever vessel [it be], wherein [any] work is done, it must be put into water, and it shall be unclean until the even; so it shall be cleansed."

As we have mentioned throughout these lessons, these instructions were given for the benefit of man. These things mentioned here, are just very good health practices. The Israelites were not as well learned on germs and how they are passed on, as our society today. I believe these laws were like {rules for living a healthy life}.

Leviticus 11:33 "And every earthen vessel, whereinto [any] of them falleth, whatsoever [is] in it shall be unclean; and ye shall break it."

An earthen vessel could not be properly washed and freed from germs. The only thing to do to get rid of the germs then, would be to break it.

Leviticus 11:34 "Of all meat which may be eaten, [that] on which [such] water cometh shall be unclean: and all drink that may be drunk in every [such] vessel shall be unclean."

This is speaking of the earthen vessel above. It is easy to see that anything in the earthen vessel that had been contaminated would, also, be contaminated, since you could not wash the earthen vessel and remove the germs.

Leviticus 11:35 "And every [thing] whereupon [any part] of their carcass falleth shall be unclean; [whether it be] oven, or ranges for pots, they shall be broken down: [for] they [are] unclean, and shall be unclean unto you."

This just shows how the germs can be carried from the carcass, and anything it touches would be contaminated. This is just stating again, that anything the dead body falls on, that can not be washed up, has to be done away with. I remember, when I was a child, if you went to see someone with a disease like typhoid, you had to go to a place away from everyone, take a bath and burn your old clothes you wore in the room where the patient was. There would be fresh clothes that had not been in contact with the disease to put on. I really believe this is what God is saying here. It has just been in the last few years, that Doctors and nurses wore masks in the operating room. Until modern cleanliness standards were incorporated into hospital regulations, many people died from infections, rather than the illness they were being doctored for.

Leviticus 11:36 "Nevertheless a fountain or pit, [wherein there is] plenty of water, shall be clean: but that which toucheth their carcass shall be unclean."

You can easily see why running water would wash the contamination away.

Just to sum up this lesson, I would say a loving God cared so much for His children that He not only gave them laws to preserve their soul, but gave them laws of cleanliness to help them live healthy lives here on earth.

Leviticus 28 Questions

1. What 3 insects from the locust family were permitted to be eaten?
2. What were they thought to be?
3. If you touched the carcass of an unclean thing, you were unclean until when?
4. What instructions were given about clothing when you touched the unclean thing?
5. What insect is well-known for carrying malaria?
6. What are these ordinances of cleanliness really?
7. Not only were they not to eat unclean animals, but were not to _____ them as well.
8. Name some of the animals that go upon their paws.
9. How do the eating habits of animals vary?
10. What should we learn about animals and their purpose?
11. What is a carcass?
12. What advantage is it to wash your clothes after you have touched a dead animal?
13. Why are so many nurses in hospitals wearing gloves today when they care for their patients?
14. Name the things in the mouse family forbidden to eat.
15. Why would a wooden vessel have to be washed after something unclean touched it?
16. Why would an earthen vessel, that had been in contact something unclean, have to be broken?
17. Many years ago, when people visited those with very contagious diseases, they did what, with their clothing they had worn in the presence of the sick person?
18. Until modern cleanliness standards were installed in hospital rooms, what unexpected thing did many patients die of?
19. Why would a fountain or pit not be contaminated?
20. God loved His people so much that He not only gave them laws to preserve their soul, but laws of cleanliness _____.

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 11:37 "And if [any part] of their carcase fall upon any sowing seed which is to be sown, it [shall be] clean."

We know that when a seed falls into the ground, it dies. and the new plant which comes from the seed, can produce beautiful fresh products. It is amazing to me, that a seed can be planted in a place covered with fertilizer, and the fruit the plant brings forth is clean and sweet. There is a process of death and life here that mortal man does not understand. The reason the seed above is not unclean, is that it will never be eaten in it's present form. The new seed that comes from this dead seed will be perfectly clean.

Leviticus 11:38 "But if [any] water be put upon the seed, and [any part] of their carcase fall thereon, it [shall be] unclean unto you."

If water got on the seed, it would probably cause it to sprout, and the contamination would be soaked into the seed.

Leviticus 11:39 "And if any beast, of which ye may eat, die; he that toucheth the carcase thereof shall be unclean until the even." Leviticus 11:40 "And he that eateth of the carcase of it shall wash his clothes, and be unclean until the even: he also that beareth the carcase of it shall wash his clothes, and be unclean until the even."

Even clean animals have a possibility of carrying diseases when they die, and in that case, the people would not be permitted to eat them. This, then, has to be an animal that was killed on purpose for some reason or other. It would, also, be an animal where someone quickly cut its throat, so the blood would drain. Hebrews were forbidden to eat blood. Even if all these things were done, the person who was preparing the meat would get very nasty in the process. They would need to wash themselves and their clothes to get rid of the dirt they had gotten preparing it.

Leviticus 11:41 "And every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth [shall be] an abomination; it shall not be eaten."

This would include snakes, lizards, in fact, all reptiles. These are such an abomination to God, that the devil was in the form of a snake in the garden of Eden. We will see in the next few verses from Genesis that God cursed the serpent above all other animals. Genesis 3:14 "And the LORD God said unto the serpent, Because thou hast done this, thou [art] cursed above all cattle, and above every beast of the field; upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life:" Satan {symbolized by the serpent} is the enemy of mankind and will be always. Genesis 3:15 "And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel." We realize that the spiritual meaning of that Scripture is speaking of the followers of Jesus being the enemy of the devil and his crowd.

Leviticus 11:42 "Whatsoever goeth upon the belly, and whatsoever goeth upon [all] four, or whatsoever hath more feet among all creeping things that creep upon the earth, them ye shall not eat; for they [are] an abomination."

As I said, this includes all vermin that crawl on their belly. It seems, to crawl on the belly, was part of the curse God put on the serpent.

Leviticus 11:43 "Ye shall not make yourselves abominable with any creeping thing that creepeth, neither shall ye make yourselves unclean with them, that ye should be defiled thereby."

This is just a broader statement about not eating, or coming into contact with abominable things. Sometimes by association, they could become abominable themselves. It is broad enough to cover all the things in detail that were possibly not mentioned above.

Leviticus 11:44 "For I [am] the LORD your God: ye shall therefore sanctify yourselves, and ye shall be holy; for I [am] holy: neither shall ye defile yourselves with any manner of creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth."

God repeats, in no uncertain terms, who He is, and that the people will conform to His wishes. We have said numerous times, that sanctify means to set aside for God's purpose. They should be glad to do these things, that they might be called His. God expected no more from them, than He did of Himself. He said, I AM HOLY. He shows them the way they can be holy, and then tells them they must be holy. These people were being taught to be clean. It is important for the body to be clean, but the real cleanliness God was trying to teach them and us, is cleanliness of the spirit. Cleanliness of the inner man, was the real message. Man was made in the image of God, that He might fellowship with man. These Hebrews, here, were descended from Abraham in the flesh. Christians are descendents of Abraham through faith. Galatians 3:29 "And if ye [be] Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise." This is their Father, and our Father, giving instructions on how to live pleasing unto Him. Defile, in the verse above, means to pollute or make unclean. God wants His family to be a separated people, not caught up in the things of the world. There is a message in this for Christians, as well. We are to separate ourselves from the world. Let's take a look at what the Christians must be like for our Saviour to come back for us. Ephesians 5:27 "That he might present it to himself a glorious church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish."

Leviticus 11:45 "For I [am] the LORD that bringeth you up out of the land of Egypt, to be your God: ye shall therefore be holy, for I [am] holy."

This statement, here, could be because in Egypt, nearly every animal was worshipped. My own thoughts on this, however, is that God has brought them out of the world, that they might serve Him. Egypt is a type of the world. He took them out of the world, that He might take them to the promised land. The very same thing is true with believers today. When we decide to follow Jesus, we are no longer of this world. We have no permanent dwelling place on this earth. To head for the promised land with God, we, too, must leave Egypt. Abraham was looking for a city made by God. We, too, must look for that city that cometh down from God out of heaven {New Jerusalem}. Have you left Egypt {the world} yet? When you do, God will lead you to the promised land.

Leviticus 11:46 "This [is] the law of the beasts, and of the fowl, and of every living creature that moveth in the waters, and of every creature

that creepeth upon the earth:" Leviticus 11:47 "To make a difference between the unclean and the clean, and between the beast that may be eaten and the beast that may not be eaten."

The one thing we must see in these laws of the diet, God had the welfare of His people in mind when He gave these restrictions. Sometimes it seems as if the restrictions God has made are unfair; don't you believe it. God loves you. He loved you so much, He sent His son to save you. Every restriction is for our benefit.

GOD LOVES YOU-----HE WANTS TO SAVE YOU-----LET HIM.

Leviticus 29 Questions

1. Why was the sowing seed clean, even though something unclean touched it?
2. What happens to a seed when it falls into the ground?
3. What did the author find amazing about plants, and where they grow?
4. There is a process of what here, that mortal man does not understand?
5. Why did the seed become unclean, if it got water on it?
6. What must immediately be drained from an animal, for it to be allowable for food?
7. Why is this so?
8. Verse 41 tells us that what is an abomination?
9. What are included in these creeping things?
10. What was cursed above all the animals?
11. What was the devil in the form of in the garden of Eden?
12. Quote Genesis chapter 3 verse 15.
13. When God cursed the serpent to crawl on it's belly, what else felt the same curse?
14. What are these Israelites cautioned of in Leviticus chapter 11 verse 43?
15. What does the word, sanctify, mean?
16. "Be ye _____, for I am _____."
17. What is the real cleanliness God is trying to teach here.
18. If ye are Christ's, then are ye _____ seed.
19. What does defile mean?
20. We are to present ourselves a glorious church without what?
21. What was worshipped in Egypt?
22. God has brought them out of the world that they might _____ Him.
23. What must we believers do, before we can head for the promised land?
24. What is the one message we must see loud and clear in these dietary laws?
25. Every restriction is for whose benefit?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 12:1 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying," Leviticus 12:2 "Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, If a woman have conceived seed, and born a man child: then she shall be unclean seven days; according to the days of the separation for her infirmity shall she be unclean."

This is a ceremonial uncleanness. In a difficult to understand way, this has to do with the birth of all who are believers. We have seen throughout these lessons in Leviticus, strong spiritual messages to the church. I see in this that we are all born in sin. We are not born lost as some teach, just uncommitted. We are born a fleshly man. This man of flesh is the first birth of man. Man is first flesh, then born of the spirit. To truly understand what I am saying here, a person must truly study 1 Corinthians chapter 15 beginning with the 42nd verse and go to the end of the chapter. Just one reading will not implant this message, you must read it at least 6 times. Pray while you are reading, that the Holy Spirit reveal to you the meaning. The fact that this man and this woman had a child is not sin. God had instructed Adam and Eve to have children. God would not tell you to do something that was sin. Genesis 1:28 "And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." This happened before the incident in the garden of Eden. The sin in the garden of Eden was disobeying God, not the fact that they had children. I will show you, again, that having children {if you are married} is not sin. God told Noah and his sons to be fruitful and multiply. I say, again, God would not tell them to do something that was sin. Genesis 9:1 "And God blessed Noah and his sons, and said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth." I could go on and on, but there is no need for that here, the point is made. Two married people producing children is not sin.

The fact that the woman who has a man child is unclean 7 days, has to do with the 7 days that Aaron and his sons were to wait at the door of the tabernacle to be acceptable to God. This was a time of consecration. The beautiful thing that happened when Mary conceived in her flesh of the Holy Spirit of God could never have been classified as sin, yet Jesus was not circumcised until the eighth day. Eight means new beginnings. This new beginning on the eighth day is like the day our spirit is born. Jesus' number is 8. He is our new beginning. This circumcision on the eighth day is like the new birth in Christ. Our new life begins the day we accept Christ as our Saviour. The sign that an Israelite man has accepted God was on the eighth day when he is set aside for God by circumcision. The woman in the Bible is symbolic of the church. This seven days of separation is the same as the seven days of separation for the high priest. The church is born in us {we become the church} when we accept new life in Jesus. The seven {1000 year days} of the earth is also symbolized in this 7 days of consecration. We are waiting outside the door to heaven 7000 years, and then the new beginning is here.

Leviticus 12:3 "And in the eighth day the flesh of his foreskin shall be circumcised."

Jesus was circumcised on the eighth day. Luke 2:21 "And when eight days were accomplished for the circumcising of the child, his name was called JESUS, which was so named of the angel before he was conceived in the womb." The baby Jesus was circumcised on the eighth day and named Jesus. He was not dedicated in the temple until the 40th day. We will see this as we go on.

Leviticus 12:4 "And she shall then continue in the blood of her purifying three and thirty days; she shall touch no hallowed thing, nor come into the sanctuary, until the days of her purifying be fulfilled."

The issue of blood that women have every month, and at childbirth is a cleansing for their bodies. No woman should think of herself as being a nothing, because this happens to her. There is no life without the shedding of blood. Women are chosen of God to pro-create life. Husbands and wives are one in God's sight. The creation of life in God's plan, is beautiful. The new life, is a blessing to the husband and wife, but is also a blessing for God. The natural functions of the body are one of the great mysteries of life. Every time a new baby is born, it lets us know God has not given up on mankind. This 40 day period of separation from the holy things is for cleanliness' sake and just simply because God said to do it. Forty throughout the Bible is a time of testing. Perhaps, this is the time the woman should take before beginning to function in her usual role. Jesus was carried to the temple on the 40th day for his dedication. Luke 2:22 "And when the days of her purification according to the law of Moses were accomplished, they brought him to Jerusalem, to present [him] to the Lord;" The natural function of the woman's body has usually stopped by the 40th day after a male child is born. and it would be alright for her to come back to the temple. We will find in another lesson that, anything that could be construed as uncleanness, would keep the person from attending services in the sanctuary.

Leviticus 12:5 "But if she bear a maid child, then she shall be unclean two weeks, as in her separation: and she shall continue in the blood of her purifying threescore and six days."

The time for the cleansing for the birth of a female child is definitely twice as long. Boy babies were circumcised on the 8th day, which as we said in a previous verse, was a sign of accepting God. Since a girl baby is not circumcised, then the purification would be different, also. To say that this longer time for purification was because girls were more sinful is slightly ridiculous. With God there is no male or female. The only time there is a gender is for the procreation of life on this earth. As we have said over and over in these lessons, the woman symbolizes the church. The 40 days for the purification of having a man child symbolized the 40 years wandering in the wilderness on the way to the promised land. The church of Jesus Christ was not established on the way to the promised land. Could the 80 days required for the female child symbolize the 40 years in the wilderness to establish a people of God, and then the 40 days Jesus ministered on the earth after He resurrected from the tomb, to establish the church? The church of the Lord Jesus Christ was not established during the wilderness wanderings, but that had to be the beginning. The church was truly launched when Jesus returned to the Father in heaven and promised to send the comforter. Jesus was seed of the woman, and not of the man. Genesis 3:15 "And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel." There was the age of the law {physical Israel}, then there was the

age of grace {spiritual Israel}. The time of testing for the physical house was 40. The time of testing for the spiritual house was 40. Forty and 40 make 80. There could not have been grace, except it had been preceded by law. Then the woman {church} takes 80 days for purification, 40 days for the law and 40 days for grace.

Leviticus 12:6 "And when the days of her purifying are fulfilled, for a son, or for a daughter, she shall bring a lamb of the first year for a burnt offering, and a young pigeon, or a turtledove, for a sin offering, unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, unto the priest:"

These offerings were not for direct sin, but if you will, inherited sin of the flesh. This sin is really not this mother's sin, but Eve's sin, which was not a deed but an inheritance. This burnt offering was as devotion to God. The sin involved was not her own sin, but sinful nature of all of humanity, until the new birth in Christ. Jesus was dedicated to God on the 40th day of His mother's purification. Luke 2:22 "And when the days of her purification according to the law of Moses were accomplished, they brought him to Jerusalem, to present [him] to the Lord;"

Leviticus 12:7 "Who shall offer it before the LORD, and make an atonement for her; and she shall be cleansed from the issue of her blood. This [is] the law for her that hath born a male or a female."

As I said before, the uncleanness was of a ceremonial nature, rather than of a spiritual nature. We will get into the issue of blood in another lesson.

Leviticus 12:8 "And if she be not able to bring a lamb, then she shall bring two turtledoves, or two young pigeons; the one for the burnt offering, and the other for a sin offering: and the priest shall make an atonement for her, and she shall be clean."

The mother of Jesus brought two turtledoves and 2 young pigeons. Luke 2:24 "And to offer a sacrifice according to that which is said in the law of the Lord, A pair of turtledoves, or two young pigeons."

To sum this up, we see the birth of all of Christendom in this lesson through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Leviticus 30 Questions

1. Who did God give the law to, about the purification of the woman after childbirth?
2. How many days shall she be unclean after the birth of a son?
3. What kind of uncleanness is this?
4. We have seen strong spiritual messages to the _____ in Leviticus.
5. We are born in ____, not born _____.
6. Man is first flesh, then _____.
7. Where should you read over and over to get the full lesson on the flesh and spirit of man?
8. How do we know that the man and woman did not sin in having a child?
9. God would not tell you to do something that was ____.
10. What was the sin in the garden of Eden?
11. Two married people having children is not ____.
12. What parallel does the seven days of uncleanness represent?
13. Jesus was circumcised on what day?
14. What does the number eight mean?
15. This circumcision on the eighth day is like what in Christ?
16. Who is our new beginning?
17. The woman, in the Bible, is symbolic of what?
18. When is the church born in us?
19. We have been waiting outside the door to heaven how long?
20. What day was Jesus named?
21. What day was Jesus dedicated in the temple?
22. How many days could the mother not enter the temple after the male child was born?
23. What is the purpose of the issue of blood that women have?
24. What is the number 40 symbolic of?
25. What was the difference in the time of separation for a maid child and a male child?
26. The woman symbolizes what?
27. The 40 days of purification for a male child symbolized what?
28. When was the church of the Lord Jesus Christ truly launched?
29. Why did it take 80 symbolic days for the church of the Lord Jesus Christ to be launched?
30. What type of sin was this offering in the temple for?
31. What birth did we really see in this lesson on chapter 12 of Leviticus?

The lesson we are about to begin has to do with leprosy. I will tell you right from the beginning, there are 2 kinds of leprosy. One leprosy {the physical} you can see with your eyes, but there is also a leprosy of the spirit. Even though you can not see the leprosy of the spirit, it does not make it any less deadly.

We will begin now in Leviticus 13:1 "And the LORD spake unto Moses and Aaron, saying," Leviticus 13:2 "When a man shall have in the skin of his flesh a rising, a scab, or bright spot, and it be in the skin of his flesh [like] the plague of leprosy; then he shall be brought unto Aaron the priest, or unto one of his sons the priests:"

This has great spiritual thoughts in it. If this illness is just physical, why do they not take the person with it to a physician? It is very unusual to take a person to the high priest, before you take the patient to a doctor for a physical problem. The sons of Aaron, as well as Aaron, were to judge the matter of whether the person had leprosy. It seemed that any raw sore, such as a boil, must be examined to determine whether or not it was leprosy.

Leviticus 13:3 "And the priest shall look on the plague in the skin of the flesh: and [when] the hair in the plague is turned white, and the plague in sight [be] deeper than the skin of his flesh, it [is] a plague of leprosy: and the priest shall look on him, and pronounce him unclean."

Notice, that leprosy, as well as sin, is a disease of the flesh. When this sin or disease has gone into the person, the priest declares them unclean. One of the requests we all make to Jesus, is wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow, or {take my spiritual leprosy.

Leviticus 13:4 "If the bright spot [be] white in the skin of his flesh, and in sight [be] not deeper than the skin, and the hair thereof be not turned white; then the priest shall shut up [him that hath] the plague seven days:"

We know that 7 means spiritually complete. It is easy to understand, just as Aaron and his son's had to wait at the door 7 days to be ceremonially clean for work in the sanctuary, these people wait 7 days to be declared physically clean. This seven days, this person is neither declared to have leprosy nor to be clean. When Aaron waited at the door 7 days, he was neither high priest, nor released to go into the world. In both cases, this is a period of waiting to be accepted.

Leviticus 13:5 "And the priest shall look on him the seventh day: and, behold, [if] the plague in his sight be at a stay, [and] the plague spread not in the skin; then the priest shall shut him up seven days more:" Leviticus 13:6 "And the priest shall look on him again the seventh day: and, behold, [if] the plague [be] somewhat dark, [and] the plague spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him clean: it [is but] a scab: and he shall wash his clothes, and be clean."

In some very unusual way, this first 7 days of waiting, here, symbolizes the time of the law. The 14 days; the two periods of 7 days,

symbolize the waiting for grace to come. Notice, at the end of this 14 days, he is washed and made whole. When we are washed in the blood of the Lamb, we are made every whit whole. Our sin {leprosy} is gone.

Leviticus 13:7 "But if the scab spread much abroad in the skin, after that he hath been seen of the priest for his cleansing, he shall be seen of the priest again:" Leviticus 13:8 "And [if] the priest see that, behold, the scab spreadeth in the skin, then the priest shall pronounce him unclean: it [is] a leprosy."

We see in this a hopeless situation. The priest tried, but there was no change.

Leviticus 13:9 "When the plague of leprosy is in a man, then he shall be brought unto the priest;" Leviticus 13:10 "And the priest shall see [him]: and, behold, [if] the rising [be] white in the skin, and it have turned the hair white, and [there be] quick raw flesh in the rising;" Leviticus 13:11 "It [is] an old leprosy in the skin of his flesh, and the priest shall pronounce him unclean, and shall not shut him up: for he [is] unclean."

In diseases, you would call this a chronic disease, which is past the contagious stage. In the spiritual realm, this would be a habitual sinner. By this time, the person is so hideous from the disease {sin}, that no one will come near them anyway. There is no need to lock them up. I am not saying in this that leprosy is caused by sin. I do not know. I am saying that leprosy in the flesh is symbolic of leprosy of sin in the inner man, in his spirit.

Leviticus 13:12 "And if a leprosy break out abroad in the skin, and the leprosy cover all the skin of [him that hath] the plague from his head even to his foot, wheresoever the priest looketh;" Leviticus 13:13 "Then the priest shall consider: and, behold, [if] the leprosy have covered all his flesh, he shall pronounce [him] clean [that hath] the plague: it is all turned white: he [is] clean."

The only way to explain this, is with a statement from the New Testament. Luke 5:12 "And it came to pass, when he was in a certain city, behold a man full of leprosy: who seeing Jesus fell on [his] face, and besought him, saying, Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean." Luke 5:13 "And he put forth [his] hand, and touched him, saying, I will: be thou clean. And immediately the leprosy departed from him." I believe the statement {full of leprosy} is the connection between the two. The only help for someone full of sin, or leprosy, is for Jesus to wash them and make them whole.

Leviticus 13:14 "But when raw flesh appeareth in him, he shall be unclean."

Leprosy is not a very contagious disease, but is contagious when the sore is open and running.

Leviticus 13:15 "And the priest shall see the raw flesh, and pronounce him to be unclean: [for] the raw flesh [is] unclean: it [is] a leprosy."

It is a horrible task, but it is the duty of the leader of the church to point out sin to their members. Just as the leprosy here, sin must be dealt with.

Leviticus 13:16 "Or if the raw flesh turn again, and be changed unto white, he shall come unto the priest;" Leviticus 13:17 "And the priest shall see him: and, behold, [if] the plague be turned into white; then the priest shall pronounce [him] clean [that hath] the plague: he [is] clean."

This reminds me so much of what Paul did in the books of Corinthians. There was a terrible sin in the church, and Paul told them to remove the person who had sinned so badly. In 2 Corinthians, after the person repented, Paul told the church to take him back into the fold.

Leviticus 13:18 "The flesh also, in which, [even] in the skin thereof, was a boil, and is healed," Leviticus 13:19 "And in the place of the boil there be a white rising, or a bright spot, white, and somewhat reddish, and it be shewed to the priest;" Leviticus 13:20 "And if, when the priest seeth it, behold, it [be] in sight lower than the skin, and the hair thereof be turned white; the priest shall pronounce him unclean: it [is] a plague of leprosy broken out of the boil."

This is the sinner who has not repented. This desire to sin has gone deeper than the flesh and is rooted. The leader of the church must remove this sore. One rotten apple can spoil the whole barrel if it is not separated from the other apples.

In this lesson we see how God says to deal with sin in the camp.

Leviticus 31 Questions

1. What 2 kinds of leprosy does this lesson deal with?
2. Explain the difference in the 2.
3. Who did the Lord give these instructions to?
4. What do the Scriptures describe as being like leprosy?
5. Who should a person suspected of leprosy be brought to?
6. If this is just speaking of physical leprosy, why do they not take the patient to a _____?
7. For what reason was the new raw sore examined?
8. Who pronounced the person clean or unclean?
9. Leprosy is a disease of the _____.
10. How many days was the person to be shut up, before determining whether he is clean or not?
11. What does the number 7 mean?
12. Why did Aaron and his sons have to wait 7 days at the door of the sanctuary?
13. Explain the similarity of the time Aaron waited, and the time the person suspected of leprosy waited.
14. In what way does the 14 day wait resemble Christianity?
15. What makes the person whole?
16. Leviticus chapter 13 verse 7 describes what?
17. How can you compare chronic disease to sin?
18. What does chronic leprosy, or habitual sin, do to the face?
19. How does Jesus deal with leprosy?
20. The only help for someone full of sin, or leprosy, is what?
21. When is leprosy contagious?
22. What is a task of the leader of the church, that none of them enjoy?
23. Who, in the New Testament, dealt with the same sin 2 different ways?
24. How did this happen?
25. Leviticus chapter 13 verses 18 and 19 describe whom?

We will continue on with the leper from the last lesson. We had decided that this is not only speaking of a physical disease but spiritual, as well.

We will begin now in Leviticus 13:20 "And if, when the priest seeth it, behold, it [be] in sight lower than the skin, and the hair thereof be turned white; the priest shall pronounce him unclean: it [is] a plague of leprosy broken out of the boil."

We have been discussing the similarity between leprosy, as a disease, and sin. Sin is spoken of as corruption. This is always a repulsive thing. The examining of this by the high priest is like the leader of the church examining the actions of someone who has erred. Was the thing they did in ignorance, was it a sin done with no intent of harm, or was it a sin from within? If this sin was a sin formed in the inside of man, then we see the worst kind of sin. This type sin, would separate the person from the flock. The leader of the church must decide which type of transgression this is. Is the sin to be forgiven and just go on, should there be some kind of restitution to the offended, or should the sinner be cut off from the flock?

Leviticus 13:21 "But if the priest look on it, and, behold, [there be] no white hairs therein, and [if] it [be] not lower than the skin, but [be] somewhat dark; then the priest shall shut him up seven days:"

To look at this spiritually, this would be like the head of the church, telling the sinner to make restitution to the person wronged and come back to the church. The head of the church would then decide whether this person is truly repentant, and whether he would recommend him being brought back in as a member of the church.

Leviticus 13:22 "And if it spread much abroad in the skin, then the priest shall pronounce him unclean: it [is] a plague."

Leprosy is probably the most dreaded disease. In some cases, great portions of flesh fall off. This is the description of rampant sin, as well. Especially when it sweeps through a church. The head of the church has to remove a habitual sinner from the membership to keep the sin from overwhelming the other members.

Leviticus 13:23 "But if the bright spot stay in his place, [and] spread not, it [is] a burning boil; and the priest shall pronounce him clean."

Sometimes a person is accused of sin, when they are not guilty. The head of the church has to decide, whether this just looks like sin on the surface, or if this is really sin. Just because a person is accused of sin is not enough, there must be proof for the head of the church to move upon it.

Leviticus 13:24 "Or if there be [any] flesh, in the skin whereof [there is] a hot burning, and the quick [flesh] that burneth have a white bright spot, somewhat reddish, or white;" Leviticus 13:25 "Then the priest shall look upon it: and, behold, [if] the hair in the bright spot be turned white, and it [be in] sight deeper than the skin; it [is] a leprosy broken

out of the burning: wherefore the priest shall pronounce him unclean: it [is] the plague of leprosy."

This sin mentioned here is more than skin deep. This is something very serious in nature. Christians, whose desire of their heart is to do right, will not have sin imputed to them. I John 2:1 "My little children, these things write I unto you, that ye sin not. And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous:" I John 2:2 "And he is the propitiation for our sins: and not for ours only, but also for [the sins of] the whole world." Habitual sin is a sin of the heart, and Jesus will not take care of habitual sin for us. The sickness has gone too deep when the sin is habitual. Hebrews 6:4 "For [it is] impossible for those who were once enlightened, and have tasted of the heavenly gift, and were made partakers of the Holy Ghost," Hebrews 6:5 "And have tasted the good word of God, and the powers of the world to come," Hebrews 6:6 "If they shall fall away, to renew them again unto repentance; seeing they crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put [him] to an open shame." The Scripture in Hebrews chapter 6 and the Scripture above in Leviticus where the person is declared unclean, are both speaking of someone who habitually sins after they have been saved.

Leviticus 13:26 "But if the priest look on it, and, behold, [there be] no white hair in the bright spot, and it [be] no lower than the [other] skin, but [be] somewhat dark; then the priest shall shut him up seven days:" Leviticus 13:27 "And the priest shall look upon him the seventh day: [and] if it be spread much abroad in the skin, then the priest shall pronounce him unclean: it [is] the plague of leprosy."

Leprosy, in the beginning, is a hidden disease. Sometimes the first indication that a person had it, would be a harmless looking little bump would surface. Many times, for literally years, that would be all you would see. Then, when you least expect it, the thing would burst into a full blown sore. Sin is sometimes hidden for a long time, then all of a sudden, it will show its ugly face. We may hide our sin from the world, but the great High Priest [Jesus] knows all about our sin, and some time we will have to stand before Him and be judged.

Leviticus 13:28 "And if the bright spot stay in his place, [and] spread not in the skin, but it [be] somewhat dark; it [is] a rising of the burning, and the priest shall pronounce him clean: for it [is] an inflammation of the burning."

We can see, here, very clearly that the High Priest is the final Judge. He is the only one that can declare us saved or unsaved. Many professing Christians will be surprised, when He says {get away from me I never knew you}.

Leviticus 13:29 "If a man or woman have a plague upon the head or the beard;" Leviticus 13:30 "Then the priest shall see the plague: and, behold, if it [be] in sight deeper than the skin; [and there be] in it a yellow thin hair; then the priest shall pronounce him unclean: it [is] a dry scall, [even] a leprosy upon the head or beard."

The primary difference, in this case, is that the hair turns yellowish red, rather than white. Looking at this from the spiritual standpoint, we could see in the beard; age, or someone who has been a believer for a long

time. The head could possibly mean someone of authority in the church. Judgment begins at the house of God. In the verse above, it appears to me that the person did not come to the high priest to be examined, but the high priest noticed this problem and mentioned it. Again, this is a deep-seated sin, because it was deeper than the flesh. Notice, also, that this leader can be male or female.

Leviticus 13:31 "And if the priest look on the plague of the scall, and, behold, it [be] not in sight deeper than the skin, and [that there is] no black hair in it; then the priest shall shut up [him that hath] the plague of the scall seven days:"

This must be proven beyond a shadow of a doubt, if this is an elder or leader who has been accused. I Timothy 5:19 "Against an elder receive not an accusation, but before two or three witnesses." This has to be proven beyond a shadow of doubt.

Leviticus 13:32 "And in the seventh day the priest shall look on the plague: and, behold, [if] the scall spread not, and there be in it no yellow hair, and the scall [be] not in sight deeper than the skin;" Leviticus 13:33 "He shall be shaven, but the scall shall he not shave; and the priest shall shut up [him that hath] the scall seven days more:"

Judgment of sin many times must be postponed until all the facts are in and the accused has a chance to defend himself. This being shaven could have a number of implications. It could be that even the very appearance of evil was to be removed. The shaving of the head could, also, be a momentary loss of authority, until the accusation died down. The seven still means spiritually complete. This waiting seven days, here, could also mean, until the church is satisfied there is no sin, only the appearance of sin. We are cautioned to not give even the appearance of evil. This would be doubly important for people in authority.

Leviticus 13:34 "And in the seventh day the priest shall look on the scall: and, behold, [if] the scall be not spread in the skin, nor [be] in sight deeper than the skin; then the priest shall pronounce him clean: and he shall wash his clothes, and be clean."

This is a reprieve. The cleanliness of this leader is because the robe has been washed in the blood of the Lamb and made every whit whole. Sometimes, just for appearances sake, the person might be rebaptized.

Leviticus 32 Questions

1. What 2 kinds of disease have we decided these lessons on leprosy are about?
2. What does the statement {lower than the skin indicate}?
3. What is sometimes called corruption?
4. When someone is accused of sin in the church, what 3 ways will the leader judge the sin?
5. Which one is the worst kind of sin?
6. What are the three punishments for the three transgressions?
7. How long shall the priest shut him up for, if the priest is not certain of his leprosy?
8. What is probably the most dreaded disease?
9. What is one of the terrible things that might happen to a leper in the last stages of leprosy.
10. What does the head of a church have to do to a habitual leper?
11. Why must that be done?
12. Sometimes a person is accused of sin, when they are not _____.
13. A person can not be thrown out of the church on hearsay, what must happen first?
14. The sin in verse 24 and 25 is more than _____ .
15. Who will not have sin imputed to them?
16. Who is the Christian's advocate with the Father?
17. What is habitual sin?
18. What do we learn from Hebrews chapter 6 about habitual sin?
19. Leprosy, in the beginning, is a _____ disease.
20. We may hide our sin from the world, but who always knows?
21. Who is the great High Priest who will eventually judge all?
22. Who declares everyone either saved, or unsaved?
23. What does a beard mean symbolically?
24. What does the head mean symbolically?
25. Where does judgment begin?
26. Leviticus chapter 13 verse 29 and 30 indicate that both _____ and _____ can be leaders in the church.
27. What does first Timothy chapter 5 verse 19 teach us?
28. Why does judgment need to be postponed sometimes?
29. What things could the shaving of the head mean?
30. What would be doubly important for the leaders of the church to do?

In the last few lessons, we have been studying about leprosy and its spiritual meaning {sin}. We will pick up the lesson now in Leviticus 13:35 "But if the scall spread much in the skin after his cleansing;" Leviticus 13:36 "Then the priest shall look on him: and, behold, if the scall be spread in the skin, the priest shall not seek for yellow hair; he [is] unclean."

We decided, in a previous lesson, that this is a leader of the church {male or female} under accusation. The spreading in the skin means that whatever sin this is, it has become a habit. When sin takes a person over to the extent that the sin becomes a habit, the sinner's heart gets hardened, and they soon do not count anything they do sin. This would be pretty bad. I Timothy 4:2 "Speaking lies in hypocrisy; having their conscience seared with a hot iron;" This is the first step to total destruction.

Leviticus 13:37 "But if the scall be in his sight at a stay, and [that] there is black hair grown up therein; the scall is healed, he [is] clean: and the priest shall pronounce him clean."

This person has really repented and turned away from sin. Just as new life {black Hair} has come up inside of this sore, new life has been rekindled in this sinner's heart. The fact that this sore is not spreading shows that this person is no longer practicing this sin. The sin is not spreading. The church leader, in this case would say, He is forgiven. Let us take him back into the fold.

Leviticus 13:38 "If a man also or a woman have in the skin of their flesh bright spots, [even] white bright spots;" Leviticus 13:39 "Then the priest shall look: and, behold, [if] the bright spots in the skin of their flesh [be] darkish white; it [is] a freckled spot [that] groweth in the skin; he [is] clean."

Since the people are more likely to have leprosy, who live in a desert area, where there is much sunshine, it is not unusual for someone to be freckled. Again, in this, the person may appear to sin, but on closer examination, they are not sinning.

Leviticus 13:40 "And the man whose hair is fallen off his head, he [is] bald; [yet is] he clean." Leviticus 13:41 " And he that hath his hair fallen off from the part of his head toward his face, he [is] forehead bald: [yet is] he clean."

Baldness is not a sign of leprosy. Baldness on a man's head is hereditary. If your father was bald, then you will be bald in all probability. Baldness was not common among the Israelites, and for a man to be bald, would make himself suspect. II Kings 2:23 "And he went up from thence unto Beth-el: and as he was going up by the way, there came forth little children out of the city, and mocked him, and said unto him, Go up, thou bald head; go up, thou bald head." We see from this Scripture in Kings, that it was certainly not something someone wanted. He was laughed at for having a bald head. From the spiritual sense, we could say that the person this symbolizes perhaps, has some superficial habit that is not pleasing to others, but yet is not sin. Perhaps, this person thinks about

things that are not in his best interest. More than sin, we would call these blemishes in their character.

Leviticus 13:42 "And if there be in the bald head, or bald forehead, a white reddish sore; it [is] a leprosy sprung up in his bald head, or his bald forehead." Leviticus 13:43 "Then the priest shall look upon it: and, behold, [if] the rising of the sore [be] white reddish in his bald head, or in his bald forehead, as the leprosy appeareth in the skin of the flesh;" Leviticus 13:44 "He is a leprous man, he [is] unclean: the priest shall pronounce him utterly unclean; his plague [is] in his head."

The beginning of sin is in the mind. Evil thoughts bring evil deeds. A person who looks at pornography, will eventually do some of the things they fantasize while reading this filthy literature. This pronouncing this man unclean, it seems, is even more serious. He is pronounced not just unclean, but utterly unclean. To me, this sin would be some sort of perversion. Our society is sick in their minds. They have watched X-rated, R-rated, and even P. G.-rated movies and television, until it has perverted their thinking. The horrible rock music has planted down deep all sorts of lyrics that encourage sin. This person can see no wrong in any of these things. Remember, anything your eyes see, and anything your ears hear, becomes a part of you. It is recorded in that little thing we call a brain. Look at the following Scripture that lets us know we are in control of what goes into our mind. I Peter 1:13 "Wherefore gird up the loins of your mind, be sober, and hope to the end for the grace that is to be brought unto you at the revelation of Jesus Christ;" My suggestion to all is, to guard your mind carefully. Turn off any movie or T.V. program that has bad language, or has explicit sex scenes, or, in fact, any of them that do not teach good moral character. Read 2nd Timothy chapter 3 to tell what time element we are living in now. This person with this sickness, is so sick, that they call good evil and evil good. I really believe Matthew says it the best. Matthew 6:23 "But if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If therefore the light that is in thee be darkness, how great [is] that darkness!" This then is a sin that began in the imagination of man, and became a horrible sin. The following tells how God feels about perverted minds. Romans 1:28 "And even as they did not like to retain God in [their] knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind, to do those things which are not convenient;"

Leviticus 13:46 "All the days wherein the plague [shall be] in him he shall be defiled; he [is] unclean: he shall dwell alone; without the camp [shall] his habitation [be]."

It would really be dangerous to associate with a person practicing this perversion. We become like those we are around and this would be a terrible thing to catch. Perversion produces perversion. The best thing to do, is to have nothing to do with that person. Even in our liberal society, perversion is against the law. You could get arrested and sent to jail. Certainly in the eternal realm, God will not look the other way at this sort of sin. This will separate you from God and from true believers who want no part of this terrible sin.

Leviticus 13:47 "The garment also that the plague of leprosy is in, [whether it be] a woollen garment, or a linen garment;" Leviticus 13:48 "Whether [it be] in the warp, or woof; of linen, or of woollen; whether in a skin, or in any thing made of skin;" Leviticus 13:49 "And if the plague be

greenish or reddish in the garment, or in the skin, either in the warp, or in the woof, or in any thing of skin; it [is] a plague of leprosy, and shall be shewed unto the priest:"

We know, that when we are free from sin, we wear a robe of linen, washed in the blood of the Lamb. Jude 1:23 "And others save with fear, pulling [them] out of the fire; hating even the garment spotted by the flesh." The Scripture in Jude here, shows what soils the garment. It is the flesh. The flesh of man causes him to sin. In the Scriptures above from Leviticus, and this one from Jude, we see that it does not matter how fine and expensive the clothing is, it can be contaminated by the evil person wearing it. All of the materials mentioned above are materials of some sort or the other, but the only garment that makes you and me acceptable before God, is the white linen garment of the righteous. This white linen garment has been washed in the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ {the Lamb} and has become whiter than snow.

To sum up this lesson today, we would see the importance of the cleansing of our thoughts. The mind is evil, before it is cleansed by Jesus. In fact, the mind is spoken of as the enemy of God. Romans 8:7 "Because the carnal mind [is] enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." The carnal mind is a mind that is constantly thinking of things of the earth. To be what Jesus would have us to be, we must crucify the desires of the flesh and the carnal mind, and let Jesus come inside of us and live through us. Galatians 2:20 "I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me." The final statement is to have the mind of Christ. I Corinthians 2:16 " For who hath known the mind of the Lord, that he may instruct him? But we have the mind of Christ." The we, that have the mind of Christ, are the Christians.

Leviticus 33 Questions

1. What is the spiritual meaning of leprosy?
2. What type of person are verses 35 and 36 telling about?
3. The spreading in the skin means what spiritually?
4. Where do we find the Scripture that says "Having their conscience seared with a hot iron"?
5. What is a sign that the man is clean in verse 37?
6. What is meant spiritually by the black hair growing?
7. The fact that the sore is not spreading shows what spiritually?
8. Describe a freckle spot.
9. Baldness is not a sign of _____.
10. In 2nd Kings chapter 2 verse 23, how was this bald headed man treated?
11. More than sin, we would call baldness where there is no sore, what?
12. The beginning of sin is in the _____.
13. If a person watches pornography, what will happen to him?
14. The uncleanness of the bald man, who has a sore, is called one more word that shows perversion of the mind is terrible, what is it?
15. What are some of the things modern society is doing that causes a sick mind?
16. Anything you see, and anything you hear, becomes a _____ of _____.
17. Wherefore gird up the loins of your _____.
18. Where do we find the Scriptures that warn of the evil day we are living in?
19. Quote Matthew chapter 6 verse 23.
20. We read that God turned them over to a _____ mind, who did not retain God in their knowledge.
21. What would happen to a person who fellowshiped with some one who had a perverted mind?
22. What one word describes our society today?
23. When we are free from sin, what will our robe be made of?
24. What makes it white?
25. What soils the garment?
26. Besides our deeds, what must we clean up to please God?
27. The carnal mind is enmity against _____.
28. Who has the mind of Christ in them?

We have been studying in the last few lessons about leprosy. We will pick up the lesson in Leviticus 13:50 "And the priest shall look upon the plague, and shut up [it that hath] the plague seven days:"

We have discussed, over and over, that 7 stands for spiritual completeness. This period of time then is to see the truth about this person. Is this person truly a sinner as it appears, or is he a true believer?

Leviticus 13:51 "And he shall look on the plague on the seventh day: if the plague be spread in the garment, either in the warp, or in the woof, or in a skin, [or] in any work that is made of skin; the plague [is] a fretting leprosy; it [is] unclean."

The word fretting, in this particular Scripture, means bitter, cause to embitter, or painful. From the spiritual standpoint, our garments that we wear could, perhaps, mean the immediate surroundings. Such as those of your own household, or those who live nearby. We sometimes become embittered by these very people that mean the most to us. Sometimes we cause them to be bitter, as well. Nothing hurts as deeply as a loved one gone wrong. There are so many things that embitter us, or cause us to embitter others. We spoke of it in the previous lesson, but what we put into our brain affects our life. A person could get caught in a job that was not morally sound, and it could embitter them. I really believe the worst thing to embitter a person, to my recollection, has been people turned against the church because of hypocrites in the church. It seems the bitterness of this sort is the hardest to stop. We, too, many times, forget that the things we do might run someone away from God and make them bitter.

Leviticus 13:52 "He shall therefore burn that garment, whether warp or woof, in woollen or in linen, or any thing of skin, wherein the plague is: for it [is] a fretting leprosy; it shall be burnt in the fire."

The sin of bitterness is possibly the hardest sin of all to get rid of. This, I believe, is what intended by burning this up, so there will not be anything left to spring up again. Bitterness has even been known to cause crippling disease. Hebrews 12:15 "Looking diligently lest any man fail of the grace of God; lest any root of bitterness springing up trouble [you], and thereby many be defiled;" Bitterness destroys the person who is bitter. Give it to Jesus, and let Him burn it out of your soul.

Leviticus 13:53 "And if the priest shall look, and, behold, the plague be not spread in the garment, either in the warp, or in the woof, or in any thing of skin;" Leviticus 13:54 "Then the priest shall command that they wash [the thing] wherein the plague [is], and he shall shut it up seven days more:"

This separation for the seven days is the same as in the other times it was mentioned. The separation is to see if the washing will be sufficient to remove this sin. We are told, if we have ought against anyone, to leave our gift and go and make it right and then come back and offer. Matthew 5:24 "Leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift." It is a very dangerous

thing to take communion with bitterness in our heart toward anyone. I Corinthians 11:27 "Wherefore whosoever shall eat this bread, and drink [this] cup of the Lord, unworthily, shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord." I Corinthians 11:28 "But let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of [that] bread, and drink of [that] cup." I Corinthians 11:29 "For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning the Lord's body." I Corinthians 11:30 "For this cause many [are] weak and sickly among you, and many sleep." We can see from all this, how serious it is to hold a grudge.

Leviticus 13:55 "And the priest shall look on the plague, after that it is washed: and, behold, [if] the plague have not changed his colour, and the plague be not spread; it [is] unclean; thou shalt burn it in the fire; it [is] fret inward, [whether] it [be] bare within or without."

The best way to say this, in the spiritual realm, is to say we must crucify our flesh that our spirit might live. Galatians 5:24 "And they that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts." Galatians 2:20 "I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me." This bitterness from within must be destroyed.

Leviticus 13:56 "And if the priest look, and, behold, the plague [be] somewhat dark after the washing of it; then he shall rend it out of the garment, or out of the skin, or out of the warp, or out of the woof:"

The explanation of this can be found in Jesus' own words when He said, if a member of your body keep you from God, do away with it. Matthew 5:29 "And if thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast [it] from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not [that] thy whole body should be cast into hell." Matthew 5:30 "And if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and cast [it] from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not [that] thy whole body should be cast into hell." This seems so drastic, but we must not miss heaven at any cost.

Leviticus 13:57 "And if it appear still in the garment, either in the warp, or in the woof, or in any thing of skin; it [is] a spreading [plague]: thou shalt burn that wherein the plague [is] with fire."

I almost hate to comment on this. If all efforts fail, then they are lost. The fire of hell is the sure outcome of this individual.

Leviticus 13:58 "And the garment, either warp, or woof, or whatsoever thing of skin [it be], which thou shalt wash, if the plague be departed from them, then it shall be washed the second time, and shall be clean."

This washing certainly has to do with the washing in the blood of the Lamb. We see in the Scriptures that it is by blood and water. Both are to be washed in, to be Jesus'. I John 5:6 "This is he that came by water and blood, [even] Jesus Christ; not by water only, but by water and blood. And it is the Spirit that beareth witness, because the Spirit is truth."

We see, in this, that baptism in water is not enough, we must be washed in the blood of the Lamb and made white as snow. This is when we repent

{turn from our wicked ways} and begin a new life in Jesus. We receive His robe of righteousness when He takes our sin. We certainly get the best end of this trade.

Leviticus 13:59 "This [is] the law of the plague of leprosy in a garment of woollen or linen, either in the warp, or woof, or any thing of skins, to pronounce it clean, or to pronounce it unclean."

The main thing that we must remember, in this, is that these garments symbolize the flesh of mankind. Our flesh is our worst enemy. The lust of our flesh is the cause of our sin. Sin is anything that displeases God, or the breaking of the law. I John 3:4 "Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law: for sin is the transgression of the law." This is not just any law, but the law of God. God has given us a substitute for our sin, Jesus Christ the Righteous. It is our own fault if we wind up in hell. God made provision for us, but we must avail ourselves of it.

Leviticus 34 Questions

1. How long is the one suspected of leprosy shut up?
2. What truth is trying to be determined by this time of separation?
3. What does the word fretting mean?
4. What is meant spiritually by the garments?
5. What is about the worst hurt that we feel?
6. What are some of the things that could happen to you and make you bitter?
7. Why are many people bitter toward the church?
8. What is to be done with a garment of fretting leprosy?
9. What does Hebrews chapter 12 verse 15 say about bitterness?
10. Who does bitterness destroy?
11. What is the washing in Leviticus chapter 13 verse 53 symbolic of?
12. What does Matthew chapter 5 verse 24 teach about bitterness?
13. What might happen to you, if you took communion with bitterness in your heart?
14. What does Leviticus chapter 13 verse 55 tell us we must do?
15. I am crucified with _____.
16. I live by the faith of the _____.
17. If thy right eye offend thee, _____.
18. If thy right hand offend thee, _____.
19. If all efforts fail to cleanse a person, then they are _____.
20. What did the 2 washings indicate?
21. Quote the Scripture that says by water and blood.
22. How can we be washed in the blood of the Lamb?
23. What is the main thing to remember in this lesson?
24. What is our worst enemy?
25. What is the cause of our sin?
26. Sin is the transgression of the _____.
27. What law is this?
28. Who is our Substitute for our sin?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 14:1 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,"

We see here a chain of command in this message being transferred from God, to Moses, to Aaron, to Aaron's sons, and then to the people.

Leviticus 14:2 "This shall be the law of the leper in the day of his cleansing: He shall be brought unto the priest:"

As we said in a previous lesson, just being accused of leprosy, did not mean you had leprosy. Someone accused of sin is not always sinning either. This has to be judged by the priest, just as someone accused of sin, must be examined by the church. Notice, this was the law and not just a request. If this has nothing to do with sin, tell me why he must come to the church? A person, who is sick, does not have to sacrifice, because they are sick, unless that sickness is spiritual.

Leviticus 14:3 "And the priest shall go forth out of the camp; and the priest shall look, and, behold, [if] the plague of leprosy be healed in the leper;"

This inspection is not to be made publicly before the congregation. We could take a lesson from this. Someone, who is accused of sin, which should remove them from the body of believers, should not be questioned before all of the congregation. We will see from the following two Scriptures how important it was for any accusation to be backed up by two or three witnesses. I Timothy 5:19 "Against an elder receive not an accusation, but before two or three witnesses." Hebrews 10:28 "He that despised Moses' law died without mercy under two or three witnesses:" These eyewitnesses must bring the matter before the proper authorities, and they would decide the outcome. In verse 3 above, they are found to be clean {innocent}. In the case above, they might have been declared unclean at first, but now they are clean. This could be someone innocent, or it could be someone forgiven, which is in essence the same thing.

Leviticus 14:4 "Then shall the priest command to take for him that is to be cleansed two birds alive [and] clean, and cedar wood, and scarlet, and hyssop:"

It is very interesting that there is no definition of the word that was translated hyssop in the Strong's concordance. We can safely assume that this was a plant with some sort of foliage at the top. It was probably somewhat more like a vine than a tree. The following 2 Scriptures will bear this out. John 19:29 "Now there was set a vessel full of vinegar: and they filled a sponge with vinegar, and put [it] upon hyssop, and put [it] to his mouth." Hebrews 9:19 "For when Moses had spoken every precept to all the people according to the law, he took the blood of calves and of goats, with water, and scarlet wool, and hyssop, and sprinkled both the book, and all the people," There are ten more times the hyssop is mentioned and all of them mentioned that the top would have held enough liquid to use it as a spreader. Cedarwood has a very aromatic smell, it also is like an antiseptic. Scarlet is red and symbolizes blood. This piece of scarlet was used to bind the cedarwood and the hyssop together. This is an offering of

purification. The two birds will have different fates. One will be killed, and one released.

Leviticus 14:5 "And the priest shall command that one of the birds be killed in an earthen vessel over running water:" Leviticus 14:6 "As for the living bird, he shall take it, and the cedar wood, and the scarlet, and the hyssop, and shall dip them and the living bird in the blood of the bird [that was] killed over the running water:" Leviticus 14:7 "And he shall sprinkle upon him that is to be cleansed from the leprosy seven times, and shall pronounce him clean, and shall let the living bird loose into the open field."

One bird is killed, and the blood allowed to drain into the water. Then the living bird, and the mop made with the scarlet thread wrapping around the hyssop and the cedarwood, shall be dipped in the blood and water and sprinkled on the person being cleansed. This is done 7 times to make it spiritually complete. Then the bird which remains alive is released {set free} like the scapegoat in a previous lesson. Not water alone, but by water and blood, he is set free. I John 5:6 "This is he that came by water and blood, [even] Jesus Christ; not by water only, but by water and blood. And it is the Spirit that beareth witness, because the Spirit is truth." I John 5:8 "And there are three that bear witness in earth, the Spirit, and the water, and the blood: and these three agree in one." The fact that the water is running water in the verses above, lets us know that this is the living water. When Jesus was crucified on the cross for you and me, He shed His blood and they pierced his side that the water might flow from His body. We are set free by the water and the blood. We had been dead to sin, before the Lord Jesus restored us to the living. These two birds symbolize death and life. This leper was as good as dead, before he was set free.

Leviticus 14:8 "And he that is to be cleansed shall wash his clothes, and shave off all his hair, and wash himself in water, that he may be clean: and after that he shall come into the camp, and shall tarry abroad out of his tent seven days."

This seven day waiting period is very similar to the 7 days the priest and his sons waited at the tabernacle door. Sinners cry out to Jesus, wash me and I shall be whiter than snow. Our garments must be washed in the blood of the Lamb {Jesus Christ}. His washing in water symbolizes water baptism. Hair symbolizes power. This could possibly be the fact that we have no power to save ourselves. It is only by the grace of God that we are saved.

Leviticus 14:9 "But it shall be on the seventh day, that he shall shave all his hair off his head and his beard and his eyebrows, even all his hair he shall shave off: and he shall wash his clothes, also he shall wash his flesh in water, and he shall be clean."

This has to be total, surrender to God.

Leviticus 14:10 "And on the eighth day he shall take two he lambs without blemish, and one ewe lamb of the first year without blemish, and three tenth deals of fine flour [for] a meat offering, mingled with oil, and one log of oil."

Eight, of course, means new beginnings. This man is beginning his life again. It appears the man had to bring the same offerings he would have

brought for a sin. This makes me believe that leprosy symbolized sin. This is not just an illness, but is sin of some sort.

Leviticus 14:11 "And the priest that maketh [him] clean shall present the man that is to be made clean, and those things, before the LORD, [at] the door of the tabernacle of the congregation:"

We discussed the symbolisms of this offering in a previous lesson, so we will not get into it here. We will just say that the leper had been unable to come close to God. Now he will be restored. You remember, in the other offerings, that this type of offering was always made at the door of the tabernacle, at the bronze altar. The priest made the offering for the person, after the person had placed his hands on the animal's head for the animal to become the substitute for his sin. Remember, one more time, that the meat offering was made up of elements that make bread. Jesus is the Bread of life.

Leviticus 14:12 "And the priest shall take one he lamb, and offer him for a trespass offering, and the log of oil, and wave them [for] a wave offering before the LORD:" Leviticus 14:13 "And he shall slay the lamb in the place where he shall kill the sin offering and the burnt offering, in the holy place: for as the sin offering [is] the priest's, [so is] the trespass offering: it [is] most holy:"

Remember that the waving of the offering was offering first to God. The meat of these animals were properly prepared for the priest. We remember the blood, fat, and inward parts belonged to the LORD. The priest would be worthy to do this, because he had offered for himself earlier. Read the earlier lessons on this book to get the details on these offerings. One more thing we must never forget; Jesus is the Lamb.

Leviticus 14:14 "And the priest shall take [some] of the blood of the trespass offering, and the priest shall put [it] upon the tip of the right ear of him that is to be cleansed, and upon the thumb of his right hand, and upon the great toe of his right foot:"

I will just say, again, here, that the blood on the right ear symbolizes the cleansing of his hearing. The blood on the thumb of his right hand symbolizes that all of his work must be clean. The blood on his big toe of his right foot symbolizes that his walk must be clean.

In the next lesson, we will see why we need the Holy Spirit so much in our lives.

Leviticus 35 Questions

1. What was the chain of command shown in verse 1 of chapter 14?
2. In verse 2, we read this is what law?
3. Who must the leper be brought to for inspection?
4. Someone, accused of sin today, must be brought before whom?
5. When must sickness be sacrificed for?
6. Should the examination be public or private?
7. An accusation must be by how many witnesses?
8. Where do we find the Scripture that covers accusing an elder?
9. What happened to those who despised Moses' law under three witnesses?
10. The person to be cleansed had to bring two _____ alive, and _____ wood, and _____, and _____.
11. What was hyssop?
12. Name 2 other Scriptures where hyssop is mentioned?
13. What are two interesting things about cedarwood?
14. What does the scarlet symbolize?
15. What type of an offering is this?
16. Where will the bird be killed?
17. How many times shall he sprinkle upon him?
18. What shall be done with the live bird?
19. How was the mop made?
20. What does this bird being released remind us of?
21. Quote 1 John chapter 5 verse 6.
22. We are set free by the _____ and the _____.
23. What do these two birds symbolize?
24. What does verse 8 tell us that the one being cleansed must do?
25. How long must he tarry outside his tent?
26. What time is this 7 days similar to in the temple?
27. What does his washing in water symbolize?
28. What does hair symbolize in the Bible?
29. What does all this shaving and washing show?
30. On the eighth day, what is he to offer?
31. Leprosy symbolizes ____.
32. Why did the person making the offering put his hands on the animal's head?
33. Who does the meat and bread of these offerings belong to?
34. Where, on the person offering, does the priest put the blood?
35. What do these symbolize?

In the last lesson, we were studying about the person who was being cleansed after being suspected of leprosy. We had just finished with the priest putting the blood on the right ear, his thumb on his right hand, and on his right big toe. Remember, this was done to cleanse the hearing, cleanse the work he does with his hand, and cleanse his walk. Remember, that this was not the priest's body being cleansed, but a member of the congregation.

We will now resume this lesson in Leviticus 14:15 "And the priest shall take [some] of the log of oil, and pour [it] into the palm of his own left hand:"

The oil, throughout the Bible, symbolizes the Holy Spirit. This was not just any oil, but the holy anointing oil. The priest pours part of this anointing oil into the palm of his left hand.

Leviticus 14:16 And the priest shall dip his right finger in the oil that [is] in his left hand, and shall sprinkle of the oil with his finger seven times before the LORD:

We know that this sprinkling of the oil before the Lord is showing the strengthening power of the Holy Ghost. Seven as we have said over and over, means spiritually complete. The power to live the new life that this ex-leper has, is through the Holy Spirit.

Leviticus 14:17 "And of the rest of the oil that [is] in his hand shall the priest put upon the tip of the right ear of him that is to be cleansed, and upon the thumb of his right hand, and upon the great toe of his right foot, upon the blood of the trespass offering:"

This oil goes on top of the blood that had been put on previously. Just as the blood cleansed his hearing, working, and walking with God, now the oil empowers him to keep his hearing clean, to work the work God would have him do, and helps him walk in his new life, empowered by the Holy Ghost.

Leviticus 14:18 "And the remnant of the oil that [is] in the priest's hand he shall pour upon the head of him that is to be cleansed: and the priest shall make an atonement for him before the LORD."

This oil poured in abundance on his head, shows that the Holy Spirit will guide him into all truth. The Holy Spirit is his teacher and guide. Even his thoughts will be guided by the Holy Spirit.

Leviticus 14:19 "And the priest shall offer the sin offering, and make an atonement for him that is to be cleansed from his uncleanness; and afterward he shall kill the burnt offering:" Leviticus 14:20 "And the priest shall offer the burnt offering and the meat offering upon the altar: and the priest shall make an atonement for him, and he shall be clean."

We discussed, in the previous lesson, that the reason why these offerings were made, was because this leprosy symbolized sin. After these offerings were made, this person would be back in fellowship with God and

the congregation. We have gone into this type of offering several times, so we will not go through this, again, here.

Leviticus 14:21 "And if he [be] poor, and cannot get so much; then he shall take one lamb [for] a trespass offering to be waved, to make an atonement for him, and one tenth deal of fine flour mingled with oil for a meat offering, and a log of oil;"

The only thing we need to make special note of here, is that a lesser offering is acceptable from the poor, but they are not exempt from offering.

Leviticus 14:22 "And two turtledoves, or two young pigeons, such as he is able to get; and the one shall be a sin offering, and the other a burnt offering." Leviticus 14:23 "And he shall bring them on the eighth day for his cleansing unto the priest, unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, before the LORD."

The main thing we must take note of here, is this is to be done on the eighth day. Eight means new beginnings. This will give this offerer a new beginning, as if it is the first day of his life. He was dead in sin {leprosy}, now he has been given new life.

Leviticus 14:24 "And the priest shall take the lamb of the trespass offering, and the log of oil, and the priest shall wave them [for] a wave offering before the LORD:"

The waving is an offering to the LORD. This will be for the priest.

Leviticus 14:25 "And he shall kill the lamb of the trespass offering, and the priest shall take [some] of the blood of the trespass offering, and put [it] upon the tip of the right ear of him that is to be cleansed, and upon the thumb of his right hand, and upon the great toe of his right foot:" Leviticus 14:26 "And the priest shall pour of the oil into the palm of his own left hand:" Leviticus 14:27 "And the priest shall sprinkle with his right finger [some] of the oil that [is] in his left hand seven times before the LORD:"

We will remember, one more time, that the blood on the ear cleanses his hearing, the blood on the right thumb cleanses his work, and the blood on the right big toe cleanses his walk. The oil {symbolic of the Holy Spirit} empowers him to hear God's will, to work God's work, and to walk the walk God has chosen for him.

Leviticus 14:28 "And the priest shall put of the oil that [is] in his hand upon the tip of the right ear of him that is to be cleansed, and upon the thumb of his right hand, and upon the great toe of his right foot, upon the place of the blood of the trespass offering:" Leviticus 14:29 "And the rest of the oil that [is] in the priest's hand he shall put upon the head of him that is to be cleansed, to make an atonement for him before the LORD."

This, again, shows the importance the Holy Spirit plays in empowering him to live victoriously in the life God has chosen for him.

Leviticus 14:30 "And he shall offer the one of the turtledoves, or of the young pigeons, such as he can get;" Leviticus 14:31 "[Even] such as he is able to get, the one [for] a sin offering, and the other [for] a burnt

offering, with the meat offering: and the priest shall make an atonement for him that is to be cleansed before the LORD."

Again, here we must note the statement {such as he can get}. As we said, this has to do with the ability of the one offering to pay. It does not excuse the offering, just allows a lesser gift from those who are poor.

Leviticus 14:32 "This [is] the law [of him] in whom [is] the plague of leprosy, whose hand is not able to get [that which pertaineth] to his cleansing."

In this lesson, we have been looking at the leprosy of an individual. This leprosy was of a spiritual nature, in that the person had been separated from God and was not allowed to fellowship with the congregation, until the leprosy {sin} was cleansed from the individual.

Leviticus 36 Questions

1. Where did the priest put the oil from the log of oil?
2. What does the oil symbolize throughout the Bible?
3. What does the sprinkling of the oil before the LORD show?
4. The power to live the new life for the ex-leper is how?
5. What three places shall the oil be placed on the person?
6. Just as the _____ cleansed the leper, the ____ empowered him to live the new life.
7. What was to be done with the rest of the oil in the priest's left hand?
8. What did placing the oil on his head symbolize?
9. What offering shall the priest make that is his atonement?
10. Why were these offerings made for the person plagued with leprosy?
11. What offering is accepted for him, if he is poor?
12. What is to be done with the trespass offering?
13. Are the poor exempt of offering?
14. What day shall he bring these offerings for his cleansing to the priest?
15. What does the number eight mean?
16. He was dead in _____.
17. What is the waving of the offering?
18. Where shall the blood of the trespass offering be put?
19. What shows the importance of the Holy Spirit in empowering him to live victoriously?
20. What does the statement {such as he can get} tell us?
21. In this lesson, we have been looking at the leprosy of whom?
22. Why had this person been separated from the congregation?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 14:33 "And the LORD spake unto Moses and unto Aaron, saying," Leviticus 14:34 "When ye be come into the land of Canaan, which I give to you for a possession, and I put the plague of leprosy in a house of the land of your possession;"

This particular plague would not immediately apply to the children of Israel out here in the wilderness, because they did not live in houses. They lived in tents, while on their way to the promised land. This is a principle that God is teaching them, as well as being literal. We see from this that the promised land was a gift to them by God. Notice, that God put this plague of leprosy in the house. We must look deeper and see the spiritual lesson here. This house could be a dwelling, it could be the temple, or it could be their country, or it could be the people themselves.

Leviticus 14:35 "And he that owneth the house shall come and tell the priest, saying, It seemeth to me [there is] as it were a plague in the house:"

The most important thing I see in this is that the owner of the house is to report the suspicion of leprosy. If this is the temple or our modern church, the person in authority, such as the pastor or elder would be responsible to report the first sight of sin. In the case of the country, the prophet should warn the head of the country.

Leviticus 14:36 "Then the priest shall command that they empty the house, before the priest go [into it] to see the plague, that all that [is] in the house be not made unclean: and afterward the priest shall go in to see the house:"

This examination should not be done with an audience. The best way to split a church wide open, is to bring the appearance of evil up before the whole congregation. This type of problem, should be handled by the board of the church and the pastor. These Israelites can be thought of as God's house. We believers, also, are part of God's house. I would tend to believe that this is possibly speaking of the congregation, more than one person. In the following Scriptures you will see how believers, and prophets make up the wall of the house with Jesus Christ as the Cornerstone. Ephesians 2:19 "Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow citizens with the saints, and of the household of God;" Ephesians 2:20 "And are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner [stone];" Ephesians 2:21 "In whom all the building fitly framed together groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord:" Ephesians 2:22 "In whom ye also are builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit."

Leviticus 14:37 "And he shall look on the plague, and, behold, [if] the plague [be] in the walls of the house with hollow strakes, greenish or reddish, which in sight [are] lower than the wall;" Leviticus 14:38 "Then the priest shall go out of the house to the door of the house, and shut up the house seven days:"

This 7 day period of waiting is to see if the suspicion was ungrounded, or to allow a short time for this problem to right itself. Plague is like an

infection. I believe this is just giving a time to the one who is examining this, to determine if there is any need for doing anything.

Leviticus 14:39 "And the priest shall come again the seventh day, and shall look: and, behold, [if] the plague be spread in the walls of the house;" Leviticus 14:40 "Then the priest shall command that they take away the stones in which the plague [is], and they shall cast them into an unclean place without the city:"

I Peter 2:5 "Ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ." I believe the stones spoken of here are the believers, who make up the temple. You can easily see why it would be necessary to remove a stone that might infect all the stones. This would be removing one member who was causing all to doubt. A false doctrine being brought to the church, or someone encouraging immorality in others, would be another reason you would have to remove them.

Leviticus 14:41 "And he shall cause the house to be scraped within round about, and they shall pour out the dust that they scrape off without the city into an unclean place:"

To me this looks as if there would need to be some cleansing to the ones who were left. In the case there had been a false doctrine taught, there would need to be strong teaching to cleanse the thoughts of those who had heard the false message. Here are a few Scriptures that explain it better than I can. Psalms 51:7 "Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean: wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow." Psalms 79:9 "Help us, O God of our salvation, for the glory of thy name: and deliver us, and purge away our sins, for thy name's sake." In the next Scripture, we see that it is sometimes necessary to remove the person causing the problem. Ezekiel 20:38 "And I will purge out from among you the rebels, and them that transgress against me: I will bring them forth out of the country where they sojourn, and they shall not enter into the land of Israel: and ye shall know that I [am] the LORD." The filth that is removed from each one must never be allowed to stay and start the trouble again. These last 2 Scriptures say it all. II Timothy 2:21 "If a man therefore purge himself from these, he shall be a vessel unto honour, sanctified, and meet for the master's use, [and] prepared unto every good work." Hebrews 9:14 "How much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from dead works to serve the living God?"

Leviticus 14:42 And they shall take other stones, and put [them] in the place of those stones; and he shall take other mortar, and shall plaster the house.

These new stones are new believers who take the place of those who were removed. After they are brought in, the church is replastered to make them part of the building.

Leviticus 14:43 "And if the plague come again, and break out in the house, after that he hath taken away the stones, and after he hath scraped the house, and after it is plastered;" Leviticus 14:44 "Then the priest shall come and look, and, behold, [if] the plague be spread in the house, it [is] a fretting leprosy in the house: it [is] unclean." Leviticus 14:45 "And he shall break down the house, the stones of it, and the timber thereof, and

all the mortar of the house; and he shall carry [them] forth out of the city into an unclean place."

This has to do with a body of believers who continue with the false doctrine after the people who started it are removed. This body of believers should be disbanded, because as long as the church stays together, they will spread this false doctrine. I fully believe this is why God allowed the temple in Jerusalem to be destroyed. The people would not stop sacrificing, even though Jesus had fulfilled the sacrifice forever when He was crucified.

Leviticus 14:46 "Moreover he that goeth into the house all the while that it is shut up shall be unclean until the even." Leviticus 14:47 "And he that lieth in the house shall wash his clothes; and he that eateth in the house shall wash his clothes."

Anyone who had taken part in these services where these false doctrines had been brought, must seek God all over again and wash in the blood of the Lamb, as if he or she had never been saved.

Leviticus 14:48 "And if the priest shall come in, and look [upon it], and, behold, the plague hath not spread in the house, after the house was plastered: then the priest shall pronounce the house clean, because the plague is healed."

We see in this church, that the removing of the troublesome stones worked. This church is clean, their doctrine is sound. The new members {stones} are helping.

Leviticus 14:49 "And he shall take to cleanse the house two birds, and cedar wood, and scarlet, and hyssop:" Leviticus 14:50 "And he shall kill the one of the birds in an earthen vessel over running water:" Leviticus 14:51 "And he shall take the cedar wood, and the hyssop, and the scarlet, and the living bird, and dip them in the blood of the slain bird, and in the running water, and sprinkle the house seven times:" Leviticus 14:52 "And he shall cleanse the house with the blood of the bird, and with the running water, and with the living bird, and with the cedar wood, and with the hyssop, and with the scarlet:" Leviticus 14:53 "But he shall let go the living bird out of the city into the open fields, and make an atonement for the house: and it shall be clean."

To sum this up; we see a church that had problems, purging out the evil. In the last few verses, they have rededicated the church to God. They are, again, in good standing with God.

Leviticus 14:54 "This [is] the law for all manner of plague of leprosy, and scall," Leviticus 14:55 "And for the leprosy of a garment, and of a house," Leviticus 14:56 "And for a rising, and for a scab, and for a bright spot:" Leviticus 14:57 "To teach when [it is] unclean, and when [it is] clean: this [is] the law of leprosy."

We can see in the last few lessons, that it must first be determined if it was leprosy. The disease could have been some minor skin disease. We see that whether the leprosy was of the person, his garments, or his house, it all symbolized sin. We have, also, been looking into the ways to rid the leprosy, so that a person could get back into good standing with God.

Leviticus 37 Questions

1. When was the law of the leprosy of the house to be in effect?
2. Why was it not in effect immediately?
3. What kind of message is God bringing here besides the literal we can see?
4. The promised land was a _____ to them from God.
5. What are some of the things this house could be?
6. Who must report the leprosy of the house?
7. Who would be this person who reports it in our church today?
8. In verse 36, what is the first thing they are to do, before the priest goes in?
9. This examination should not be done in front of an _____.
10. In a church, who should handle this type of problem?
11. Who make up the wall of God's house?
12. Ephesians chapter 2 verse 19 calls believers what?
13. Who is the chief Cornerstone?
14. We are a habitation of God through ____ _____.
15. How long shall the priest shut up the house?
16. What is this 7 days for?
17. What is this plague like?
18. What does the priest do, if the plague is spreading?
19. What kind of stones are the believers called?
20. We are an _____ priesthood.
21. What are 2 of the things that could be thought of as leprosy in the church?
22. Where should they put the scrapings that came off the stones?
23. Why would there need to be strong teaching in a church that had had this problem?
24. Chapter 79 of Psalms says to purge what away?
25. What must we do to be a vessel of honor?
26. How does God purge away our sins?
27. What should be put in the place of the removed stones?
28. Who are these new stones?
29. What shall be done, if the plague spreads after the cleansing?
30. Why did God allow the temple in Jerusalem to be destroyed?
31. What shall be done after the house is declared clean?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 15:1 "And the LORD spake unto Moses and to Aaron, saying," Leviticus 15:2 "Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, When any man hath a running issue out of his flesh, [because of] his issue he [is] unclean."

We are told in Scripture that out of the issue of the heart the mouth speaketh. Matthew 12:34 "O generation of vipers, how can ye, being evil, speak good things? for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." Luke 6:45 "A good man out of the good treasure of his heart bringeth forth that which is good; and an evil man out of the evil treasure of his heart bringeth forth that which is evil: for of the abundance of the heart his mouth speaketh." I mentioned these Scriptures, because it appears to me, this sin is a sin of the inner man. The issue that comes from the man is unclean, so he is unclean. In the physical sense, this would be caused, probably, by some sexually transmitted disease. In the spiritual sense, this would be a sin involving the Holy Spirit of God. The thing that makes sex sin so bad for the believer, is that our body is the temple of the Holy Spirit of God. This would be classed as ceremonial uncleanness and would cause this person not to be able to come into the temple of God.

Leviticus 15:3 "And this shall be his uncleanness in his issue: whether his flesh run with his issue, or his flesh be stopped from his issue, it [is] his uncleanness."

This is a highly contagious disease. Sin is highly contagious as well. The strong message I get, here, is this is a disease within his body.

Leviticus 15:4 "Every bed, whereon he lieth that hath the issue, is unclean: and every thing, whereon he sitteth, shall be unclean."

We see in this, that any contact with anything would pass on this disease. The sinner contaminates everything around him. He spoils everything he has anything to do with.

Leviticus 15:5 "And whosoever toucheth his bed shall wash his clothes, and bathe [himself] in water, and be unclean until the even."

In the physical sense, a person could catch this type disease by casual contact. In the spiritual sense, to fellowship with someone, who is deep into sin, could cause the person to be a sinner by association. We are cautioned not to fellowship with those of unbelief. II Corinthians 6:14 "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers: for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness?" Ephesians 5:11 "And have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove [them]." If we make contact with these things unaware, we should clean ourselves up immediately. This is for the physical and spiritual.

Leviticus 15:6 "And he that sitteth on [any] thing whereon he sat that hath the issue shall wash his clothes, and bathe [himself] in water, and be unclean until the even."

This disease, in the physical, is many times transmitted by using the same bathroom facilities. In the spiritual sense, to sit would indicate that you remained a while. We must be careful to choose our friends. Many problems we find ourselves in, are caused by following someone we thought was a friend. In crime, this would be called being an accessory to a crime.

Leviticus 15:7 "And he that toucheth the flesh of him that hath the issue shall wash his clothes, and bathe [himself] in water, and be unclean until the even."

It would be even more possible to take this disease, because of the direct contact of touching.

Leviticus 15:8 "And if he that hath the issue spit upon him that is clean; then he shall wash his clothes, and bathe [himself] in water, and be unclean until the even."

This would not only be spitting, but coughing or any other way of transmitting fluid from the infected body to the uninfected. The disease mentioned here could be transmitted by kissing as well. You can see the seriousness of this, in that he not only washes his body, but his clothes, as well.

Leviticus 15:9 "And what saddle soever he rideth upon that hath the issue shall be unclean." Leviticus 15:10 "And whosoever toucheth any thing that was under him shall be unclean until the even: and he that beareth [any of] those things shall wash his clothes, and bathe [himself] in water, and be unclean until the even."

You can easily see from this, that anything that came in contact with this issue of infection could be a carrier for the disease. In our day, the great fear is AIDS. They tell us it is not transmitted by casual contact. Really, there has not been time to do sufficient testing to determine that beyond a shadow of a doubt. We do know that many people have caught the disease through blood transfusions. Nurses giving shots, and taking blood samples wear gloves to prevent getting the disease. I believe this would be classified as a plague. It, also, appears that God has sent the plague. The original cases were sexually transmitted. Most of the early patients were homosexuals and lesbians. God calls this an abomination before him. He rained fire and brimstone on Sodom and Gommorah for this same abomination. What makes us think that this is not a judgment of God?

Leviticus 15:11 "And whomsoever he toucheth that hath the issue, and hath not rinsed his hands in water, he shall wash his clothes, and bathe [himself] in water, and be unclean until the even."

We know the seriousness of this, because of God going into such detail here. The best way to get away from any infection is to wash with soap and water.

Leviticus 15:12 "And the vessel of earth, that he toucheth which hath the issue, shall be broken: and every vessel of wood shall be rinsed in water."

An earthen vessel would retain the infection, because it would have penetrated into the vessel. It must be broken to stop the spread of infection. It appears it could be safely washed off of a wooden vessel.

Leviticus 15:13 "And when he that hath an issue is cleansed of his issue; then he shall number to himself seven days for his cleansing, and wash his clothes, and bathe his flesh in running water, and shall be clean."

This seven days of separation is to make sure he is rid of the infection.

Leviticus 15:14 "And on the eighth day he shall take to him two turtledoves, or two young pigeons, and come before the LORD unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, and give them unto the priest:"

This person has been as good as dead. The community would have nothing to do with him for fear of taking the disease. Now, on the eighth day he has a new beginning. He is preparing to re-enter society. This disease was caused by sin, so he must sacrifice to get back into fellowship with God and man.

Leviticus 15:15 "And the priest shall offer them, the one [for] a sin offering, and the other [for] a burnt offering; and the priest shall make an atonement for him before the LORD for his issue."

We have gone into this several times, so I will not repeat the meaning here. We do know that the only way to get free of sin is by the shedding of blood. That is done here. The 2 fowls are his substitute for his sin.

Leviticus 38 Questions

1. When a man has a running issue out of his flesh, he is _____.
2. Out of the issue of the _____ the mouth speaketh.
3. Where can we find the Scripture that tells us the above?
4. This sin seems to be a sin of the _____.
5. In the physical sense, this issue is possibly what kind of disease?
6. What is the terrible thing about sex sin of a believer?
7. What kind of uncleanness are we talking about here?
8. What is the strong message we are seeing here?
9. What happens to the bed he lies on?
10. What would happen to you, if you touched his bed?
11. What does this show us about catching this disease?
12. To associate with a person this deep in sin could cause you to be a sinner by _____.
13. Quote 2 Corinthians chapter 6 verse 14.
14. If we come in contact with them unintentionally, what should we do?
15. To sit on something contaminated would indicate what?
16. Touching the person with the issue would be worse because of the _____ contact.
17. Besides spitting, what does verse 8 include?
18. How could a person become a carrier for this disease?
19. In our society today, what is the great fear?
20. How were the first cases of AIDS transmitted?
21. What is the best way to get this infection off your hands?
22. Why would it be necessary to break the earthen vessel?
23. When he that has the issue is clean and washed, how many days must he wait?
24. What is this waiting period for?
25. What does this eighth day symbolize?
26. What is the only way to get free from sin?

We will begin this lesson with Leviticus 15:16 "And if any man's seed of copulation go out from him, then he shall wash all his flesh in water, and be unclean until the even."

Copulation has to do with a sexual act. The seed for life comes from the man. This is what is spoken of here. Even though this is a natural act between man and woman, they will be unclean and must wash. Their uncleanness lasts for the rest of that day.

Leviticus 15:17 "And every garment, and every skin, whereon is the seed of copulation, shall be washed with water, and be unclean until the even."

This is just speaking of general hygiene.

Leviticus 15:18 "The woman also with whom man shall lie [with] seed of copulation, they shall [both] bathe [themselves] in water, and be unclean until the even."

The seed of copulation implanted in the woman's womb, is a mystery no human truly understands. Sometimes, when everything is just right, the woman will conceive and bring forth a child 9 months later.

Leviticus 15:19 "And if a woman have an issue, [and] her issue in her flesh be blood, she shall be put apart seven days: and whosoever toucheth her shall be unclean until the even."

Each month a woman has an issue of blood. This blood is actually a cleansing process. This usually lasts several days, and this is the purpose in being put apart for seven days. Women usually feel bad during this time. We know of the woman in the Bible who had an issue of blood 12 years. She spent all of her living trying to get better. The bad thing about this issue was that during that period of time she could not go to the temple. This long term issue affected her physically by weakening her body, and affected her spiritually in that she could not go to the temple. This is a personal thing with a woman, it would really not be correct for anyone to touch her during this time. We must also take note, that if a woman did not have this cycle of the issue of blood, there would be no babies born. Without the shedding of her blood, there would be no new life that babies bring. That is the very reason that Sarah having a baby after this time had passed for her, made it a very large miracle.

Leviticus 15:20 "And every thing that she lieth upon in her separation shall be unclean: every thing also that she sitteth upon shall be unclean." Leviticus 15:21 "And whosoever toucheth her bed shall wash his clothes, and bathe [himself] in water, and be unclean until the even." Leviticus 15:22 "And whosoever toucheth any thing that she sat upon shall wash his clothes, and bathe [himself] in water, and be unclean until the even." Leviticus 15:23 "And if it [be] on [her] bed, or on any thing whereon she sitteth, when he toucheth it, he shall be unclean until the even."

This is speaking of close association with the blood of this woman, as it was with the issue of the man. The same rules apply in both situations.

Leviticus 15:24 "And if any man lie with her at all, and her flowers be upon him, he shall be unclean seven days; and all the bed whereon he lieth shall be unclean."

This would be if the blood of the woman were on him, then he would be unclean seven days.

Leviticus 15:25 "And if a woman have an issue of her blood many days out of the time of her separation, or if it run beyond the time of her separation; all the days of the issue of her uncleanness shall be as the days of her separation: she [shall be] unclean."

The seven days were chosen, because under natural circumstances she would be finished with her monthly cycle. As long as she is still in the way of women, whether a week month or years, she is classified as unclean. She would be turned away from the church for this time, as well as being avoided by her friends and family.

Leviticus 15:26 "Every bed whereon she lieth all the days of her issue shall be unto her as the bed of her separation: and whatsoever she sitteth upon shall be unclean, as the uncleanness of her separation."

She is ceremonially unclean. This is not a sin that she has done, but is, in fact, part of every woman's life from her teens until sometime after she is 50 years of age. It would have been more important to stay away from embarrassment then. There is much progress in handling this monthly problem today. Life is in the blood, and in some mysterious way, this causes life. Leviticus 17:11 "For the life of the flesh [is] in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls: for it [is] the blood [that] maketh an atonement for the soul." In another mysterious way, the woman is cleansed with the blood each month.

Leviticus 15:27 "And whosoever toucheth those things shall be unclean, and shall wash his clothes, and bathe [himself] in water, and be unclean until the even."

We see that the washing of water is the cleansing power.

Leviticus 15:28 "But if she be cleansed of her issue, then she shall number to herself seven days, and after that she shall be clean."

This is the same time as the man with the issue. There are 2 separate things here though. This is a natural happening with the woman that is beyond her control.

Leviticus 15:29 "And on the eighth day she shall take unto her two turtles, or two young pigeons, and bring them unto the priest, to the door of the tabernacle of the congregation." Leviticus 15:30 "And the priest shall offer the one [for] a sin offering, and the other [for] a burnt offering; and the priest shall make an atonement for her before the LORD for the issue of her uncleanness."

Remember, this is not a sin she has done. This is ceremonial uncleanness. This is inherited sin if you will.

Leviticus 15:31 "Thus shall ye separate the children of Israel from their uncleanness; that they die not in their uncleanness, when they defile my tabernacle that [is] among them."

We see in this, that the children of Israel were a separated people. They must not even give the appearance of evil. The primary thing being taught here, is that a woman in this condition should not be allowed in the sanctuary.

Leviticus 15:32 "This [is] the law of him that hath an issue, and [of him] whose seed goeth from him, and is defiled therewith;" Leviticus 15:33 "And of her that is sick of her flowers, and of him that hath an issue, of the man, and of the woman, and of him that lieth with her that is unclean."

This is speaking of the sickness of all flesh. This sickness is a disease of the flesh inherited from Adam and Eve. This is not voluntary sin, this is inherited sin in the flesh. Romans 7:25 "I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord. So then with the mind I myself serve the law of God; but with the flesh the law of sin." As long as we are in flesh, temptations come. Our biggest enemy is our flesh. We must overcome the flesh. Romans 6:19 "I speak after the manner of men because of the infirmity of your flesh: for as ye have yielded your members servants to uncleanness and to iniquity unto iniquity; even so now yield your members servants to righteousness unto holiness." Romans 8:8 "So then they that are in the flesh cannot please God." Romans 8:9 "But ye are not in the flesh, but in the Spirit, if so be that the Spirit of God dwell in you. Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his." Romans 8:12 "Therefore, brethren, we are debtors, not to the flesh, to live after the flesh." Romans 8:13 "For if ye live after the flesh, ye shall die: but if ye through the Spirit do mortify the deeds of the body, ye shall live."

Praise God we believers in Christ are not under the law, we are of grace.

Leviticus 39 Questions

1. What does copulation have to do with?
2. If a man's seed of copulation go out from him, what shall he do?
3. How long does his uncleanness last?
4. Chapter 15 verse 17 is speaking of general _____.
5. How long shall the woman be separated out when she has an issue of blood?
6. What is the woman's loss of blood each month?
7. How many years did the woman in the Bible have an issue of blood?
8. What was one of the very bad things that happened to her during the 12 years?
9. If a woman did not have this cycle of the issue of blood, there would be no _____.
10. What made the miracle of Sarah having a baby during her old age even more of a miracle?
11. Everything she comes in contact with, during her days of separation, becomes _____.
12. How long shall the man be unclean, if any of her blood touches him?
13. Was 7 days the only time she might be classified as unclean for the issue of blood?
14. What type of uncleanness is this?
15. Life is in the _____.
16. Washing of the water is the _____ power.
17. This is a natural function of the woman's _____.
18. What shall she take to the priest at the end of the 7 days of separation?
19. What two offerings will the priest make for her?
20. What is the primary lesson being taught about the woman's separation?
21. This is a sickness of all _____.
22. This is not voluntary sin, this is _____ sin.
23. With the mind I serve the law of God, but with the flesh the law of _____.
24. They that are in the flesh cannot _____.
25. We are in the Spirit, if what happened?
26. If ye live after the flesh, ye shall _____.
27. If ye through the Spirit do mortify the deeds of the body, ye _____.

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 16:1 "And the LORD spake unto Moses after the death of the two sons of Aaron, when they offered before the LORD, and died;"

We remember from a previous lesson that 2 sons of Aaron brought strange fire into the temple, and a fire came out from God and killed them. We must remember that they had been instructed on the holiness of God, and they disregarded that. We mentioned several things the strange fire could have been. One of the things most scholars believe it was, was that they were drinking alcoholic beverages. We also remember that Aaron was not allowed to grieve for them, or to bury them. He was separated for the things of God, and their cousins came and got them in their coats.

Leviticus 16:2 "And the LORD said unto Moses, Speak unto Aaron thy brother, that he come not at all times into the holy [place] within the veil before the mercy seat, which [is] upon the ark; that he die not: for I will appear in the cloud upon the mercy seat."

We remember that Moses and Aaron had the same mother and father; Amram and Jochebed. They were of the tribe of Levi. Aaron could not go into the holy of holies whenever he wanted to, even though he was the high priest. To go into the holiest place without God's permission would be certain death. The presence of God was in the holiest place in the cloud above the mercy seat. The veil separated the holy place and the holy of holies. We will find that this veil symbolizes the flesh of the Lord Jesus Christ. Remember, that everything in the holy of holies must be pure gold or 24kt. pure gold overlay. Where God dwelled must be holy. Gold means the purity of God. This warning could have been given to Aaron just after the death of his sons.

Leviticus 16:3 "Thus shall Aaron come into the holy [place]: with a young bullock for a sin offering, and a ram for a burnt offering."

Aaron will not only represent himself before God, but will be the entire congregation's representative, as well. Of course, this young bullock symbolizes the Lord Jesus Christ who was our sin offering. Jesus took our sin upon His body that we might receive His righteousness. The ram for the burnt offering is, also, symbolic of the Lord as our burnt offering. We remember that Abraham was about to offer his son Isaac to the Lord, when God stopped him and gave him a ram substitute. Genesis 22:13 "And Abraham lifted up his eyes, and looked, and behold behind [him] a ram caught in a thicket by his horns: and Abraham went and took the ram, and offered him up for a burnt offering in the stead of his son." This ram will be totally burned up as a sweet savour to the Lord. Remember, this offering shows the total surrender to God by the person being offered for. In the sin offering Jesus is our Saviour, in the burnt offering He is our Lord.

Leviticus 16:4 "He shall put on the holy linen coat, and he shall have the linen breeches upon his flesh, and shall be girded with a linen girdle, and with the linen mitre shall he be attired: these [are] holy garments; therefore shall he wash his flesh in water, and [so] put them on."

When Aaron is representing God to the people in the sanctuary, he wears the fancy garment of the high priest. You remember, that garment was the one

with the breastplate with the 12 stones. It, also, had the ouches of gold on each shoulder with the twelve tribes of Israel engraved on the stones. The high priest carried the people he represented on his shoulders and on his heart at all times. When the high priest appears in the holy of holies before God for his sins and the sins of the people, he wears a very different garment. The garment the high priest wears when he presents the people and himself before God, is very plain. The linen in the garment, in the britches, and in the mitre shows righteousness. This washing of his body, before he puts on the garment, symbolizes water baptism. When we receive the Lord Jesus Christ as our Saviour, we are baptized in water and we put on the robe of righteousness that Jesus provided for us. We read in Revelation that this robe is so white, because it has been washed in the blood of the Lamb. This garment the high priest wears, shows that we stand before God with nothing cleansing us, but the blood of Jesus. We stand in the robe of all believers that Jesus has provided. No flesh must be showing. Flesh has been left behind. We are a Spirit man.

Leviticus 16:5 "And he shall take of the congregation of the children of Israel two kids of the goats for a sin offering, and one ram for a burnt offering."

He not only takes a sacrifice of the goats, and a ram for us, but takes one for himself, as well. Notice that the offering for the high priest is the same as the offering for the whole congregation. We must, also, see that the daily sacrifices were not enough. The fact that this offering was made just one day a year foreshadows the fact that Jesus would make one perfect offering for all time for everyone.

Leviticus 16:6 "And Aaron shall offer his bullock of the sin offering, which [is] for himself, and make an atonement for himself, and for his house."

We must see in this, that his offering for himself and his household must be made first, before he would be worthy to make offering for the congregation.

Leviticus 16:7 "And he shall take the two goats, and present them before the LORD [at] the door of the tabernacle of the congregation."
Leviticus 16:8 "And Aaron shall cast lots upon the two goats; one lot for the LORD, and the other lot for the scapegoat."

We remember in the 2 goats, that one represents death and the other represents life. We are dead in sins and trespasses, until we accept Jesus as our perfect sacrifice. The animal that is killed represents the fact that we were dead in sin. The scapegoat represents life. We have been set free to live for Jesus. These goats are offered before the brazen altar at the door of the tabernacle.

Leviticus 16:9 "And Aaron shall bring the goat upon which the LORD'S lot fell, and offer him [for] a sin offering."

Jesus was our substitute, just as this goat was their substitute. Just as Jesus shed His precious blood for payment of our sin, this goat would shed his blood to pay for their sin.

Leviticus 16:10 "But the goat, on which the lot fell to be the scapegoat, shall be presented alive before the LORD, to make an atonement with him, [and] to let him go for a scapegoat into the wilderness."

This goat being set free and driven into the wilderness with the sins on him, show the life we receive in Jesus. The high priest laid his hands upon the goat confessing the sins of the people and then released the goat, and drove him into the wilderness. Both of the goats made up the sin offering.

Leviticus 16:11 "And Aaron shall bring the bullock of the sin offering, which [is] for himself, and shall make an atonement for himself, and for his house, and shall kill the bullock of the sin offering which [is] for himself:"

The priest could not go into the holy of holies without blood for his sins and the sins of the people. This bullock is killed at the brazen altar, the blood from the animal will be brought into the holy of holies. We have mentioned this over and over, but it is very important to remember that the blood of animals can only cover sin. The blood of Jesus Christ does away with sin.

Leviticus 16:12 "And he shall take a censer full of burning coals of fire from off the altar before the LORD, and his hands full of sweet incense beaten small, and bring [it] within the veil:"

The smoke from the incense burning will separate Aaron from the full view of God. The presence of God is in the holy of holies. When he put the sweet incense on the coals, the smoke made a veil where he could not see the face of God.

Leviticus 16:13 "And he shall put the incense upon the fire before the LORD, that the cloud of the incense may cover the mercy seat that [is] upon the testimony, that he die not:"

If he entered without blood, or in any way did not fulfill all the requirements of God, he would die. The mercy seat covered the ark of the covenant and the Spirit of God hovered in the smoke above the mercy seat. The holy of holies was closed off to everyone except the high priest, and was even closed to him except for one time a year. Thank goodness, Jesus opened the way into the very presence of God for all believers when he was crucified. Matthew 27:51 "And, behold, the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent;" This veil had kept all out, except the high priest. The veil symbolized the flesh of Jesus. We can go boldly before the Father now in the name of Jesus.

Leviticus 16:14 "And he shall take of the blood of the bullock, and sprinkle [it] with his finger upon the mercy seat eastward; and before the mercy seat shall he sprinkle of the blood with his finger seven times."

This sprinkling 7 times on the mercy seat symbolizes the complete work of mercy that Jesus gave all who will believe. This blood sprinkled completed the sacrifice for sin for that year for the priest and the congregation. The blood of the perfect Lamb {Jesus Christ} completed the sacrifice for all time for all who believe.

Leviticus 40 Questions

1. What had happened to 2 of Aaron's sons, when they offered before the Lord?
2. Why had the LORD killed them?
3. Who came, and got, them and buried them?
4. Who did the LORD call Aaron in verse 2?
5. Where did God say He would appear?
6. What did He warn Aaron not to do?
7. Who were Moses' parents?
8. What separated the holy place and the holy of holies?
9. What did this veil symbolize?
10. What shall Aaron come into the holy place with?
11. Who will Aaron represent before God?
12. Jesus took our ___ upon His body that we might receive His _____.
13. What was the substitute God had provided for Abraham instead of his son Isaac as a sacrifice?
14. This offering shows the complete _____ to God by the person being offered for.
15. In the sin offering, Jesus is our _____.
16. In the burnt offering, He is our _____.
17. What shall Aaron wear in the holiest place?
18. What does the white linen symbolize?
19. Before he puts on the garment, what shall he do?
20. In the holiest place Aaron is representing ___ ___ to ___.
21. When Aaron was representing God to the people, what did he wear?
22. What 2 things showed the concern of Aaron for the people?
23. After we Christians are baptized, what do we put on?
24. What is offered for a sin offering for the congregation?
25. What does the fact that this offering inside the veil is made just one time a year foreshadow?
26. Whose offering must be made first?
27. What is the fate of the two goats?
28. How does Aaron determine which goat shall die?
29. What does the scapegoat symbolize?
30. Who was the substitute for the Christian?
31. What symbolism can we see in the goat being set free in the wilderness?
32. Why did Aaron carry the censer full of coals and the incense into the holiest place?
33. What happened to the veil between the holy place and the holy of holies, when Jesus was crucified?
34. How many times was Aaron to sprinkle the blood before the mercy seat?

We began the study of the way the offering is made in the holy of holies in the last lesson. The only one permitted to go into the holy of holies is Aaron, the high priest, and him only, one time a year. Every detail must be carried out to the letter, or God will kill him. He learned this the hard way when 2 of his sons carried strange fire into the tabernacle, and God killed them.

Now we will continue in Leviticus 16:15 "Then shall he kill the goat of the sin offering, that [is] for the people, and bring his blood within the veil, and do with that blood as he did with the blood of the bullock, and sprinkle it upon the mercy seat, and before the mercy seat:"

The offering of the blood of the bullock, in the last lesson, was to make him acceptable to God to bring the blood of the sin offering into the holiest place for the congregation. Symbolically it was as if the sins of the people were under this blood that he sprinkled. We have said it before, but it bears repeating, this blood sprinkled could not clear the conscience of the person being offered for. It could only cover the sin, not do away with it. Only the blood of Jesus Christ can clear the conscience.

Leviticus 16:16 "And he shall make an atonement for the holy [place], because of the uncleanness of the children of Israel, and because of their transgressions in all their sins: and so shall he do for the tabernacle of the congregation, that remaineth among them in the midst of their uncleanness."

We see that even the tabernacle must be sacrificed for, because the place that it was set up was in the midst of a sinful people. Just as Aaron had to sacrifice for himself first, and then for the people. God is a holy God.

Leviticus 16:17 "And there shall be no man in the tabernacle of the congregation when he goeth in to make an atonement in the holy [place], until he come out, and have made an atonement for himself, and for his household, and for all the congregation of Israel."

Not only could no one except Aaron go into the holiest place, but there could not any of the congregation even be in the tabernacle when Aaron was in the holiest place. Any error, in the way the offering was made, could cause death.

Leviticus 16:18 "And he shall go out unto the altar that [is] before the LORD, and make an atonement for it; and shall take of the blood of the bullock, and of the blood of the goat, and put [it] upon the horns of the altar round about."

The cleansing of the altar itself must be done with blood. We mentioned before that the blood on the horns symbolizes that the power was in the blood.

Leviticus 16:19 "And he shall sprinkle of the blood upon it with his finger seven times, and cleanse it, and hallow it from the uncleanness of the children of Israel."

Again we see that the 7 times completes the cleansing. The holiness of God is very evident.

Leviticus 16:20 "And when he hath made an end of reconciling the holy [place], and the tabernacle of the congregation, and the altar, he shall bring the live goat:" Leviticus 16:21 "And Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat, and confess over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel, and all their transgressions in all their sins, putting them upon the head of the goat, and shall send [him] away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness:"

We mentioned earlier, that the blood of these animals could only cover the sin. It could not clear the conscience. In these verses above, Aaron puts both of his hands on the live goat. While both his hands are on the head of the live goat, he confesses all the sins of the people. Just as the other animal shed his blood to cover the sins, this live goat will be sent into the wilderness bearing the sins out of their sight. Both animals symbolize what Jesus has done for us. He shed His blood for us, and he put our sins away from us as far as the east is from the west. They have been put into the sea of forgetfulness.

Leviticus 16:22 "And the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities unto a land not inhabited: and he shall let go the goat in the wilderness."

There was no real way to completely do away with their sin. Only Jesus Christ's sacrifice for us has done away with our sin. All of these things they did, were just a shadow of what He would do for all who would believe. The shadow resembles the thing it shadows, but is not perfect in detail.

Leviticus 16:23 "And Aaron shall come into the tabernacle of the congregation, and shall put off the linen garments, which he put on when he went into the holy [place], and shall leave them there:"

These linen garments were special garments to be used only in the presence of God. When Aaron had completed his work in the holy of holies, he must remove these garments and put on the garments that he ministered to the people in. Remember, no one was in the tabernacle while Aaron was ministering in the holy of holies, so it would be no problem to change into the other garments.

Leviticus 16:24 "And he shall wash his flesh with water in the holy place, and put on his garments, and come forth, and offer his burnt offering, and the burnt offering of the people, and make an atonement for himself, and for the people."

These offerings were made at the bronze altar, just inside the tabernacle of the congregation.

Leviticus 16:25 "And the fat of the sin offering shall he burn upon the altar."

The fat was always the Lord's. This burning of the fat made a sweet savour before the LORD.

Leviticus 16:26 "And he that let go the goat for the scapegoat shall wash his clothes, and bathe his flesh in water, and afterward come into the camp."

The purpose in washing his clothes and himself, would be so that none of the contamination from the sin on the animal would remain on him. He would not want to bring sin back into the camp.

Leviticus 16:27 "And the bullock [for] the sin offering, and the goat [for] the sin offering, whose blood was brought in to make atonement in the holy [place], shall [one] carry forth without the camp; and they shall burn in the fire their skins, and their flesh, and their dung."

This complete destruction of these animals without the camp, symbolizes the fact that Jesus was crucified for us outside the city wall. The complete destruction of them symbolizes the complete work that Jesus did for us. Jesus held nothing back, when He paid our debt.

Leviticus 16:28 "And he that burneth them shall wash his clothes, and bathe his flesh in water, and afterward he shall come into the camp."

Here, again, this washing showed that they brought nothing back into the camp with them. They were ceremonially clean.

Leviticus 16:29 "And [this] shall be a statute for ever unto you: [that] in the seventh month, on the tenth [day] of the month, ye shall afflict your souls, and do no work at all, [whether it be] one of your own country, or a stranger that sojourneth among you:"

This is speaking of the day of atonement. On our calendar this would be approximately October. Why we say approximately is because their months begin on the change of the moon. Their first month Abib is approximately our April. This was one of the most important days of their year. We must remember, that each year they had to do all of this again. Their atonement just lasted one year. Thank goodness, our atonement in Jesus Christ is forever.

Leviticus 16:30 "For on that day shall [the priest] make an atonement for you, to cleanse you, [that] ye may be clean from all your sins before the LORD."

The only thing I have to say about this is that this cleansing was temporary. Our cleansing in Jesus blood is forever.

Leviticus 16:31 "It [shall be] a sabbath of rest unto you, and ye shall afflict your souls, by a statute for ever."

In this, we see that this is a time for a person to examine himself and be cleansed for the sins of the last year.

Leviticus 16:32 "And the priest, whom he shall anoint, and whom he shall consecrate to minister in the priest's office in his father's stead, shall make the atonement, and shall put on the linen clothes, [even] the holy garments:"

We see in this, that the priesthood is hereditary. The high priest, before he leaves office, is to consecrate one of his sons to take his place as high priest. The son would have been acting as priest in the temple prior to his consecration to the LORD. The linen clothes are mentioned, again, here, so that there would be no doubt about this garment of the high priest being holy. The high priest is never to altar the garments. The fancy garments are for representing God to the people. The linen garments are to be worn by him when he presents himself and the people to God.

Leviticus 16:33 "And he shall make an atonement for the holy sanctuary, and he shall make an atonement for the tabernacle of the congregation, and for the altar, and he shall make an atonement for the priests, and for all the people of the congregation."

I will mention one more time, that the holy sanctuary and the tabernacle needed to be atoned for, because they were in the midst of a sinful people. The priest and the people were still in the flesh, so they needed atoning for.

Leviticus 16:34 "And this shall be an everlasting statute unto you, to make an atonement for the children of Israel for all their sins once a year. And he did as the LORD commanded Moses."

As long as the law was in effect, this had to be done once a year. Praise God! we are living by the grace of God. We are saved and cleansed from all unrighteousness by the blood of Jesus Christ.

Leviticus 41 Questions

1. Who was the only person permitted to go into the holy of holies?
2. The goat of the sin offering is for whom?
3. Where did the priest put the blood of the goat for the sin offering?
4. Symbolically it was as if the sins of the people were under what?
5. This blood could only _____ the sin.
6. Only the blood of _____ can clear the conscience.
7. Why must the tabernacle be sacrificed for?
8. Who can be in the tabernacle while Aaron is in the holiest place?
9. Who did Aaron make atonement for?
10. What was meant by the blood being put on the horns of the altar?
11. How many times did he sprinkle the blood on the altar?
12. Why does Aaron place both of his hands on the head of the live goat?
13. How does the live goat get to the wilderness?
14. What does verse 22 tell us the goat bears for the people?
15. Where does Aaron remove his holy garments?
16. After Aaron removes the holy garment, what does he do?
17. Who is the burnt offering made for?
18. What was to be done with the fat of the offering?
19. The person who took the scapegoat to the wilderness must do what before coming back into the camp?
20. Where will the bullock and the goat be carried to be burned?
21. What day and month should they afflict their souls?
22. Approximately what time on our calendar is this?
23. How long is this statute in effect?
24. How does another high priest take office?
25. When could they stop this offering?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 17:1 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying," Leviticus 17:2 "Speak unto Aaron, and unto his sons, and unto all the children of Israel, and say unto them; This [is] the thing which the LORD hath commanded, saying,"

In this particular situation, God tells Moses to tell Aaron, and instead of Aaron telling his sons and the children of Israel, Moses is to tell them. This would probably be very important for each of them to know. Possibly, if it went down the chain of command from God to Moses, to Aaron, to Aaron's sons, to the children of Israel some of the important details might be lost.

Leviticus 17:3 "What man soever [there be] of the house of Israel, that killeth an ox, or lamb, or goat, in the camp, or that killeth [it] out of the camp," Leviticus 17:4 "And bringeth it not unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, to offer an offering unto the LORD before the tabernacle of the LORD; blood shall be imputed unto that man; he hath shed blood; and that man shall be cut off from among his people:"

This does not mean that they could not kill and eat an animal from their herd. It does mean, if this animal is to be sacrificed unto the LORD, it must be killed at the tabernacle door as they had been previously instructed. If they kill the animal {to be sacrificed} any other place than the tabernacle, they will have offended God. This is such a serious offence, that the person doing this will no longer be considered an Israelite. The blood belongs to God.

Leviticus 17:5 "To the end that the children of Israel may bring their sacrifices, which they offer in the open field, even that they may bring them unto the LORD, unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, unto the priest, and offer them [for] peace offerings unto the LORD."

We see from this verse that, there is no question that this does not mean the slaughter of an animal to eat, but means the sacrifice of an animal. An animal to be sacrificed to God must be brought to the sanctuary and sacrificed in the exact manner in which God had told them to sacrifice. This offering could bring peace when done properly, thus the peace offering. God had provided a place for the sacrifice, no other place would be acceptable. The priest alone was to handle the blood of the animal. Every sacrifice shadowed some part of the great sacrifice Jesus made for us all, this is why it could not be altered in any way. Do it God's way, or not at all.

Leviticus 17:6 "And the priest shall sprinkle the blood upon the altar of the LORD [at] the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, and burn the fat for a sweet savour unto the LORD."

We see from this verse above that the blood and the fat, which belonged to God alone, had to be handled by just the priest. We have discussed before that the shedding of blood is the only way to do away with sin. Without the shedding of blood, there is no remission of sin. The burning of the fat made a sweet savour to God. This pleased God.

Leviticus 17:7 "And they shall no more offer their sacrifices unto devils, after whom they have gone a whoring. This shall be a statute for ever unto them throughout their generations."

We see that the whoring, here, is of a spiritual nature. The heathens had sacrificed to their false gods in the fields. This is what is spoken of here. God is a holy God. He should never be confused with these false gods. That is just what would have happened, if they had killed the animal for sacrifice in the field. God had a specific thing that must be done with the blood. The animal killed in the field would most surely lose some of its blood out here in the field.

Leviticus 17:8 "And thou shalt say unto them, Whatsoever man [there be] of the house of Israel, or of the strangers which sojourn among you, that offereth a burnt offering or sacrifice," Leviticus 17:9 "And bringeth it not unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, to offer it unto the LORD; even that man shall be cut off from among his people."

This would be false worship. Many of our churches today have wandered away from the way of worship that God wants. False worship of any kind, whether unintentional or not, is unacceptable unto God. We must be very careful with new doctrines that pop up here and there. Every spirit should be tried to see whether it be of God, or not, before we adopt it into our worship services. The next few Scriptures tell us how we can tell if the spirit is of God, or not. I John 4:1 "Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of God: because many false prophets are gone out into the world." I John 4:2 "Hereby know ye the Spirit of God: Every spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is of God:" I John 4:3 "And every spirit that confesseth not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is not of God: and this is that [spirit] of antichrist, whereof ye have heard that it should come; and even now already is it in the world."

Leviticus 17:10 "And whatsoever man [there be] of the house of Israel, or of the strangers that sojourn among you, that eateth any manner of blood; I will even set my face against that soul that eateth blood, and will cut him off from among his people."

We have been told over and over that the blood belongs to God. A person that eateth the blood would be as if he were calling himself god. We are not god. We are His servants.

Leviticus 17:11 "For the life of the flesh [is] in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls: for it [is] the blood [that] maketh an atonement for the soul."

Even in Noah's time God had warned not to eat blood. Genesis 9:4 "But flesh with the life thereof, [which is] the blood thereof, shall ye not eat." This was so important that God warned them over and over not to eat the blood. I will show another Scripture on this and then go on. Deuteronomy 12:23 "Only be sure that thou eat not the blood: for the blood [is] the life; and thou mayest not eat the life with the flesh." This is possibly why the Jews found it so repulsive when Jesus told them to eat His flesh and drink His blood. This was not a literal statement that Jesus said, but symbolic of partaking of the life that Jesus provided for all who would believe. John 6:54 "Whoso eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath

eternal life; and I will raise him up at the last day." The bread was symbolic of the flesh of Jesus, and the wine was symbolic of the blood of Jesus. We see that our real life comes when we partake of Jesus. He is our life.

Leviticus 17:12 "Therefore I said unto the children of Israel, No soul of you shall eat blood, neither shall any stranger that sojourneth among you eat blood."

This does not mean that you can not eat meat after the excess blood has been drained off. The meat properly cooked, after draining off the excess blood is certainly supposed to be eaten. I Timothy 4:1 "Now the Spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils;" I Timothy 4:2 "Speaking lies in hypocrisy; having their conscience seared with a hot iron;" I Timothy 4:3 "Forbidding to marry, [and commanding] to abstain from meats, which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving of them which believe and know the truth." We can easily see from this that, we are to eat meat. It is a doctrine of devils to teach not to eat meat. The next verse shows that it is, in fact, the flesh of an animal when it calls it creature. I Timothy 4:4 "For every creature of God [is] good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving:" Possibly one of the reasons the religious people of Jesus' day were turned off was when Jesus said they must eat of His flesh and drink His blood. John 6:53 "Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you." They were so caught up in the law that they did not realize that Jesus was speaking of the bread symbolizing His flesh and the fruit of the vine symbolizing His blood. They were not actually drinking His blood and eating His flesh. He just meant that to have life eternal, we must partake of Him. He is our life.

Leviticus 17:13 "And whatsoever man [there be] of the children of Israel, or of the strangers that sojourn among you, which hunteth and catcheth any beast or fowl that may be eaten; he shall even pour out the blood thereof, and cover it with dust."

You can see the proper thing to do with the blood of an animal that you kill to eat, is to put the blood back into the earth.

Leviticus 17:14 "For [it is] the life of all flesh; the blood of it [is] for the life thereof: therefore I said unto the children of Israel, Ye shall eat the blood of no manner of flesh: for the life of all flesh [is] the blood thereof: whosoever eateth it shall be cut off."

So many satanic cults around the world today are literally drinking the blood of animals. We read that forever man is not to drink blood. The blood belongs to God. Our life is in the hands of God as well. These satanic cults, doing this terrible thing, have cut themselves off from God.

Leviticus 17:15 "And every soul that eateth that which died [of itself], or that which was torn [with beasts, whether it be] one of your own country, or a stranger, he shall both wash his clothes, and bathe [himself] in water, and be unclean until the even: then shall he be clean."

Something that died of itself would probably be diseased. You can see that this prohibition would be for man's own good.

Leviticus 17:16 "But if he wash [them] not, nor bathe his flesh; then he shall bear his iniquity."

The washing is to purify. The purifying of the animal is for sanitation reasons. All sorts of germs would be on an animal not washed. Then the washing of himself would, also, be to purify. Without being purified, you would continue to be unclean.

Leviticus 42Questions

1. What is different about how God wanted this message given to the people?
2. What is intended in verse 3 about killing an ox or goat?
3. When a person shed blood improperly, what happened to him?
4. Where is the only place proper to kill an animal for sacrifice?
5. Who was the only one permitted to handle the blood of the sacrificed animal?
6. Where does verse 6 tell us he is to sprinkle the blood?
7. What is he to burn, that makes a sweet savour to the LORD?
8. What is the only way to do away with sin?
9. What is the whoring in verse 7?
10. Who had sacrificed to their false gods in the field?
11. Was this restriction just for the Israelites?
12. What about false worship that is unintentional?
13. How can we try the spirits and know whether they are of God or not?
14. Any spirit that denies that Jesus Christ came in the flesh is what?
15. What happens to those who eat blood?
16. The life of the flesh is in the _____.
17. What is the blood upon the altar for us?
18. Who was warned in Genesis chapter 9 verse 4 not to eat blood?
19. Why did the Jews find it repulsive, when Jesus said to drink His blood?
20. Was Jesus speaking of literal blood when He said this?
21. What was symbolic of Jesus' flesh?
22. What was symbolic of His blood?
23. Where do we find the Scripture that says, it is a doctrine of devils to forbid to eat meat?
24. What one word in these Scriptures let us know that this is animal flesh?
25. How are they to dispose of the blood of animals that are killed for food?
26. The life of all flesh is the _____ thereof.
27. What is one thing satanic cults are doing that is really terrible?
28. Why should you not eat of something that died of itself?
29. What is washing to do?
30. What 2 things must be washed, before you may eat of this flesh?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 18:1 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying," Leviticus 18:2 "Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, I am the LORD your God."

We find in the first 2 verses here that God is saying to the people, Remember I am your God. You must do the ordinances that I have set down. I am the only God for you. This message was not given through Aaron, but through Moses. This in itself showed the importance of none of this being lost in too many mouths.

Leviticus 18:3 "After the doings of the land of Egypt, wherein ye dwelt, shall ye not do: and after the doings of the land of Canaan, whither I bring you, shall ye not do: neither shall ye walk in their ordinances."

We have discussed over and over in these lessons, how important it is for God's people to be a separated people. Egypt was a type of the world. In Egypt, and in Canaan, they worshipped false gods. We may be in the world, but we must not be of the world, if we are to be called God's people. These ordinances that God is giving His people here in Leviticus, are enough to live peaceable lives pleasing to God. They will not need the laws of these heathens that are based on worldliness. We are warned over and over not to be fellowshiping with those of the world. II Corinthians 6:14 "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers: for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness?"

Leviticus 18:4 "Ye shall do my judgments, and keep mine ordinances, to walk therein: I [am] the LORD your God."

God states, again, why they should follow Him. He is their only God. Notice the "walk therein". We Christians, too, must walk in our salvation after we receive it. The last few lessons we have been studying, have shown us the ordinances pertaining to the ceremonial laws. In this lesson we will get into the moral laws of God.

Leviticus 18:5 "Ye shall therefore keep my statutes, and my judgments: which if a man do, he shall live in them: I [am] the LORD."

God has given these laws to man to help him lead a pleasing life before God. If a man keep these laws, he will be able to live in peace with his neighbors. These laws are sufficient in themselves, there is no need for other laws to govern God's people. This is mentioned in the New Testament, as well. Romans 10:5 "For Moses describeth the righteousness which is of the law, That the man which doeth those things shall live by them." We have discussed the word righteousness before. It means, in right standing with God. For these Israelites, here, the only way to be in right standing with God, is to keep the law. The way a Christian becomes in right standing with God, is to receive the righteousness of Jesus Christ. He {Jesus} took our sin on His body, and clothed us in His righteousness.

We will now begin the study of the moral law of God. Leviticus 18:6 "None of you shall approach to any that is near of kin to him, to uncover [their] nakedness: I [am] the LORD."

In verse 6, God is telling His people not to have sexual relations with anyone who is closely related to them. In the next few verses we will find out who the near kinsman are. God makes it very clear that this is not an ordinance of Moses here, this is God's law. Incest {sexual relations within a family} is devastating our society. God makes it very clear in this chapter of Leviticus that it is unacceptable in His sight. We read that 25% of all the children in our society have been sexually abused by members of their own family. This is an abomination, not only to God, but to moral man, as well.

Leviticus 18:7 "The nakedness of thy father, or the nakedness of thy mother, shalt thou not uncover: she [is] thy mother; thou shalt not uncover her nakedness."

This is directly forbidding sexual relation by parents and children. This also includes homosexual and lesbian acts. There is an instance of this very thing in Genesis. Lot's daughters got him drunk and slept with their father. The ancestors from these sexual acts produced very worldly people. This happened before the giving of the law. It would be impossible to break God's law, before He had given the law. It did not, however, keep the results of such a union from bringing less than godly people. You may read this terrible story in chapter 19 of Genesis. The Ammonites and the Moabites were the results of this evil union of father with daughters. The restriction in verse 7 above is that you must not have sexual relations with your father or mother, period.

Leviticus 18:8 The nakedness of thy father's wife shalt thou not uncover: it [is] thy father's nakedness.

This verse above extends this ordinance to the stepmother, as well. Even though the stepmother is not blood relation to the son or daughter, there should not be sexual relations with her, because she belongs to your father. She is your mother by your father marrying her.

Leviticus 18:9 "The nakedness of thy sister, the daughter of thy father, or daughter of thy mother, [whether she be] born at home, or born abroad, [even] their nakedness thou shalt not uncover."

This ordinance is not just for your blood relation full sister or brother, but for your half brother and sister, as well. In the case of Abraham and Sarah, the law had not been given, so they were not breaking God's law. Abraham and Sarah were half brother and sister.

Leviticus 18:10 "The nakedness of thy son's daughter, or of thy daughter's daughter, [even] their nakedness thou shalt not uncover: for theirs [is] thine own nakedness."

This now extends to the granddaughter. There shall be no sexual relations between grandparents and grandchildren.

Leviticus 18:11 "The nakedness of thy father's wife's daughter, begotten of thy father, she [is] thy sister, thou shalt not uncover her nakedness."

This, also, is speaking of a half sister or brother. There shall be no sexual relationship between half or whole brothers and sisters.

Leviticus 18:12 "Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy father's sister: she [is] thy father's near kinswoman." Leviticus 18:13 "Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy mother's sister: for she [is] thy mother's near kinswoman."

Both of the above Scriptures forbid sexual relations with an aunt, whether an aunt on the mother's side or the father's side.

Leviticus 18:14 "Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy father's brother, thou shalt not approach to his wife: she [is] thine aunt."

The above Scripture forbids a person from having sexual relations with an uncle, or with his wife. The wife would be an aunt by marriage.

Leviticus 18:15 "Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy daughter in law: she [is] thy son's wife; thou shalt not uncover her nakedness."

This would be forbidden, not from the problem of her being a near kinswoman, but in respect for your son. She belongs to your son. She did not marry you, she married your son. They two became one flesh.

Leviticus 18:16 "Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy brother's wife: it [is] thy brother's nakedness."

It was forbidden to have sexual relations with your brother's wife while the brother was living. If the brother died and there were no children, you were to marry the brother's wife and raise a child in the dead brother's name. Deuteronomy 25:5 "If brethren dwell together, and one of them die, and have no child, the wife of the dead shall not marry without unto a stranger: her husband's brother shall go in unto her, and take her to him to wife, and perform the duty of an husband's brother unto her." Deuteronomy 25:6 "And it shall be, [that] the firstborn which she beareth shall succeed in the name of his brother [which is] dead, that his name be not put out of Israel."

Leviticus 18:17 "Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of a woman and her daughter, neither shalt thou take her son's daughter, or her daughter's daughter, to uncover her nakedness; [for] they [are] her near kinswomen: it [is] wickedness."

It is forbidden to have sexual relations with any woman and her daughter, or her granddaughter. When you enter into sexual relations with a woman, you she becomes part of your flesh. You 2 become one flesh. Her children and grandchildren become your children and grandchildren by marriage.

Leviticus 18:18 "Neither shalt thou take a wife to her sister, to vex [her], to uncover her nakedness, beside the other in her life [time]."

This forbids a man to marry two sisters at once. When your wife is dead, then you are permitted to marry her sister. I believe {in her life time} shows that it is permissible to marry her sister after she is dead.

In all of the moral prohibitions of marrying or having sexual relations with near kinsmen, it is not only to please God, but to keep down insanity

in families. In many cases when even first cousins marry, there is a high percentage of insanity in their children.

Leviticus 43 Questions

1. Who did God tell Moses to tell the Israelites He was?
2. Why did God not give this message through Aaron?
3. God forbid the Israelites not to do after what 2 countries doings?
4. What is Egypt a type of?
5. What did Egypt and Canaan have in common?
6. We may be ___ the world, but we must not be ___ the world, if we are to be God's people.
7. The laws of these heathens were based on what?
8. What does 2 Corinthians chapter 6 verse 14 tell us?
9. What lesson can we Christians take from the statement {walk therein}?
10. What kind of law does this lesson describe?
11. Why has God given these laws to man?
12. Old testament righteousness is by the ___.
13. Where does the Christian's righteousness come from?
14. Jesus took our ___ upon His body. We were clothed with His _____.
15. Who are they forbidden to have sexual relations with?
16. What is the meaning of incest?
17. What % of children are sexually abused by members of their family in America today?
18. What does chapter 18 verse 7 of Leviticus forbid?
19. What man in Genesis had sexual relations with his daughters?
20. What 2 evil peoples came of those unions?
21. What is meant by father's wife in verse 8?
22. In verse 9, who is the prohibition for?
23. Why were Abraham and Sarah not guilty of breaking God's law?
24. Name several of other near kinsman that it is forbidden to have sexual relations with.
25. When was it forbidden to have sexual relations with your brother's wife?
26. When the brother died without children, what was his brother to do?
27. When is it permissible to marry your wife's sister?
28. What advantage other than pleasing God, is there in not marrying near kinsman?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 18:19 "Also thou shalt not approach unto a woman to uncover her nakedness, as long as she is put apart for her uncleanness."

This is a restriction even to those who are married. We studied in a previous lesson that the woman's uncleanness usually lasted for 7 days. The husband is forbidden to have sexual relations with his wife during this time. If the issue of blood is for a longer period of time, they are forbidden for the full time of the issue. This, also, includes the 40 days after a male child is born to her, or 80 days after a female child is born to her.

Leviticus 18:20 "Moreover thou shalt not lie carnally with thy neighbour's wife, to defile thyself with her."

This is covered in the 10 commandments. The penalty for adultery was death by stoning. They were both to be stoned to death, if the woman was willing in this act of adultery.

Leviticus 18:21 "And thou shalt not let any of thy seed pass through [the fire] to Molech, neither shalt thou profane the name of thy God: I [am] the LORD."

It was the practice in the worship of Molech to sacrifice your children. There are 2 kinds of adultery, and both are forbidden by God. We read about physical adultery in verse 20 above. I believe what is intended here is spiritual adultery. The worship of false gods, of which one is Molech, is forbidden. Not only was the person not to worship a false god, but was not to dedicate their children to that false god. Any time you worship another god other than the real God, you have profaned God's name.

Leviticus 18:22 "Thou shalt not lie with mankind, as with womankind: it [is] abomination."

This is speaking of homosexual activities. Homosexuality is not only a sin, it is an abomination to God. The best way to explain this is with another Scripture. Romans 1:27 "And likewise also the men, leaving the natural use of the woman, burned in their lust one toward another; men with men working that which is unseemly, and receiving in themselves that recompence of their error which was meet." Notice in the next Scripture, how serious this sin is. Romans 1:28 "And even as they did not like to retain God in [their] knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind, to do those things which are not convenient;" Reprobate means rejected, or worthless. This is a very serious sin.

Leviticus 18:23 "Neither shalt thou lie with any beast to defile thyself therewith: neither shall any woman stand before a beast to lie down thereto: it [is] confusion."

Many satanic cults in our country today are practicing bestiality. We are told by some, that bestiality is how the disease AIDS came to America. This type of act would certainly bring down the wrath of God. To perform a sexual act with an animal brought certain death. The animal was killed and

the person, also. Leviticus 20:15 "And if a man lie with a beast, he shall surely be put to death: and ye shall slay the beast." For a man or a woman to have sex with an animal, is not only an abomination to God, but to moral man, as well.

Leviticus 18:24 "Defile not ye yourselves in any of these things: for in all these the nations are defiled which I cast out before you:"

We find from this Scripture that nations which allow this type of sin, will be judged severely by God. You see that God was so angered by this type sin that the nations practicing these sins were overthrown.

Leviticus 18:25 "And the land is defiled: therefore I do visit the iniquity thereof upon it, and the land itself vomiteth out her inhabitants."

Just as Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed for the sin of homosexuality, God will not allow a nation to stand which allows these horrible sins. We studied in the book of Exodus, how God dealt severely with the land of Egypt. We will see in future lessons how God gave the lands over to the Israelites. We are told that God gave them time to repent of their wickedness, and when they did not repent, he destroyed them and gave their land to another.

Leviticus 18:26 "Ye shall therefore keep my statutes and my judgments, and shall not commit [any] of these abominations; [neither] any of your own nation, nor any stranger that sojourneth among you:"

Notice that some sins are called abominations before God. These are things utterly forbidden of God's people. If they keep the statutes of God, they will be blessed. If they do not, they will be cursed as the other nations that God has destroyed before them.

Leviticus 18:27 "(For all these abominations have the men of the land done, which [were] before you, and the land is defiled;)"

The men of the land that have done this are not only speaking of Egypt, but of the lands that God will utterly overthrow and give to the Israelites. We will see in future lessons, the destruction of many of these people. In many instances the reason God does not allow them to live, is because He does not want His people picking up their evil ways.

Leviticus 18:28 "That the land spue not you out also, when ye defile it, as it spued out the nations that [were] before you."

God reminds them, that just because they are His chosen people, does not mean that they can get away with this type of sin. If they fall into this type of sin that God calls an abomination, He will destroy them, as well.

Leviticus 18:29 "For whosoever shall commit any of these abominations, even the souls that commit [them] shall be cut off from among their people."

We find that it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of a holy God. Hebrews 10:30 "For we know him that hath said, Vengeance [belongeth] unto me, I will recompense, saith the Lord. And again, The Lord shall judge his people." Hebrews 10:31 "[It is] a fearful thing to fall into the hands

of the living God." It is not the devil who will punish those who commit these abominations, it is God. If you were to fall into the hands of the devil, you could pray to God for help, but there is nowhere to go when God punishes you.

Leviticus 18:30 "Therefore shall ye keep mine ordinance, that [ye] commit not [any one] of these abominable customs, which were committed before you, and that ye defile not yourselves therein: I [am] the LORD your God."

We see that these things God has forbidden must not be done under any circumstances. God destroyed the lands where the people practiced such abominable things as homosexuality. America, wake up. Homosexuality is not an alternate life style. It is an abomination before God. The wrath of God could even fall on our nation, if we do not repent and turn back to God. The answer is not for just a few people to repent, but for the whole nation to repent before it is too late. II Chronicles 7:14 "If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land."

To sum this up, I would say that if we are professing Christians, we must completely stay away from this kind of sin. Not only must we not be involved in it ourselves, but we should condemn it in others. Wake up America. God is a holy God. God will not permit those who call themselves Christians to participate in the evil that is so prevalent in our society. If we do not clean up our land, God will do it for us. The only answer to the problems we see in our society today, is national revival. Drugs, alcohol, perversion and all sex sins can be cured by people truly seeking the will of God in their lives. Study your Bible and find out what God's will is for your life. Then live the life that God has chosen for you. God is not only our Judge, but a loving and forgiving God. Seek Him, and you will find happiness that you never knew existed.

Leviticus 44 Questions

1. How long did the uncleanness of the woman last each month?
2. How many days was she unclean when a male child was born?
3. How many days was she unclean when the maid child was born?
4. Where is {the not lying carnally with thy neighbor's wife} found, other than in this Scripture?
5. What was the penalty for adultery?
6. Who was Molech?
7. What was the practice in the worship of Molech?
8. What kind of adultery is the worship of false gods?
9. When do you profane God?
10. What is meant by not lying with mankind, as with womankind?
11. Romans chapter 1 verse 27 says {Leaving the _____ use of the woman.
12. What kind of mind did God turn the homosexuals over to?
13. What one word describes what verse 23 is talking about?
14. To have sex with an animal brought certain_____.
15. To have sex with an animal is not only an abomination to God but to _____, as well.
16. What will happen to nations which tolerate this type of sin?
17. In verse 25, what word is used to show the violent throwing out of people for this terrible sin?
18. What cities were destroyed by God for the sin of homosexuality?
19. God gives nations time to repent and when they do not, what happens?
20. What is a more severe word than sin that God calls these terrible sins?
21. Will the fact that they are God's chosen people save them?
22. It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the _____ God.
23. Who is the one who punishes for these abominations?
24. Why would it be better to fall into the hands of Satan, than an angry God?
25. America, Homosexuality is not an _____ _____ _____.
26. Quote 2 Chronicles chapter 7 verse 14.
27. What is the only answer to the problems in our society today?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 19:1 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying," Leviticus 19:2 "Speak unto all the congregation of the children of Israel, and say unto them, Ye shall be holy: for I the LORD your God [am] holy."

The first thing we need to notice, here, is that this is not just for the ministerial staff. This message is for the whole congregation. Again, God does not want this misunderstood, so He tells Moses to directly tell the congregation, instead of it going through the usual channels. The word that was translated holy here is qadows , and it means sacred [ceremonially or morally]. When it is used as a noun, it sometimes is translated God, angel, saint. From all of this, we can see that the word holy means above sin. Righteous is a similar word with an entirely different meaning. Righteous, in the Old Testament, means just or lawful. In the New Testament, righteous means innocent. The way we attain righteousness is by receiving the righteousness of Christ. When we accept Him as our Saviour, He puts His robe of righteousness on us. This puts us in right standing with God. To walk holy is an entirely different thing. This means after we receive our righteousness, we walk above sin. We walk in holiness. God is holy, if we are trying to be like Him, we must walk holy lives, too.

Leviticus 19:3 "Ye shall fear every man his mother, and his father, and keep my sabbaths: I [am] the LORD your God."

The fear that is mentioned here, has to do with respect. The Strongs says it means to revere. This means then, to hold your Mother and Father in great respect. The keeping of the sabbath has a two-fold purpose. One is to have one day a week to worship God with no distractions. The other purpose for sabbath was so that man would rest one day in seven. Jesus explained the second reason in the following Scripture. Mark 2:27 "And he said unto them, The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath:" Over and over again God tells these people that He is the LORD their God.

Leviticus 19:4 "Turn ye not unto idols, nor make to yourselves molten gods: I [am] the LORD your God."

These people have just been delivered from Egypt, where many gods were worshipped. God brought them out with a mighty hand, after He had discredited the false gods of Egypt. The land they are about to go into also worships false gods. God does not want them to fall into the worship of these false gods. He reminds them, again, here, who He is by saying, {I am the LORD your God}. We must remember that just a very short time earlier, they had made a golden calf to worship while Moses was gone to get the 10 Commandments. God destroyed this molten calf. He reminds them not to make this mistake again. The word [elilim] which was translated idols here, means nothings. That is a correct statement since an idol has no power.

Leviticus 19:5 "And if ye offer a sacrifice of peace offerings unto the LORD, ye shall offer it at your own will."

We studied in a previous lesson about the peace offering. The peace offering shadows the grace that is provided all who believe. Just as salvation is of our own free will, this peace offering was of their own free

will. The peace offering really shows our fellowship with God. This possibly has to do, also, with the freewill offering which is actually a peace offering itself.

Leviticus 19:6 "It shall be eaten the same day ye offer it, and on the morrow: and if ought remain until the third day, it shall be burnt in the fire."

The peace offering that could be eaten on the second day as well as the first, was the freewill offering. Even though the person is allowed to eat of this offering two days, it is not to be taken lightly. Remember, this symbolizes the peace which the Lord Jesus brings to all who will accept Him as Saviour and LORD.

Leviticus 19:7 "And if it be eaten at all on the third day, it [is] abominable; it shall not be accepted." Leviticus 19:8 "Therefore [every one] that eateth it shall bear his iniquity, because he hath profaned the hallowed thing of the LORD: and that soul shall be cut off from among his people."

Since this symbolizes the peace that the Lord Jesus brings each of us, it must be treated with great respect and value. To just let it lay around a third day would show great disrespect. The burning of it on the third day would at least make a sweet savour to God. I believe communion elements are like this. Since the bread and the fruit of the vine represent the body and the blood of Jesus, they should be treated with great respect. They should be totally consumed, or burned in the fire. They should not be held over for another time.

Leviticus 19:9 "And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field, neither shalt thou gather the gleanings of thy harvest." Leviticus 19:10 "And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather [every] grape of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger: I [am] the LORD your God."

God is teaching the importance of having charity toward those less fortunate than themselves. Over and over in the Scriptures, we are told to care for the widows and the fatherless. God, also, warns that we are not to be greedy,, but willing to share what we have been blessed with. One thing America has going for itself, is that we have been generous in feeding the hungry peoples of the world. Jesus said to even feed your enemy. Romans 12:20 "Therefore if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head." There is no sin in having more than your neighbor. The sin comes when you see his need and do not try to help him. I Timothy 6:17 "Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not highminded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy;" I Timothy 6:18 "That they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate;" When you help the poor, you are doing it as unto God.

Leviticus 19:11 "Ye shall not steal, neither deal falsely, neither lie one to another."

When you deal falsely and lie one to another that is a type of stealing. This is actually in the 10 commandments, but I believe that God is

saying, here, that there are many types of stealing. He, also, says don't do any type of stealing at all.

Leviticus 19:12 "And ye shall not swear by my name falsely, neither shalt thou profane the name of thy God: I [am] the LORD."

Jesus taught on this very thing in the Sermon on the Mount. Matthew 5:34 "But I say unto you, Swear not at all; neither by heaven; for it is God's throne:" Matthew 5:35 "Nor by the earth; for it is his footstool: neither by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King." Matthew 5:36 "Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black." Swearing is a serious thing, but to swear falsely in God's name would be even worse.

Leviticus 19:13 "Thou shalt not defraud thy neighbour, neither rob [him]: the wages of him that is hired shall not abide with thee all night until the morning."

We find, here, another type of stealing. Stealing is not just against God's law, but man's law, as well. Not only is it the right thing to do not to steal, defraud or rob, but if you do these things, you could find yourself in jail, as well. The punishment that man allots for these sins is nothing compared to what God would have in store for you. When a person works for wages, they expect to be paid. Matthew 20:2 "And when he had agreed with the labourers for a penny a day, he sent them into his vineyard." Matthew 20:9 "And when they came that [were hired] about the eleventh hour, they received every man a penny." In this parable of Jesus', the workers were paid exactly what they agreed to work for, without delay.

Leviticus 19:14 "Thou shalt not curse the deaf, nor put a stumblingblock before the blind, but shalt fear thy God: I [am] the LORD."

When we see a deaf person or a blind person, we should have mercy on them. It is only by the grace of God that we are not that blind person or deaf person. Some believe that things like this are punishment for sin, but Jesus proved this not to be so in the following Scriptures. John 9:1 "And as [Jesus] passed by, he saw a man which was blind from [his] birth." John 9:2 "And his disciples asked him, saying, Master, who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind?" John 9:3 "Jesus answered, Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents: but that the works of God should be made manifest in him." Do not condemn others, it could be you or your family who is deaf or blind.

Leviticus 45 Questions

1. Why did God say for His people to be holy?
2. Are just the leaders of the church to be holy?
3. What does the word holy mean in this verse?
4. When the word that was translated holy, here, is used as a noun, what are some of the words it is translated to?
5. What does righteous in the Old Testament mean?
6. What does righteous mean in the New Testament?
7. How does the Christian receive righteousness?
8. How can we walk holy?
9. In verse 3, God says to fear whom?
10. What does the word fear mean in this particular instance?
11. What is the twofold purpose of the sabbath?
12. Quote Mark chapter 2 verse 27.
13. What did the LORD God say not to turn to, or to make in verse 4?
14. What sort of worship went on in Egypt?
15. What does the word elilim, which was translated idol, mean?
16. The peace offering really shows our _____ with God.
17. The peace offering that could be eaten on the first or second day was, also, called what offering?
18. If any of it is left after the second day, what should be done with it?
19. What one word is it called, if it is eaten on the third day?
20. What were they to do when reaping the harvest of the land?
21. Who were some of the grapes to be left for?
22. What lesson is God teaching in this?
23. What one thing does America have going for itself spiritually?
24. What did Jesus tell us to do, if our enemy hungered?
25. What are the rich in the world charged to do?
26. When you are helping the poor, who are you doing it as unto?
27. What are dealing falsely and lying one to another really?
28. Who did Jesus say we could swear by in the Sermon on the Mount?
29. Thou shalt not defraud thy _____.
30. Stealing is not just against God's law, but _____, as well.
31. Who will punish you, if you steal?
32. Is deafness and blindness a punishment from God?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 19:15 "Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment: thou shalt not respect the person of the poor, nor honour the person of the mighty: [but] in righteousness shalt thou judge thy neighbour."

So many people in our society today have gone overboard in siding in with the poor people. In the Scripture above, we are told to judge righteously. It should not matter whether a person is poor or rich, when we are judging a matter. Judgment should be made impartially by weighing out the facts. Jesus taught not to be a respecter of persons. Many people are swayed in judgment by a person's great wealth. Possibly when they do that, they are expecting something in return. To judge the rich or the poor, because of their position in life, is wrong. We should judge anything by what is right and that only. Acts 10:34 "Then Peter opened [his] mouth, and said, Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons:" If God is no respecter of persons, then neither should we be a respecter of persons. James 2:9 "But if ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are convinced of the law as transgressors."

Leviticus 19:16 "Thou shalt not go up and down [as] a talebearer among thy people: neither shalt thou stand against the blood of thy neighbour: I [am] the LORD."

One of the most important reasons to receive the Holy Spirit of God, is so that God will have control of the most evil part of your body {the tongue}. James 3:6 "And the tongue [is] a fire, a world of iniquity: so is the tongue among our members, that it defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the course of nature; and it is set on fire of hell." The tongue is evil, until we turn it over to God. I will quote a few Scriptures from Proverbs on talebearers. They explain much better than I can. Proverbs 18:8 "The words of a talebearer [are] as wounds, and they go down into the innermost parts of the belly." Proverbs 20:19 "He that goeth about [as] a talebearer revealeth secrets: therefore meddle not with him that flattereth with his lips." Proverbs 26:20 "Where no wood is, [there] the fire goeth out: so where [there is] no talebearer, the strife ceaseth." You should never do anything against your neighbor. Jesus said to love your neighbor. Mark 12:31 "And the second [is] like, [namely] this, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these."

Leviticus 19:17 "Thou shalt not hate thy brother in thine heart: thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbour, and not suffer sin upon him."

Jesus said, if you hate your brother in your heart, you have committed the sin of murder in your heart. Notice, there are two thoughts in the verse above. The second thought is if your brother has done something against you, go to him and settle it with him. If he won't listen, then you take someone with you. If even that does not work, then bring it before the church. Proverbs 27:5 "Open rebuke [is] better than secret love." Matthew 18:15 "Moreover if thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone: if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother." Matthew 18:16 "But if he will not hear [thee, then] take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word

may be established." Matthew 18:17 "And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell [it] unto the church: but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican."

Leviticus 19:18 "Thou shalt not avenge, nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people, but thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself: I [am] the LORD."

Romans 12:19 "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but [rather] give place unto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance [is] mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." We must be kind to all people, even those who are not kind in return. That is what makes us Christians. A Christian, is someone who is a believer in and a follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. The following Scriptures are what Jesus said about this very thing. Matthew 5:44 "But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you;" Matthew 5:45 "That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." We find that when we do this, God will avenge for us. Romans 12:20 "Therefore if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head." Why should we do this? Because God said to do it. When you love your neighbor as yourself, you have fulfilled God's law the way He intended.

Leviticus 19:19 "Ye shall keep my statutes. Thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with a diverse kind: thou shalt not sow thy field with mingled seed: neither shall a garment mingled of linen and woollen come upon thee."

God does not say, you can keep my statutes, if you want to. He says, you will keep them. If we do not keep His statutes, we will feel His wrath. Verse 19 above is teaching a very special lesson on separation. The following Scripture is one of the most important separations that God would have. II Corinthians 6:14 "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers: for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness?" I believe the not letting cattle gender with another kind is like having a buffalo and a cow have a beefalo. It is as if we are trying to improve on God's creation. God did not make any mistakes, when he made the different things. The mingled seed could mean so many things. I believe the Scripture has a literal meaning not to mingle seed, but I believe it has a spiritual meaning, as well. The seed is called the Word of God. We must not mix Christianity with other religions. We should keep it pure. In this Scripture it, also, appears to me that this means that God has made people, foods, and Christianity, the way He wants it. We should leave God's creation alone. This does not mean that one seed is not as good as another. It means God made it the way He wants it, leave it alone. Fine linen has to do with righteousness. Revelation 19:8 "And to her was granted that she should be arrayed in fine linen, clean and white: for the fine linen is the righteousness of saints." Nothing can be mingled with righteousness to improve it.

Leviticus 19:20 "And whosoever lieth carnally with a woman, that [is] a bondmaid, betrothed to an husband, and not at all redeemed, nor freedom given her; she shall be scourged; they shall not be put to death, because she was not free."

This is speaking of a man having sexual relations with his slave girl. This reminds me so much of the bondwoman that bore Abraham a son {Ishmael}. Galatians 4:23 "But he [who was] of the bondwoman was born after the flesh; but he of the freewoman [was] by promise." This bondwoman, nor her master, would be killed for the act of adultery, because she had been bought by him, and was his servant. Notice, they will be punished, but not as severely as death which was the usual punishment for both when they committed adultery. Scourging could be stripes received in whipping. There could be up to 40 stripes. There would be an investigation to see if the woman was willing, before she would be whipped. If she was not willing, she would not be whipped.

Leviticus 19:21 "And he shall bring his trespass offering unto the LORD, unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, [even] a ram for a trespass offering." Leviticus 19:22 "And the priest shall make an atonement for him with the ram of the trespass offering before the LORD for his sin which he hath done: and the sin which he hath done shall be forgiven him."

A trespass was less than a full fledged sin, but was indeed wrong. This is still a sin, but not as bad a sin. We have already covered the offerings for trespass in a previous lesson. We do not find any fine for the slave girl being paid to the person she has promised to marry. This is probably because the slave girl was possibly promised to another slave that was owned by the man who committed the trespass.

To sum up this lesson, we might say that God is absolute. He has a way that is above the ways of man. Life would be a whole lot simpler for all of us, if we would just do things His way. Everything in this world was created by God for a specific purpose. We should find what that purpose is, and not try to change things to fit our purpose. His plan works, our plans fail.

Leviticus 46 Questions

1. We shall do no _____ in judgment.
2. Thou shalt not respect the person of the _____.
3. Thou shalt not honor the person of the _____.
4. How should judgment be made?
5. God is no respecter of _____.
6. If ye have respect to persons, ye commit ____.
7. Thou shalt not go up and down as a _____.
8. What is one of the most important reasons to receive the Holy Spirit?
9. In James, we read the tongue is a _____.
10. When does the tongue stop being evil?
11. What does Proverbs say about a talebearer?
12. Where there is no talebearer, the strife _____.
13. How should we love our neighbor?
14. When you hate your brother in your heart, what sin have you committed?
15. If a neighbor sins against you, what are you to do?
16. Open rebuke is better than secret _____.
17. Chapter 5 verse 44 of Matthew says, _____ your enemies.
18. If we do this, we are called whom?
19. If thine enemy hunger, _____ ____.
19. Why should we do this?
20. What happens to those who do not keep God's statutes?
21. What are you forbidden to let your cattle gender with?
22. Thou shalt not sow thy field with _____ _____.
23. What 2 materials shall a garment not be mingled with?
24. What is one of the most important separations that God teaches?
25. What are we saying, when we mix two kinds of animals to make a new breed?
26. What is the seed many times symbolic of in the Bible?
27. Fine linen symbolizes what in the Bible?
28. What is meant by lying carnally with a woman?
29. What is the punishment for lying with a bondwoman?
30. Why were they not stoned to death, since that is the usual punishment for adultery?
31. What does scourging mean?
32. If this happened against the woman's will, what was her punishment?
33. What type of offering did the man have to make at the sanctuary?
34. Why was the man not made pay the person the bondwoman was betrothed to, for his loss?
35. God's ways are above _____ ways.
36. Everything in this world was created by God for a _____ _____.

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 19:23 "And when ye shall come into the land, and shall have planted all manner of trees for food, then ye shall count the fruit thereof as uncircumcised: three years shall it be as uncircumcised unto you: it shall not be eaten of."

A fruit tree takes at least three years of growth without fruit to make it strong and healthy. They probably wouldn't have over 2 or 3 pieces of fruit anyway. The first crop of fruit, just like the first crop of the field belongs to God. This is teaching the practice of firstfruits.

Leviticus 19:24 "But in the fourth year all the fruit thereof shall be holy to praise the LORD [withal]."

The fruit that is from the tree on the fourth year is to be carried to the sanctuary and offered as a firstfruits offering. The high priest and his family will eat this fruit.

Leviticus 19:25 "And in the fifth year shall ye eat of the fruit thereof, that it may yield unto you the increase thereof: I [am] the LORD your God."

Of course, 5 means grace. This fruit is a blessing from God. In this Scripture, we see that God will bless this crop, if His instructions are followed.

Leviticus 19:26 "Ye shall not eat [any thing] with the blood: neither shall ye use enchantment, nor observe times."

We have been told over and over that the blood belongs to God. As I said in a previous lesson, this does not mean that you can not eat meat after it is cooked. It does mean that all meat must have the blood drained to make it edible. Satanic cults in our day are drinking blood. This is not just sin, but an abomination before God. Enchantment, here, means magic, or telling the future. Things such as all types of mind control fall into this category. Fortune tellers fall into this category, as well. Even hypnotism falls into this category. Observers of times are those who study astrology. Horoscopes fall into this category. Astronomy is not evil, but astrology is. We should not depend on any power other than God to direct us. Palm reading, also, falls into this realm. We can easily see the mistakes that many people around us are making, practicing these things. Our newspapers and magazines are filled with horoscopes telling your future, nearly every town has palm readers. Even transcendental meditation falls into the realm of enchantment. How long will God tolerate this type of sin? Some churches have jumped over the line of faith and are actually practicing mind control. Deuteronomy 18:10 "There shall not be found among you [any one] that maketh his son or his daughter to pass through the fire, [or] that useth divination, [or] an observer of times, or an enchanter, or a witch,"

Leviticus 19:27 "Ye shall not round the corners of your heads, neither shalt thou mar the corners of thy beard."

It appears that this was practiced by Arabians as a form of worshipping a false god. This is not found in the Bible, but in a history book of that time. The Hebrews sometimes cut their hair and beard as a form of mourning.

Leviticus 19:28 "Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor print any marks upon you: I [am] the LORD."

The prophets of Baal cut themselves trying to get their gods to answer them, when Elijah challenged them. It did no good to cut themselves, because it did not bring an answer from their false god. Deuteronomy 14:1 "Ye [are] the children of the LORD your God: ye shall not cut yourselves, nor make any baldness between your eyes for the dead." In Jeremiah the 48th chapter all of these things are done in lamentation, but it is done by heathen people. We see that people have taken this Scripture above very lightly. Men and women are having tattoos done all over their bodies. The Scripture says, don't print anything on your body. Our body is not our own to do with as we wish. Our body belongs to our Creator. He just let us borrow it for our stay here on the earth.

Leviticus 19:29 "Do not prostitute thy daughter, to cause her to be a whore; lest the land fall to whoredom, and the land become full of wickedness."

In Thailand today, we hear that parents of little girls are selling them for a few hundred dollars into prostitution. This is, to me, one of the most horrible abuses of children that there could be. The excuse that these people give for selling their little girls into prostitution is the poverty they live in. I am saying little girls, but our society has become so sin sick that this now includes young boys, as well. This is not just in Thailand, it really is everywhere, even here in the United States, perhaps, on a smaller scale. The whole world is full of wickedness. Television and movies promote a lot of this. Now movies are parental guidance or x-rated or r-rated. Very few movies are being made that are classed as family movies. We must stop this degradation of our land. God will not look the other way forever.

Leviticus 19:30 "Ye shall keep my sabbaths, and reverence my sanctuary: I [am] the LORD."

God has set aside one day in 7 to worship Him. So many people find a thousand and one other things to do to keep them away from God's house on this earth. Every time you hear someone say, I could not come to church, because. You hear one of these excuses. I do not read exceptions in the Scripture above. Reverence in the sanctuary is almost a thing of the past. I hear people say that some of the things they are doing in the church is art. Art has its place, but its place is not in church. We should enter the sanctuary in a Spirit of worship. We should not eat or drink in the sanctuary. It should be quiet in the sanctuary. God is a holy God. We must conduct His services His way, not our way to entertain the people. The time in the sanctuary should be a time to fellowship with God. It should not be a time when we are entertained to please our flesh.

Leviticus 19:31 "Regard not them that have familiar spirits, neither seek after wizards, to be defiled by them: I [am] the LORD your God."

There are 9 different Scriptures in the Bible where God came against those with familiar spirits and wizards. In many cases, they were driven out of the land. Nearly all of these Scriptures speak of these as being part of Satanic worship. These familiar spirits are like demons. They communicate evil. Wizards include people who get information and power from the devil, instead of from God.

Leviticus 19:32 "Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honour the face of the old man, and fear thy God: I [am] the LORD."

The word hoary has to do with grey hair caused by old age. This is just saying that a person should have respect for those of old age. Knowledge through experience comes with old age. Many young people would do well to listen to the voice of experience. Fear thy God, has to do with showing great reverence for God.

Leviticus 19:33 "And if a stranger sojourn with thee in your land, ye shall not vex him." Leviticus 19:34 "[But] the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt: I [am] the LORD your God."

They should remember that just a short time before they were strangers in a foreign land. They should be nice to strangers. I can sympathize with you better if I have walked the same path as you.

Leviticus 19:35 "Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment, in meteyard, in weight, or in measure."

Meteyard means measurement. In other words, be honest when you measure, when you weigh anything, and fill the measuring cup to overflowing. The following is what Jesus said about this very thing. Matthew 7:2 "For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

Leviticus 19:36 "Just balances, just weights, a just ephah, and a just hin, shall ye have: I [am] the LORD your God, which brought you out of the land of Egypt."

For many people the only way they know God is by Christians they do business with. Christians should not be like the rest of the world, cheating to get ahead. Everything we do should show that we are trying to be like Jesus our Saviour. The best sermon any of us can give is the life we live in front of others. Remember, Egypt is a type of the world. He says here, I have brought you out of the world, live like my followers.

Leviticus 19:37 "Therefore shall ye observe all my statutes, and all my judgments, and do them: I [am] the LORD."

We notice from this that, God wants us to have a totally different life style than the world. A short way to say this, that He said in another Scripture, is {Be ye holy for I am holy}.

Leviticus 47 Questions

1. The fruit of trees is counted as uncircumcised for how many years after planting?
2. What is the fruit of the tree used for in the fourth year?
3. What type offering is this?
4. Who will eat the fruit the fourth year?
5. What does the number 5 mean symbolically?
6. Ye shall not eat anything with the _____.
7. What falls into the category of enchantment?
8. Who is an observer of times?
9. Name some of the things that we should not do that are classified as observing times.
10. Quote Dueteronomy chapter 18 verse 10.
11. Ye shall not round the corners of your _____.
12. Ye shall not make any cuttings in your _____ for the _____.
13. What is meant by not printing any marks upon you?
14. What false prophets, in the Old Testament, cut themselves trying to get their false god to answer them?
15. Who does our body belong to?
16. Do not prostitute thy daughter, to cause her to be a _____.
17. What is even sicker in our society today, than verse 29 here?
18. What does the author think is the cause of some of the moral failure in our country?
19. Ye shall keep my sabbaths, and _____ my sanctuary.
20. Does art have a place in the church?
21. What are familiar spirits and wizards usually associated with?
22. Where do wizards and familiar spirits get their power?
23. What does the hoary head mean?
24. If a stranger lives in the land with you, you should not _____ him.
25. Why should they be good to strangers?
26. What does meteyard mean?
27. Quote Matthew chapter 7 verse 2.
28. Why is it important for Christians to have just weights, measures, and to give full portions in their dealings with others?
29. What is the best sermon any of us can give?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 20:1 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying," Leviticus 20:2 "Again, thou shalt say to the children of Israel, Whosoever [he be] of the children of Israel, or of the strangers that sojourn in Israel, that giveth [any] of his seed unto Molech; he shall surely be put to death: the people of the land shall stone him with stones."

Molech had been mentioned in a previous lesson. Molech is a false god. To worship Molech, or allow your children to worship this false god, is committing spiritual adultery. This crime is punishable by death. This should be a public killing, and the method would be stoning. All the people were to stone him, to show that all the congregation disapproves of this crime against God.

Leviticus 20:3 "And I will set my face against that man, and will cut him off from among his people; because he hath given of his seed unto Molech, to defile my sanctuary, and to profane my holy name."

To worship false gods, was a very grievous sin before God. The very first of the 10 commandments says, Exodus 20:3 "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." Jesus said the most important commandment was to love God. Mark 12:30 "And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: this [is] the first commandment." To worship a false god, is to commit spiritual adultery. In the next Scripture, you will see that all believers in Christ must be chaste virgins in the spirit. II Corinthians 11:2 "For I am jealous over you with godly jealousy: for I have espoused you to one husband, that I may present [you as] a chaste virgin to Christ." Those who follow other gods are not chaste virgins in God's sight. In the following Scripture, we will see what God requires of the church {all who believe in Christ}. Ephesians 5:27 "That he might present it to himself a glorious church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish." The only way we can do this is to stay faithful to the Lord Jesus Christ.

Leviticus 20:4 "And if the people of the land do any ways hide their eyes from the man, when he giveth of his seed unto Molech, and kill him not:" Leviticus 20:5 "Then I will set my face against that man, and against his family, and will cut him off, and all that go a whoring after him, to commit whoredom with Molech, from among their people."

Notice the word whoredom in the verse above. You can easily see, as we said in the verse above, that to worship a false god, whether Molech or any other, is to commit spiritual adultery. We are the bride of Christ, to follow after any other would be spiritual adultery. This is so serious, that to know of someone committing spiritual adultery and not reporting it is a serious crime, as well. Perhaps, one reason this is so is because, if you do not report it, you would be saying it is alright. In the Old Testament, the father was the agent for the whole family. We can see that to neglect reporting this, would be as if he were telling his family and the world, that it was ok to commit this sin. This would make him an accessory to the sin.

Leviticus 20:6 "And the soul that turneth after such as have familiar spirits, and after wizards, to go a whoring after them, I will even set my face against that soul, and will cut him off from among his people."

We will find that the first king of the Israelites {Saul} had this very thing happen to him when he disobeyed God and sought help from those with evil spirits. We have gone into this in a previous lesson. I will touch, one more time, on who these are. Palm readers, witches and warlocks, hypnotists, and those who tell fortunes. This, also, includes all sorts of mind control believers. All of these things are very dangerous to get involved in. So many people today innocently get involved with some of the above and with horoscopes, as well. We should not seek answers to life's problems from anyone but God.

Leviticus 20:7 "Sanctify yourselves therefore, and be ye holy: for I [am] the LORD your God."

Sanctify means to cleanse. We are to cleanse ourselves of worldly things and follow the living God. God is the answer to all of life's problems. Be ye holy, means that we must walk in our salvation after we receive it. Notice {I Am}, LORD, and God in the verse above. We are to be holy, because He is holy. This does not mean that we might unknowingly sin sometime, it does mean that the desire of our heart is to live perfectly before God.

Leviticus 20:8 "And ye shall keep my statutes, and do them: I [am] the LORD which sanctify you."

This, at first glance, looks like it is the same as the one above. Notice, here, who makes us in right standing with God. God Himself sets us aside to follow him {sanctify}.

Leviticus 20:9 "For every one that curseth his father or his mother shall be surely put to death: he hath cursed his father or his mother; his blood [shall be] upon him."

The only thing that I can see in this is that a child's very existence is because of their father and mother. We are, also, taught to show great respect for our parents. They are in authority over us until we are grown. We must honor them all our lives. They two are what we are. Many of our traits come from our parents. Next to God, our parents love us more than anyone. They want to see us do well.

Leviticus 20:10 "And the man that committeth adultery with [another] man's wife, [even he] that committeth adultery with his neighbour's wife, the adulterer and the adulteress shall surely be put to death."

Adultery involves the flesh. It is a very bad sin, especially for a believer in Christ, because the Spirit of God dwells within us. Then a Christian who committed adultery would include the Holy Spirit in their sin. You can easily see how bad this sin is. Spiritual and physical adultery were both punishable by death. If the woman was not a willing participant, then she was not killed. This death was by stoning, showing the utter contempt of those who commit such sin.

Leviticus 20:11 "And the man that lieth with his father's wife hath uncovered his father's nakedness: both of them shall surely be put to death; their blood [shall be] upon them."

Genesis 35:22 "And it came to pass, when Israel dwelt in that land, that Reuben went and lay with Bilhah his father's concubine: and Israel heard [it]. Now the sons of Jacob were twelve:" I Chronicles 5:1 "Now the sons of Reuben the firstborn of Israel, (for he [was] the firstborn; but, forasmuch as he defiled his father's bed, his birthright was given unto the sons of Joseph the son of Israel: and the genealogy is not to be reckoned after the birthright." We find in these two Scriptures the horrible consequences of sleeping with your fathers wife. This with Reuben happened before the law was given, or they would have been stoned to death. Even though there was no law, conscience should have told them that this was wrong. The father's wife belongs to him alone. The son that would do such a thing would be sinning against himself, against God, against the wife, and against his father.

Leviticus 20:12 "And if a man lie with his daughter in law, both of them shall surely be put to death: they have wrought confusion; their blood [shall be] upon them."

In a previous lesson, we got into the moral wrong in this. Now, we see that this is so bad that it is punishable by death. In chapter 38 of Genesis, we see this terrible act in Judah and Tamar. Read and see the outcome. This would be a sin against God and your son.

Leviticus 20:13 "If a man also lie with mankind, as he lieth with a woman, both of them have committed an abomination: they shall surely be put to death; their blood [shall be] upon them."

Abomination, in the verse above, means disgusting. This is more than just a sin. Homosexual activity is so disgusting to God, that it is the one sin where God turns them over to a reprobate mind. Romans 1:27 "And likewise also the men, leaving the natural use of the woman, burned in their lust one toward another; men with men working that which is unseemly, and receiving in themselves that recompence of their error which was meet." Romans 1:28 "And even as they did not like to retain God in [their] knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind, to do those things which are not convenient;" Homosexuality is not an alternate life style, it is a disgusting sin unto God. They were not just put to death, but their blood was upon themselves for such a disgusting sin.

HOW CAN WE VIEW THIS SO LIGHTLY TODAY? GOD NEVER CHANGES.

Leviticus 48 Questions

1. What awful false god is mentioned in verse 2?
2. What was the punishment for giving your children to this false god?
3. Was this punishment just for Israelites who committed this sin?
4. What is worshipping a false god really?
5. Why was everyone to stone them?
6. Which of the ten commandments covers false gods?
7. What did Jesus say was the first commandment?
8. What must all believers in Christ be?
9. What is meant by this statement?
10. Whose bride are the Christians?
11. Quote Ephesians chapter 5 verse 27.
12. What happens to those who refuse to kill someone who has been worshipping Molech?
13. What one word, in verse 5, tells us this is spiritual adultery?
14. In verse 6, who does God set His face against?
15. Who was the first king of Israel?
16. What terrible sin did he commit?
17. What are some modern practices that are covered in familiar spirits?
18. Why did God say {sanctify yourselves}?
19. Who sanctifies us?
20. What shall surely happen to anyone who curses mother or father?
21. What is the punishment for those who commit adultery with another man's wife?
22. Why is it worse for a Christian to commit adultery?
23. What did the stoning death show the world?
24. What happened to Reuben, when he slept with his father's concubine?
25. Why was Reuben not killed for this sin?
26. Someone who slept with his father's wife would be sinning against whom?
27. Who were the two in chapter 38 of Genesis, where the father slept with his daughter-in-law?
28. What was the usual punishment for this sin?
29. What one word does God call the sin of homosexuality?
30. In this particular verse, what does abomination mean?
31. God turns those who commit this sin over to a _____ .
32. Is homosexuality, an alternate life style?
33. How can we view this so lightly today?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 20:14 "And if a man take a wife and her mother, it [is] wickedness: they shall be burnt with fire, both he and they; that there be no wickedness among you."

In all of these verses, in chapter 20, we have already dealt with the fact that these are very serious sins. This is a list of the punishments that should be carried out for each sin. I don't believe that the method of killing these people, that verse 14 deals with is to burn them at the stake. They were probably stoned to death and then their dead bodies were burned. Not only does God, deal with the sin and its punishment, but He, also, tells us why the punishment is so harsh. It is very important to God, as we mentioned in the last lesson, to have a holy people. This is a sin of the flesh. Worldly people sometimes are involved in this type sin. God wants His people to be overcomers of the world. Someone who pretended to be a follower of God, and was involved in this type sin, would have to be destroyed to keep this sin from spreading through the congregation.

Leviticus 20:15 "And if a man lie with a beast, he shall surely be put to death: and ye shall slay the beast."

This is called bestiality. Many satanic cults practice this very thing today. This is a very serious sin. God made man above the animals, to rule over them. Man was made in the image of God. What a terrible blow to God, for a person to lower themselves to this type sin. Animals do not have a soul. For a man to do such an awful sin, would be to say that he regarded his soul as nothing. Even I can agree with the punishment of death.

Leviticus 20:16 "And if a woman approach unto any beast, and lie down thereto, thou shalt kill the woman, and the beast: they shall surely be put to death; their blood [shall be] upon them."

This is the very same sin as the one in verse 15 above. The only difference is the fact that this is a woman committing this sin. What a horrible sin. You can easily see why God would never allow this type of union. The only answer is death for both, and the second death awaits the woman involved here.

Leviticus 20:17 "And if a man shall take his sister, his father's daughter, or his mother's daughter, and see her nakedness, and she see his nakedness; it [is] a wicked thing; and they shall be cut off in the sight of their people: he hath uncovered his sister's nakedness; he shall bear his iniquity."

This is speaking of indecent exposure. It does not appear that they have actually been involved in the sex act, but it is certainly against all Christian principles. Ham got into a great deal of trouble by looking at the naked body of his father. Genesis 9:22 "And Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the nakedness of his father, and told his two brethren without." Genesis 9:23 "And Shem and Japheth took a garment, and laid [it] upon both their shoulders, and went backward, and covered the nakedness of their father; and their faces [were] backward, and they saw not their father's nakedness." Genesis 9:24 "And Noah awoke from his wine, and knew what his younger son had done unto him." Genesis 9:25 "And he said, Cursed [be] Canaan; a servant

of servants shall he be unto his brethren." You can easily see the seriousness of this type of sin. God's people must have high morals. He will not permit low morality among His people.

Leviticus 20:18 "And if a man shall lie with a woman having her sickness, and shall uncover her nakedness; he hath discovered her fountain, and she hath uncovered the fountain of her blood: and both of them shall be cut off from among their people."

We covered this in a previous lesson on the woman with the issue of blood. A woman's normal monthly cycle at the most will usually be for 7 days. This was the time regarded as her time of uncleanness. The only difference we see, here, is the punishment for this sin. The punishment would be that they would be cut off from their people.

Leviticus 20:19 "And thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy mother's sister, nor of thy father's sister: for he uncovereth his near kin: they shall bear their iniquity."

This, too, was dealt with as a serious sin in a previous lesson. We see from this that guilt and a conscience bothering them would be the major punishment.

Leviticus 20:20 "And if a man shall lie with his uncle's wife, he hath uncovered his uncle's nakedness: they shall bear their sin; they shall die childless."

For a Hebrew, to be childless, was thought of punishment from God in all instances. It was, in fact, considered a disgrace. Children were considered a blessing from God. To be childless, then, would be a painful punishment.

Leviticus 20:21 "And if a man shall take his brother's wife, it [is] an unclean thing: he hath uncovered his brother's nakedness; they shall be childless."

In the case of the brother's death, we will find that the brother is to take his wife and raise a son in his brother's name. That is, possibly, what this means here. If the brother is living, however, then the man and his brother's wife would be childless as punishment for the sin.

Leviticus 20:22 "Ye shall therefore keep all my statutes, and all my judgments, and do them: that the land, whither I bring you to dwell therein, spue you not out." Leviticus 20:23 "And ye shall not walk in the manners of the nation, which I cast out before you: for they committed all these things, and therefore I abhorred them."

God is reminding these Hebrews {children of Israel}, that He is bringing them into a land that is already inhabited. The only reason God is allowing these Hebrews to overcome and utterly destroy the people before them, is because the people before them are worldly people who are so disgusting to God {abhorred}. The people in the land had been given a time to repent, and they did not repent. Now they will be destroyed and the land given to these Hebrews {Israelites}. The Israelites must obey God and live godly lives, or they, themselves, will be destroyed, and God will give their inheritance unto another who will obey.

Leviticus 20:24 "But I have said unto you, Ye shall inherit their land, and I will give it unto you to possess it, a land that floweth with milk and honey: I [am] the LORD your God, which have separated you from [other] people."

God has always wanted a people who would be totally devoted to Him. The land promised to these Israelites would be a land, abundant in the necessities. The promise was a land of milk and honey. God even promises the Christians wonderful things, if we seek Him first. Matthew 6:33 "But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Those who follow God are to be a separated people. We are not to be like the rest of the world. Galatians 5:16 "[This] I say then, Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh." God's people are in the world, but are not of the world. We will see, in the next few verses, how we must conduct ourselves toward the world. I John 2:15 "Love not the world, neither the things [that are] in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." I John 2:16 "For all that [is] in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world."

Leviticus 20:25 "Ye shall therefore put difference between clean beasts and unclean, and between unclean fowls and clean: and ye shall not make your souls abominable by beast, or by fowl, or by any manner of living thing that creepeth on the ground, which I have separated from you as unclean."

This physical house of Israel is to be a separated people. They are to observe the laws of God, every one. We will find a very similar request of the spiritual house of Israel {Christians} in the following verse. I Peter 2:9 "But ye [are] a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should shew forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light:" As I have said so many times before, it would be of no use to study Leviticus, unless the Christians could find Jesus and themselves in it. They were to obey these laws and ordinances that were written down. We Christians are to be obedient to the high calling of Jesus Christ. We, too, must walk holy before our LORD.

Leviticus 20:26 "And ye shall be holy unto me: for I the LORD [am] holy, and have severed you from [other] people, that ye should be mine."

How wonderful to be called His. The LORD JESUS CHRIST has chosen us Christians out to be His bride. Will you be like the five wise virgins, or will you be among the five virgins who let the oil run out of their lamp? It is enough to know that He is coming again to make us His bride. Do not give up so near the goal. We sing a song at Wildwood that says: "We'll work till Jesus comes". Will you be found working? Or will you be like so many who have tired of waiting, and have begun to sleep?

Leviticus 20:27 "A man also or woman that hath a familiar spirit, or that is a wizard, shall surely be put to death: they shall stone them with stones: their blood [shall be] upon them."

This is so serious that it is mentioned over and over. Witches and warlocks are very prevalent in our society today. How sad that most of us just look the other way and allow this to go on. We mentioned earlier how Saul {the first king of Israel} was dethroned by God for consulting someone

with a familiar spirit. We can not stress enough, do not go to palm readers, do not read your horoscope, do not practice any type of mind control. Stay away from wizards. Do not seek help in anything connected with these evils. God is the answer to all your problems. You will find help by reading His Word.

Leviticus 49 Questions

1. What is the sin called, if a man takes a wife and her mother?
2. What is the punishment for each of the people involved in this sin?
3. What does the author believe is the method used to carry out this punishment?
4. Not only does God deal with the sin and with the punishment, but He tells us what?
5. God wants His people to be _____ of the world.
6. If a man lie with a beast, He shall surely be put to _____.
7. What is this type of sin called?
8. Man was made in the _____ of God.
9. If a woman approach unto any beast, and lie down there to, what shall be done to the woman and the beast?
10. What was the punishment for a man seeing the nakedness of his sister?
11. What would be the way of saying this in modern language?
12. Which one of Noah's sons got into trouble by seeing his father's nakedness?
13. What happened to this son, because of this sin against his father?
14. How many days was a woman considered unclean each month?
15. What was the punishment for uncovering the nakedness of an aunt?
16. How did Hebrews feel about being childless?
17. When was it alright to marry your brother's wife?
18. What was the punishment for taking a brother's wife, while the brother was living?
19. Why were they to keep all of God's statutes and judgments?
20. Why had God abhorred the nations that would be driven out before the Hebrews?
21. What does abhorred mean?
22. If the Israelites do not obey God, what will happen to them?
23. What was the promised land to be flowing with?
24. Quote Matthew chapter 6 verse 33.
25. Walk in the _____ and ye shall not fulfill the lust of the flesh.
26. Love not the _____.
27. What three things, mentioned in verse 16 of chapter 2 of 1 John, are of the world?
28. The physical house of Israel was to be what?
29. What does first Peter chapter 2 verse 9 say the Christians are?
30. What does God say we must be in verse 26?
31. Who is the bride of Christ?
32. A ___ or a _____ that hath a familiar spirit, or that is a wizard, shall surely be put to death.
33. How is the only way to get solutions to our problems?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 21:1 "And the LORD said unto Moses, Speak unto the priests the sons of Aaron, and say unto them, There shall none be defiled for the dead among his people:"

In this chapter, we will see that the priests and high priest, were not as other men. They were set aside for God's work. The ministry had to come first above everything. The defilement, in this Scripture, is a defilement that is only connected to the priesthood. I say, one more time, this is not for the entire congregation, but for the priesthood. The message is given to Moses by the LORD, and was to be given to the priests by Moses. The defilement was handling a dead body, or mourning for the dead.

Leviticus 21:2 "But for his kin, that is near unto him, [that is], for his mother, and for his father, and for his son, and for his daughter, and for his brother," Leviticus 21:3 "And for his sister a virgin, that is nigh unto him, which hath had no husband; for her may he be defiled."

We see, in this, an exception for very close members of the family. The priests should not do this for servants or friends, but was allowed to mourn for very close members of the family. In the case of Aaron's two sons who brought strange fire into the temple, Aaron was not allowed to mourn or even remove their bodies from the tabernacle. They had angered God, and God had justly killed them. In most cases, however, when a close relative died, the priests could mourn their death.

Leviticus 21:4 "[But] he shall not defile himself, [being] a chief man among his people, to profane himself." Leviticus 21:5 "They shall not make baldness upon their head, neither shall they shave off the corner of their beard, nor make any cuttings in their flesh."

We see, in this, that even though they were allowed to mourn, they could not go to extreme with that mourning. They were leaders of the community, and should set a good example. The shaving of the head and the cutting of themselves was a more worldly practice, which should not be indulged in by the priests or the high priest. Christians should not go to the extreme grieving either. We are not like the world. We have hope of the resurrection. With a Christian, it is not a final parting, but a separation for a while.

Leviticus 21:6 "They shall be holy unto their God, and not profane the name of their God: for the offerings of the LORD made by fire, [and] the bread of their God, they do offer: therefore they shall be holy."

We see, in the Scripture above, why they were not to do this. They were to minister in the temple. During this time of their ministering, they would be in close association with the things of the temple. They must not touch holy things with unclean hands. We covered, in a previous lesson, the length of time a person would be unclean after touching a dead body. Ministering, then or now, is not to be taken lightly.

Leviticus 21:7 "They shall not take a wife [that is] a whore, or profane; neither shall they take a woman put away from her husband: for he [is] holy unto his God."

We can see from this that it is terribly important that a person in the ministry, have a godly spouse. A married minister could not be a very good example to their congregation, if their mate was a worldly person. When a man takes a wife, they two become one flesh. To be one with an unfaithful wife would not be speaking very highly of the minister. Notice, also, that the person a priest or a minister marries must not use profanity. What a person is, comes out of their mouth when they speak. Priests, high priests, and ministers today must live godly lives. They are to set an example for the people they are leading.

Leviticus 21:8 "Thou shalt sanctify him therefore; for he offereth the bread of thy God: he shall be holy unto thee: for I the LORD, which sanctify you, [am] holy."

We have mentioned this so many times before, but, sanctify means to set aside for God's purpose. The bread in the Scripture above was the bread that was offered in the tabernacle. I see a message in this for ministers of today. The true Bread is the Word of God. The person bringing the Word of God to the people must be separated from the world and its trappings. It is terribly important for the person bringing the Word to be righteous {in right standing with God}. High priests and priests then, and ministers now, are representing God to the people. We should {as near as possible} be Christlike. Some people will never be closer to knowing God, than the God you show them in your life. Is Christ truly living in you? Are you truly in Christ? Is the following Scripture true in your life? Galatians 2:20 "I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me."

Leviticus 21:9 "And the daughter of any priest, if she profane herself by playing the whore, she profaneth her father: she shall be burnt with fire."

This is a terrible sin for anyone's child to do, but for the daughter of a priest, it is even more terrible. Not only must the priest, but his family as well, live godly lives. It is not enough to stone her to death, but she must be burned up so that no memory of the sin remaineth.

Leviticus 21:10 "And [he that is] the high priest among his brethren, upon whose head the anointing oil was poured, and that is consecrated to put on the garments, shall not uncover his head, nor rend his clothes;" Leviticus 21:11 "Neither shall he go in to any dead body, nor defile himself for his father, or for his mother;" Leviticus 21:12 "Neither shall he go out of the sanctuary, nor profane the sanctuary of his God; for the crown of the anointing oil of his God [is] upon him: I [am] the LORD."

We see in this verse of Scripture, an even further separation. The high priest, when the anointing oil was upon him, was not to even participate in mourning for even the close members of his family. Once the high priest had begun his time of serving in the sanctuary, he was not to leave for any reason, until that time was over. His separation was even more exacting than the priests. Even for the funeral of his father or mother, he was not allowed to leave the sanctuary, until he had fulfilled his duties.

Leviticus 21:13 "And he shall take a wife in her virginity." Leviticus 21:14 "A widow, or a divorced woman, or profane, [or] an harlot, these shall he not take: but he shall take a virgin of his own people to wife."

We see another separation here. The high priest must marry only someone who was a virgin of his own people. The priests, however could marry a widow or a stranger living in their land. We must remember right here that the high priest is symbolic of Jesus {our High Priest}. Jesus is coming back for a bride who is a chaste virgin. The church {all believers} must be true to Jesus alone. The fact that the church must be a virgin, is in the spirit. The church must have no other gods. The priests represent the Christians. We must remember also, that adultery can be in the physical realm, or in the spiritual realm. Spiritual adultery, is when a person worships another god, who is not the true God.

Leviticus 21:15 "Neither shall he profane his seed among his people: for I the LORD do sanctify him."

We see from this that, much of what we are is passed on to our children. It is important for the leaders not to even give the appearance of evil. Children from ungodly relationships seldom have much to be proud of.

Leviticus 21:16 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying," Leviticus 21:17 "Speak unto Aaron, saying, Whosoever [he be] of thy seed in their generations that hath [any] blemish, let him not approach to offer the bread of his God." Leviticus 21:18 "For whatsoever man [he be] that hath a blemish, he shall not approach: a blind man, or a lame, or he that hath a flat nose, or any thing superfluous," Leviticus 21:19 "Or a man that is brokenfooted, or brokenhanded," Leviticus 21:20 "Or crookbacked, or a dwarf, or that hath a blemish in his eye, or be scurvy, or scabbed, or hath his stones broken;" Leviticus 21:21 "No man that hath a blemish of the seed of Aaron the priest shall come nigh to offer the offerings of the LORD made by fire: he hath a blemish; he shall not come nigh to offer the bread of his God." Leviticus 21:22 "He shall eat the bread of his God, [both] of the most holy, and of the holy." Leviticus 21:23 "Only he shall not go in unto the veil, nor come nigh unto the altar, because he hath a blemish; that he profane not my sanctuaries: for I the LORD do sanctify them."

We see in this that the high priest was a type of Christ. He was to be without blemish of all types, because he shadowed Jesus {the eternal High Priest. Jesus was holy and without blemish. The person who was the only one allowed to go inside the veil, was the high priest. It seems that the sons of Aaron, or any other high priest who had a blemish of any kind in their body could not hold the office of high priest. They could eat of the bread given to the high priest and his family from the offerings. They could not represent Christ who was without blemish. The perfect Lamb of God {Jesus Christ our Lord} is foreshadowed here. Praise God, He was perfect in every way.

Leviticus 21:24 "And Moses told [it] unto Aaron, and to his sons, and unto all the children of Israel."

To me, this just shows that Moses was an obedient servant of God. Whatever God told him to do and say, he did. Moses did not alter one word, but gave the message as accurately as possible.

Leviticus 50 Questions

1. Who was the message given to in verse one?
2. The priests and high priest were not as other ____.
3. What had to come first in their lives?
4. What is this defilement in verse one?
5. What members of the family were there exceptions made for?
6. What sin had Aaron's two sons committed that displeased God?
7. What happened to the first two sons of Aaron?
8. Verse 4 tells us that the _____ could not defile himself.
9. What three things were specifically mentioned that they were not to do while mourning?
10. Why should Christians not go to extremes mourning?
11. In verse 6, why was the priest to remain holy?
12. They shall not take a wife that is a _____ or _____.
13. What is terribly important for the spouse of a minister to be?
14. What does sanctify mean?
15. What is the true Bread?
16. High priests and priests then, and ministers now, are representing whom?
17. Quote Galatians chapter 2 verse 20.
18. If the daughter of a priest is a whore, what shall be done to her?
19. What are several things mentioned in verse 10 that further state this is the high priest?
20. Whose requirements were even more exacting than the priest's?
21. The high priest must marry a woman who was a _____.
22. Could she be from another foreign tribe?
23. Who were the priests allowed to marry, that were forbidden to the high priest?
24. Who do the priests represent?
25. Who does the high priest represent?
26. What are the two kinds of adultery?
27. What were some of the blemishes specifically mentioned that a high priest could not have?
28. What was one thing priests could do that had these blemishes?
29. Where could a priest with these blemishes absolutely not go?
30. Who was this high priest a type of?
31. What does verse 24 tell us about Moses?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 22:1 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying," Leviticus 22:2 "Speak unto Aaron and to his sons, that they separate themselves from the holy things of the children of Israel, and that they profane not my holy name [in those things] which they hallow unto me: I [am] the LORD."

The only way that I can understand this, is if they have been defiled or made unclean, then the priests or high priest are not to function in his usual duties until his uncleanness is gone. When they are ceremonially unclean in any way, they are not to handle the holy things of God.

Leviticus 22:3 "Say unto them, Whosoever [he be] of all your seed among your generations, that goeth unto the holy things, which the children of Israel hallow unto the LORD, having his uncleanness upon him, that soul shall be cut off from my presence: I [am] the LORD."

In this verse, we can see what the punishment would be for committing this sin. {This separation was not for just a short time, but was a permanent situation.} This would be showing lack of respect for the things of God.

Leviticus 22:4 "What man so ever of the seed of Aaron [is] a leper, or hath a running issue; he shall not eat of the holy things, until he be clean. And whoso toucheth any thing [that is] unclean [by] the dead, or a man whose seed goeth from him;" Leviticus 22:5 "Or whosoever toucheth any creeping thing, whereby he may be made unclean, or a man of whom he may take uncleanness, whatsoever uncleanness he hath;" Leviticus 22:6 "The soul which hath touched any such shall be unclean until even, and shall not eat of the holy things, unless he wash his flesh with water."

We see, in these few verses above, the length of time that the priests would be unclean for this type of situation. We, also, see the necessity of washing when they had come into contact with something, or someone, who was unclean.

Leviticus 22:7 "And when the sun is down, he shall be clean, and shall afterward eat of the holy things; because it [is] his food."

The high priest and his family live of the things of the temple. We can easily see the necessity for them being restored to eating of this food as soon as possible.

Leviticus 22:8 "That which dieth of itself, or is torn [with beasts], he shall not eat to defile himself therewith: I [am] the LORD." Leviticus 22:9 "They shall therefore keep mine ordinance, lest they bear sin for it, and die therefore, if they profane it: I the LORD do sanctify them."

The ordinances for the priests would be different than for the congregation, because they were serving in the sanctuary. To sin against God, by a priest would be a defilement punishable by death.

Leviticus 22:10 "There shall no stranger eat [of] the holy thing: a sojourner of the priest, or an hired servant, shall not eat [of] the holy

thing." Leviticus 22:11 "But if the priest buy [any] soul with his money, he shall eat of it, and he that is born in his house: they shall eat of his meat."

In the previous verses, we have read under what conditions the priest could not eat of the things of the sanctuary. Now we are getting to just who can eat of the things of the sanctuary. We have been told in a previous lesson that the high priest, the priests and their families were to live of the things of the sanctuary, but how far does this go? In the verses above, we see that a stranger could not eat. In verse 11 above, we see that someone bought with money becomes part of the family and can eat. Even the children of servants who were bought would, also, be able to eat. To buy a servant made that servant of your family. Isn't it interesting that Jesus bought the Christians with a price, and we have become part of the family of God. We are adopted children of the Father and joint heirs with Jesus. This verse following shows that we are adopted. Romans 8:15 "For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father." Romans 8:17 "And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with [him], that we may be also glorified together."

Leviticus 22:12 "If the priest's daughter also be [married] unto a stranger, she may not eat of an offering of the holy things."

The reason for this is, if she is married to a stranger, that makes her a stranger as well, since she and her husband are one flesh.

Leviticus 22:13 "But if the priest's daughter be a widow, or divorced, and have no child, and is returned unto her father's house, as in her youth, she shall eat of her father's meat: but there shall no stranger eat thereof."

We see in this Scripture that the explanation above is true. When she lives at home with her father and has no husband, she is part of the father's family, and can eat of his food. The fact that the stranger can not eat of these things is because these things are holy.

Leviticus 22:14 "And if a man eat [of] the holy thing unwittingly, then he shall put the fifth [part] thereof unto it, and shall give [it] unto the priest with the holy thing."

A person who ate of this unwittingly, would be committing a trespass, as if he had found it and not returned it. This would be subject to 20% penalty. This all belonged to the priestly family. They must be restored for their loss.

Leviticus 22:15 "And they shall not profane the holy things of the children of Israel, which they offer unto the LORD;" Leviticus 22:16 "Or suffer them to bear the iniquity of trespass, when they eat their holy things: for I the LORD do sanctify them."

We know that David, when he and his men were very hungry, ate the shewbread in the sanctuary. God excused them, because they were very hungry and had no other place to get bread. In a circumstance as this God would allow this. Possibly, God allowed this because David was the anointed of

God. We do see here though, that things given for God's use should not be used for personal things.

Leviticus 22:17 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying," Leviticus 22:18 "Speak unto Aaron, and to his sons, and unto all the children of Israel, and say unto them, Whatsoever [he be] of the house of Israel, or of the strangers in Israel, that will offer his oblation for all his vows, and for all his freewill offerings, which they will offer unto the LORD for a burnt offering;" Leviticus 22:19 "[Ye shall offer] at your own will a male without blemish, of the beeves, of the sheep, or of the goats."

There are some beautiful symbols in this. Notice, that the offering is not restricted to just the house of Israel, but is to whosoever will. This offering is symbolic of the beautiful offering that Jesus made for all of us. We Christians, like the offerers above, must of our own free will accept this offering as our payment. Notice too , that this offering was to be without blemish. Jesus was without blemish, and since this symbolizes the great sacrifice that He made for us, it must also be without blemish. We have gone into the offerings so many times, we will not do that here.

Leviticus 22:20 "[But] whatsoever hath a blemish, [that] shall ye not offer: for it shall not be acceptable for you."

One more time, this shadows Jesus as the Lamb of God, and must be free from all blemish.

Leviticus 22:21 "And whosoever offereth a sacrifice of peace offerings unto the LORD to accomplish [his] vow, or a freewill offering in beeves or sheep, it shall be perfect to be accepted; there shall be no blemish therein." Leviticus 22:22 "Blind, or broken, or maimed, or having a wen, or scurvy, or scabbed, ye shall not offer these unto the LORD, nor make an offering by fire of them upon the altar unto the LORD."

God will not accept second best. The most important reason any offering must be perfect, however, was because the perfect sacrifice of Jesus Christ {shadowed here} was perfect.

Leviticus 22:23 "Either a bullock or a lamb that hath any thing superfluous or lacking in his parts, that mayest thou offer [for] a freewill offering; but for a vow it shall not be accepted."

It seems there was some leniency shown, when it was a freewill offering instead of a required offering.

Leviticus 51 Questions

1. Who was Moses to give the message to in verse 2?
2. If the priest has been unclean for any reason, he is not to function in his usual duties, until when?
3. What happens to his seed who go unto the holy things while unclean?
4. Who does verse 4 say cannot eat of the holy things?
5. What are some of the things that make the priest unclean?
6. Whosoever touches something unclean, shall be unclean until _____.
7. What must the person who had touched something unclean, do after he had waited the proper length of time, before he could eat of the holy things?
8. Verse 7 tells us why it is necessary for him to eat the holy things, why is it?
9. Who lives of the things of the temple?
10. What are two things he must never eat?
11. Who sanctifies them?
12. To sin against God, if you were a priest, would be punishable by _____.
13. What three are mentioned in verse 10, who can not eat of the holy things.
14. Why is it permissible for someone, who was bought by the priest, to eat of holy things?
15. Who live of the holy things?
16. What are Christians allowed to call the Father, that shows they are His adopted children?
17. What does chapter 8 verse 17 of Romans say we have in common with Jesus, if we are Christians?
18. Why would the priest's daughter, married to a stranger not be able to eat of the holy things?
19. Why can a daughter, who has been divorced or widowed, eat the holy things?
20. If a man eat unwittingly of the holy things, what shall he do?
21. Offering is not restricted to the house of Israel, but is open to _____.
22. Why must this offering be without blemish?
23. What are some blemishes mentioned in verse 22 that are not acceptable?
24. There is some leniency shown in what offering?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 22:24 "Ye shall not offer unto the LORD that which is bruised, or crushed, or broken, or cut; neither shall ye make [any offering thereof] in your land."

You can easily see how it would be no sacrifice at all, to give an animal that was already ruined. God will accept only the very best. All of these offerings, in one sense or another, shadow the offering that Jesus made of Himself for all mankind. Jesus was without blemish. Anything that shadowed Jesus would, also, have to be without blemish.

Leviticus 22:25 "Neither from a stranger's hand shall ye offer the bread of your God of any of these; because their corruption [is] in them, [and] blemishes [be] in them: they shall not be accepted for you."

Strangers were permitted to make offerings to the Lord, but they must observe the same instructions as the Israelites when they made an offering. I believe, also, that in the verse above there is an indication that an Israelite was not to bring an offering that he had received from a stranger, because he would not be familiar with the offering. He would not possibly know whether this animal was of the quality required of God. Just because this offering was from a stranger did not eliminate the fact that it must be the very best he had.

Leviticus 22:26 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,"

Again we must note that every time a new subject is brought up, Moses reminds us again, where these instructions came from.

Leviticus 22:27 "When a bullock, or a sheep, or a goat, is brought forth, then it shall be seven days under the dam; and from the eighth day and thenceforth it shall be accepted for an offering made by fire unto the LORD."

Dam in the verse above was translated from a word that means mother. Then what we see in this is that any of the above mentioned animals could be offered from the time they were 8 days old. It does not mean that the animal must be very young. It just means that any time after it is 8 days old, it is old enough.

Leviticus 22:28 "And [whether it be] cow or ewe, ye shall not kill it and her young both in one day."

This is simply being kind, not to kill the baby and the parent at the same time. Even though animals are for the use of man upon the earth, we should not be cruel to them.

Leviticus 22:29 "And when ye will offer a sacrifice of thanksgiving unto the LORD, offer [it] at your own will."

This type of offering is not an obligation, but an offering of thanks to God. Any offering that is not an obligation, would be of the person's own free will.

Leviticus 22:30 "On the same day it shall be eaten up; ye shall leave none of it until the morrow: I [am] the LORD."

Let us look back at the offering for thanksgiving in an earlier chapter. Leviticus 7:15 "And the flesh of the sacrifice of his peace offerings for thanksgiving shall be eaten the same day that it is offered; he shall not leave any of it until the morning."

We remember from a previous lesson, that the meat of this offering was shared by the priests and the person making the offering. The blood, fat and inards belonged to God. This offering was not to restore fellowship with God, but to thank Him for the fellowship they already had. I want to say one more time, this is not an obligation, but a freewill offering. This type offering is rated with the peace offering. Certainly this will bring peace to the offerer.

Leviticus 22:31 "Therefore shall ye keep my commandments, and do them: I [am] the LORD."

We see in this very short verse that, God requires obedience. He not only says {keep His commandments}, but He says why it is necessary. He is the LORD. We find an interesting Scripture that says even above sacrifice, we must obey God. I Samuel 15:22 "And Samuel said, Hath the LORD [as great] delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the LORD? Behold, to obey [is] better than sacrifice, [and] to hearken than the fat of rams."

Leviticus 22:32 "Neither shall ye profane my holy name; but I will be hallowed among the children of Israel: I [am] the LORD which hallow you,"

There are so many ways to profane His holy name. We found very quickly what happened to the two sons of Aaron who profaned His name in the holy place. Fire came from the altar and destroyed them. This is a vivid example of that, but in our day, in our churches we are profaning the holy name. We have gotten into this so many times before, but we must remember, so I will say it again. There are 2 houses of Israel. The Hebrews are the physical house of Israel, and all believers in Christ are the spiritual house of Israel. The physical house of Israel was punished many times for forgetting to hold the name of the LORD above all others. God would be with them, as long as they remembered to follow Him alone, and to reverence Him alone. So many times, they would turn away from worshipping the true God, and then the LORD would allow them to get into all sorts of problems, so they would seek Him again. Every time they repented, God forgave them and blessed them again. Our churches today have forgotten that we serve a holy God. Are we profaning His name, when we give Him less than our very best? The most important question I might ask all of us, are we doing it God's way or our way? Are we guarding the Word of God, making sure it is not changed in any way? Do we have a reverent fear of the LORD? Are the services in the church, a sweet, sweet sound in His ear? Would God be pleased with the amount of time we spend finding out what His will is in our life, by studying the Bible daily? Does God feel welcome in our services? Are we aware of His presence in every service?

We must not play games with God. The only reason a person should go to church is to fellowship with God and His people, and to study His Word, so that we will know His will. We should look forward to that fellowship, and

not dread going to church. Is the LORD really the love of your life? We must all examine ourselves and make sure Jesus Christ is not only our Saviour, but our LORD as well.

Leviticus 22:33 "That brought you out of the land of Egypt, to be your God: I [am] the LORD."

The Hebrew descendents of Jacob {Israel} were brought out of Egypt with the mighty hand of God, to serve Him. The verse above specifically says why they were brought out. They were in captivity in Egypt for about 400 years.

There is another side to this verse above. Egypt is symbolic of the world. As we said above, the spiritual house of Israel is {all believers in Christ}. Christians, as well as these Hebrews, must leave Egypt {the world} behind, before they can head for the promised land. Christians, we must not stay caught up in the things of this world, if we plan to make it to our promised land {heaven}. We must realize that our home is no more this earth. We should be like Abraham, who was looking for a city whose maker is God. II Corinthians 5:17 "Therefore if any man [be] in Christ, [he is] a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." We need to leave the old life behind and let Christ live in us. When we are baptized in water, we bury the old man, and rise to new life in Christ. Galatians 2:20 "I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me."

I will ask just one more question. What is more important to you, what the world thinks, or what God thinks? Think on this.

Leviticus 52 Questions

1. In verse 24, what were things they were not to offer?
2. Why would this not be a correct offering?
3. Were strangers permitted to offer to God?
4. What was the difference in the offering for a stranger?
5. Why does Moses keep saying who this message comes from?
6. What does the word that dam was translated from, mean?
7. How old was the minimum age an animal had to be to be offered?
8. What was the restriction mentioned in verse 28?
9. What lesson can we Christians learn from this restriction?
10. This offering was to be made of their _____.
11. Who eats of this thanksgiving offering?
12. This offering was not to bring the person offering back into fellowship with God, but was for what?
13. Why were all of these Hebrews to keep God's commandments?
14. What is better than sacrifice?
15. What are some of the ways they profaned the name of God?
16. What was the penalty for profaning the name of God?
17. Are we doing it God's way, or our way?
18. Would God be pleased with the time we spend studying our Bible each day?
19. What are the only reasons a person should go to church?
20. Is Jesus Christ your _____, as well as your Saviour?
21. Why did God bring them out of Egypt?
22. What is Egypt a symbol of?
23. Christians must leave Egypt, before they can go to the _____.
24. _____.
24. Where is the Christian's promised land?
25. If any man be in Christ, he is a new _____.

We will now begin in Leviticus 23:1 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying," Leviticus 23:2 "Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, [Concerning] the feasts of the LORD, which ye shall proclaim [to be] holy convocations, [even] these [are] my feasts."

These feasts are really days set aside as holy days. I believe this includes the daily, weekly, monthly, as well as special feast days. Some of the festivals, or feasts, that quickly come to mind are the feast of trumpets, passover, feast of unleavened bread, pentecost, day of atonement, and feast of tabernacles. Of course, there were daily offerings, sabbath, and new moon festivals. These were times to remember the blessings God has bestowed upon His people. These are very holy times. All people who worship choose days that are important to keep holy. Each one of these festivals are recognized for a separate reason, which we will cover in these lessons. These are not times we have chosen as holy days, but days God has chosen as holy days.

Leviticus 23:3 "Six days shall work be done: but the seventh day [is] the sabbath of rest, an holy convocation; ye shall do no work [therein]: it [is] the sabbath of the LORD in all your dwellings."

In six days God created the heavens and the earth, and on the seventh day He rested. This set the pattern for the time of work and the time of rest to be observed on this earth. Convocation, in the Scripture above, means public gathering. Sabbath, in the Scripture above, means intermission. God established this intermission from work for the good of man, as well as having a day set aside to worship Him. Jesus explains this in Mark 2:27 "And he said unto them, The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath:" The Sabbath Moses spoke of here, was to be observed from sunset Friday until sunset Saturday. This was observed on the last day of the week, or the 7th day.

Leviticus 23:4 "These [are] the feasts of the LORD, [even] holy convocations, which ye shall proclaim in their seasons."

This is not speaking of just sabbath, but is speaking of all the festivals, as well. When we were in Israel, the beginning of Sabbath was proclaimed by three blasts on the ram's horn. These holy times were to be observed by all, not just the high priest and the priests.

Leviticus 23:5 "In the fourteenth [day] of the first month at even [is] the LORD'S passover."

The first month of their religious year was Nisan which is approximately the same as our April. I say approximately, because they did not observe the same time as we do today to change a month. Every complete change of the moon proclaimed a new month. Their months were about 28 days long. The LORD's passover was a time to remember the night in Egypt, when death passed over the Hebrew's homes which had the blood of the lamb over the door. In all of Egypt, those who did not have the blood over the door, lost the first born of both man and beast. To remember this special night, each passover, Jewish families eat the passover supper. The animal is roasted and they eat bitter herbs and unleavened bread with the meal. We go

into this in greater detail in other lessons. I would like to say that we Christians have a passover Lamb. His name was Jesus Christ our LORD. When we are washed in His blood, we receive eternal life. Jesus, not only ate Passover with the disciples, but was in fact the Passover Lamb Himself. Both His eating and His being the Passover Lamb occurred between sunset and the next sunset. Both things occurred on the day passover was celebrated.

Leviticus 23:6 "And on the fifteenth day of the same month [is] the feast of unleavened bread unto the LORD: seven days ye must eat unleavened bread."

The unleavened bread symbolized the body of Jesus which was without sin. Unleavened means free from sin. Jesus is the Bread. Jesus took our sin on His body that we might receive His righteousness. This feast of unleavened bread was an extension of eating unleavened bread of the passover. Unleavened bread continued 7 days beyond passover. We have been reminded that 7 means spiritually complete. The unleavened bread of the passover was eaten in a ceremonial meal. The week of unleavened bread is to be observed even in ordinary meals eaten that week.

Leviticus 23:7 "In the first day ye shall have an holy convocation: ye shall do no servile work therein."

This time of separation from work and the things of the world gave them a time when they could remember that God had made them His people, and they were to live holy lives. This unleavened bread reminded them of the necessity to live without sin.

Leviticus 23:8 "But ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD seven days: in the seventh day [is] an holy convocation: ye shall do no servile work [therein]."

We remember, from previous lessons, that offerings made by fire showed total dedication to God. Notice the beginning and the end of this week were holy days. We must not only begin with God, but we must end with Him, as well.

Leviticus 23:9 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying," Leviticus 23:10 "Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, When ye be come into the land which I give unto you, and shall reap the harvest thereof, then ye shall bring a sheaf of the firstfruits of your harvest unto the priest:"

It appears that firstfruits of the grain were to be offered in conjunction with unleavened bread. The first and best of the harvest was chosen, and put in a sheaf, and brought, and waved before the Lord. No one was to eat any of the harvest, until the first had been given to God. This would be dedicating the whole crop to God. It is interesting to note, that no crop which had been fertilized or artificially watered would be acceptable for this firstfruit offering. God had promised His people that their crops would do well, as long as they worshipped Him alone.

Leviticus 23:11 "And he shall wave the sheaf before the LORD, to be accepted for you: on the morrow after the sabbath the priest shall wave it."

This sheaf of grain that was offered was showing that all the crop really belonged to God. It is through the blessings of God, that bountiful crops are produced. Any farmer will tell you, that by the grace of God, they have a good crop. The persons {usually three men} who went and brought in the sheaf of grain were not breaking the sabbath. It was permissible to go and get the sheaf for the offering in the temple. Actually passover, unleavened bread, and firstfruits of the harvest happened approximately the same time. Jesus was the Passover Lamb, Jesus was the Unleavened Bread, and He is the First Fruits of God's harvest.

Leviticus 23:12 "And ye shall offer that day when ye wave the sheaf an he lamb without blemish of the first year for a burnt offering unto the LORD."

We have gone into this more fully in another lesson, but I will touch on just a few things here. Of course, the fact that this is a he lamb is because it shadows the body of Jesus, and therefore must be a male. A male lamb that is one year old has never been with a female lamb. This indicates the fact that Jesus never married. This was a burnt offering showing that Jesus paid it all for us. All of these offerings, here, seem to overlap. That is exactly what Jesus did for all of us in that one offering of Himself. Jesus did not just fulfill one or two of these offerings, but He fulfilled them every one, in the perfect sacrifice of Himself. This sacrifice of Himself was to do away with all other sacrifices. His sacrifice was for all time for everyone who would believe and accept Him as our sacrifice.

Leviticus 23:13 "And the meat offering thereof [shall be] two tenth deals of fine flour mingled with oil, an offering made by fire unto the LORD [for] a sweet savour: and the drink offering thereof [shall be] of wine, the fourth [part] of an hin."

We touched on this, also, in an earlier lesson, but I would like to remind all of us of just a few highlights of this. The meat offering did not contain flesh, but was made up of the elements used in making bread. Jesus is the Bread of Life. This was called a meat offering, because it shadowed the flesh of Jesus. This is one of the few places where the drink offering is mentioned. This wine symbolizes the blood of Jesus. The Bread symbolizes His body. John 6:53 "Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you." Matthew 26:26 "And as they were eating, Jesus took bread, and blessed [it], and brake [it], and gave [it] to the disciples, and said, Take, eat; this is my body." Matthew 26:27 "And he took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave [it] to them, saying, Drink ye all of it;" Matthew 26:28 "For this is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins."

We have said this before, but it is very important to remember that God is a Spirit. If God was the author of the Bible, as I believe He was, then the only way to truly understand the Bible is through the Spirit.

Leviticus 53 Questions

1. What were the feasts of the LORD called in verse 2?
2. Name some of the holy days.
3. What were the people to remember in these festivals?
4. Who decided which days were holy?
5. ___ days shall work be done.
6. What is the 7th day?
7. What set the pattern for 6 days of work and one day for rest?
8. What does convocation mean?
9. What does sabbath mean?
10. What did Jesus say about the sabbath in Mark?
11. In recent years in Jerusalem, how is sabbath proclaimed?
12. Who was to observe these holy times?
13. When is the LORD's passover to be observed?
14. What was the first month of the religious year for the Jews?
15. What signaled a new month?
16. What did passover remind them of?
17. What were they to eat at passover?
18. Who is the Christian's Passover Lamb?
19. How does Jesus save our lives?
20. How could Jesus eat the passover supper and be the Passover Lamb ?
21. When did unleavened bread officially begin?
22. What does unleavened mean?
23. What does the number 7 mean spiritually?
24. What did this time of rest allow them to do?
25. When did firstfruits occur?
26. What was offered as firstfruits?
27. What peculiarity did the crop where the sheaf of grain was taken have?
28. What was to be done with the sheaf of grain?
29. How are bountiful crops produced?
30. What three festivals happened about the same time?
31. What was to be offered at the same time as the sheaf being heaved unto the LORD?
32. Why must the lamb that was offered be a he?
33. What was meant by this lamb being under one year of age?
34. Is it correct to sacrifice now? Why?
35. What was peculiar about the meat offering?
36. Why then, was it called a meat offering?
37. Quote John chapter 6 verse 53.
38. How does the author believe is the only way to truly understand the Bible?

We will begin in Leviticus 23:14 "And ye shall eat neither bread, nor parched corn, nor green ears, until the selfsame day that ye have brought an offering unto your God: [it shall be] a statute for ever throughout your generations in all your dwellings."

We talked about the importance of the first fruits offering in the previous lesson. It was very important not to eat of the harvest before this offering was made. The entire crop was blessed by the first of the foodstuff being offered to God. This firstfruits offering of the sheaf of corn and other early crops was symbolic of the resurrection of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Jesus fulfilled the first fruits feast when He rose from the grave. Jesus was the first to rise from the dead. Jesus actually purified all the human race for resurrection when He rose from the grave. I Corinthians 15:20 "But now is Christ risen from the dead, [and] become the firstfruits of them that slept." I Corinthians 15:21 "For since by man [came] death, by man [came] also the resurrection of the dead." I Corinthians 15:22 "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." I Corinthians 15:23 "But every man in his own order: Christ the firstfruits; afterward they that are Christ's at his coming." Jesus' resurrection is a surety that we believers, also, will rise.

Leviticus 23:15 "And ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the sabbath, from the day that ye brought the sheaf of the wave offering; seven sabbaths shall be complete:" Leviticus 23:16 "Even unto the morrow after the seventh sabbath shall ye number fifty days; and ye shall offer a new meat offering unto the LORD."

Fifty days later, is the feast of pentecost mentioned above. The feast of pentecost was fulfilled by the Spirit of God baptizing the 120 with the baptism of the Holy Ghost or fire. This is the fulfillment of Jesus telling the disciples, He would send the Comforter. This new meat offering, mentioned in verse 16 above, is the feast of pentecost. Another way to say this would be the feast of fifty days. This new meat offering was fulfilled in the earnest of the Spirit at pentecost. Ephesians 1:13 "In whom ye also [trusted], after that ye heard the word of truth, the gospel of your salvation: in whom also after that ye believed, ye were sealed with that holy Spirit of promise," Ephesians 1:14 "Which is the earnest of our inheritance until the redemption of the purchased possession, unto the praise of his glory." Fifty days after the Exodus out of Egypt, the law was given at Sinai. What the law had not been able to do, the baptism of the Holy Ghost at pentecost here would do. This baptism would empower these to continue with the church of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Leviticus 23:17 "Ye shall bring out of your habitations two wave loaves of two tenth deals: they shall be of fine flour; they shall be baked with leaven; [they are] the firstfruits unto the LORD."

At pentecost, firstfruits were to be again offered to the Lord. The difference in this firstfruits offering here, was that it was the first of the wheat harvest. This was offered with leaven. This was, also, accompanied by a sin offering. Christians were not free from sin, until they were cleansed by Jesus. Jesus Christ was the firstfruits during feast of unleavened bread. Christians are certainly represented here, where there

is an offering for sin. Jesus is called firstfruits, as we said in a previous verse. Christians are, also, called firstfruits in Romans. The firstfruits at Pentecost was the firstfruits of the wheat. The great harvest of the wheat {Christians} is at the end of the world. Matthew 13:30 "Let both grow together until the harvest: and in the time of harvest I will say to the reapers, Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them: but gather the wheat into my barn." Matthew 13:36 "Then Jesus sent the multitude away, and went into the house: and his disciples came unto him, saying, Declare unto us the parable of the tares of the field." Matthew 13:37 "He answered and said unto them, He that soweth the good seed is the Son of man;" Matthew 13:38 "The field is the world; the good seed are the children of the kingdom; but the tares are the children of the wicked [one];" To get the full impact of this, read the rest of this chapter. Then Pentecost is the firstfruits of the harvest of the wheat at the end of the world. Pentecost is the earnest of the harvest of the wheat at the end of the world.

Leviticus 23:18 "And ye shall offer with the bread seven lambs without blemish of the first year, and one young bullock, and two rams: they shall be [for] a burnt offering unto the LORD, with their meat offering, and their drink offerings, [even] an offering made by fire, of sweet savour unto the LORD."

This is a list of the technical things to be done at this offering. Notice, these animals were to be sinless {without blemish} and they were to be of the first year. The 7 lambs show the complete work that Jesus did for all of us. Just as the sacrifice Jesus made for all of us glorified the Father, so these, too, were a sweet smelling savour to Him.

Leviticus 23:19 "Then ye shall sacrifice one kid of the goats for a sin offering, and two lambs of the first year for a sacrifice of peace offerings." Leviticus 23:20 "And the priest shall wave them with the bread of the firstfruits [for] a wave offering before the LORD, with the two lambs: they shall be holy to the LORD for the priest."

We have dealt fully with these offerings in a previous lesson. One thing we will remind ourselves of, here, is that even though these offerings that were waved before God and not burned up, they were still offered as unto God. The priest and his family lived of the things of the sanctuary. Gifts that are used in the normal function of the church are still gifts to God.

Leviticus 23:21 "And ye shall proclaim on the selfsame day, [that] it may be an holy convocation unto you: ye shall do no servile work [therein: it shall be] a statute for ever in all your dwellings throughout your generations."

This day is to be treated as sabbath. No work is to be done on this day at all. The Hebrews were to keep these statutes forever. The only time that would be permissible to stop sacrificing, would be when Jesus became the perfect fulfillment of all sacrifice for all time for everyone at Calvary.

Leviticus 23:22 "And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not make clean riddance of the corners of thy field when thou reapest, neither shalt thou gather any gleanings of thy harvest: thou shalt leave them unto the poor, and to the stranger: I [am] the LORD your God."

This that was left in the field was for the widow and the stranger in the land. This was a way of helping someone in need without the person who received the help feeling like a lesser human. God had made arrangements for those in need. There is a beautiful story of this very thing in the book of Ruth. Ruth was a widow and was gleaning for herself and her mother-in-law. We find that not only did God provide for the physical needs of Ruth and Naomi in this, but Ruth and Boaz married each other. You will find them in the genealogy of Jesus in the flesh. God reminded the people, when He told them to leave some for the strangers and the poor, that He was in fact the reason they had a good crop.

Leviticus 23:23 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying," Leviticus 23:24 "Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, In the seventh month, in the first [day] of the month, shall ye have a sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, an holy convocation."

This is what we call the feast of trumpets. This occurs at approximately October first on our calendar. Of course, since their month falls on the new moon, it would not always be on that exact date, but it will be near that date. This trumpet would be the silver trumpet which assembled the people. Silver means redemption. It is interesting to note that a trumpet will be blown to assemble the people in the heavens to meet with our Lord Jesus Christ when He calls us home. I Thessalonians 4:15 "For this we say unto you by the word of the Lord, that we which are alive [and] remain unto the coming of the Lord shall not prevent them which are asleep." I Thessalonians 4:16 "For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first:" I Thessalonians 4:17 "Then we which are alive [and] remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord."

It is very interesting to me, that this happens on the 7th month. Seven, you remember, means spiritually complete. Many believe that the catching away of the Christians from the earth will occur on the feast of trumpets. This, feast of trumpets, certainly could symbolize the calling of the believers to assemble with their Lord. Perhaps, some feast of trumpets, our Lord will blow the silver trumpet of redemption in the sky and we will gather there with Him.

Leviticus 54 Questions

1. What must be done, before eating bread or parched corn?
2. What blessed the entire crop?
3. What did the firstfruits offering during the period of unleavened bread symbolize?
4. Who is called firstfruits in 1 Corinthians chapter 15 verse 20?
5. As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made _____.
6. Jesus' resurrection is surety of what to the believer?
7. When is feast of pentecost celebrated?
8. What is another thing that feast of pentecost might be called?
9. What is the earnest of the Christian's inheritance?
10. When was the law given at Sinai?
11. What did the Holy Spirit do that the law could not?
12. What would the baptism in the Spirit equip them to do?
13. Why is the bread offered in this pentecost offering leavened?
14. What is the difference in firstfruits at pentecost and firstfruits at unleavened bread?
15. What book in the Bible calls the Christians firstfruits?
16. What foodstuff was offered at firstfruits at pentecost?
17. What are the Christians called at the harvest at the end of the world?
18. How many lambs were offered in verse 18?
19. What does the number of the lambs show us about Jesus?
20. What other 2 offerings are mentioned in verse 19?
21. What does the waving of the offering show us?
22. Of what did the priest and his family live?
23. What were the special instructions given on harvesting?
24. What book of the Bible has a beautiful story about gleaning fields?
25. What month was the memorial of the blowing of trumpets held?
26. What was the trumpet made of that assembled the people?
27. What does the 4th chapter of 1 Thessalonians tell us about gathering people?
28. When do a large number of people believe the catching away of the Christians will be?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 23:24 "Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, In the seventh month, in the first [day] of the month, shall ye have a sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, an holy convocation." Leviticus 23:25 "Ye shall do no servile work [therein]: but ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD."

We have deliberately given verse 24, again, to set the time for verse 25. This seventh month of the religious calendar was the first month of the civil year. This was a holy festival, and there was to be no servile work. Servile means work of any kind. The LORD here is Jehovah.

Leviticus 23:26 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying," Leviticus 23:27 "Also on the tenth [day] of this seventh month [there shall be] a day of atonement: it shall be an holy convocation unto you; and ye shall afflict your souls, and offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD."

Jesus is the atonement for the Christian. The number ten has to do with world government. We see from the ten and the seven here, that these people must be cleansed from worldliness through the sacrifice, and would be spiritually complete in God's view. The day of atonement was the day the priest went into the holy of holies and carried the blood. God was not available at their beckon call. Even the high priest, who went into the holy of holies, did not really get to see God. The smoke in this place obscured perfect view of God. This temple curtain separating God from the people, and from the priests, and the high priest, was torn from the top to the bottom at the time of the crucifixion of Jesus. When the curtain was torn from the top to the bottom, all believers in Christ were given access to the Father. This curtain actually symbolized the flesh of Jesus. Christians now have access to the Father in the name of Jesus Christ. Mark 15:38 "And the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom." The name of Jesus Christ gives us access. The people made sacrifices all through the year, but this was a time when the blood of the sacrifice would be carried into the holy of holies by the high priest. The Israelite's access was through the high priest who represented them before God. He was their mediator. Christians' mediator is Christ the LORD. I Timothy 2:5 "For [there is] one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus;" Hebrews 3:1 "Wherefore, holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling, consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus;"

Leviticus 23:28 "And ye shall do no work in that same day: for it [is] a day of atonement, to make an atonement for you before the LORD your God." Leviticus 23:29 "For whatsoever soul [it be] that shall not be afflicted in that same day, he shall be cut off from among his people."

A person who would not participate in day of atonement would still be walking in their sin. Whoever rejects Jesus as their perfect atonement, will not be among the saved. We shall all stand before Jesus as Judge. The very day we stand before Him, we will either be condemned, or saved. Those who do not accept the perfect atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ, will {without question} be lost. We must believe in our heart, and confess with our mouth, the Lord Jesus to be saved.

Leviticus 23:30 "And whatsoever soul [it be] that doeth any work in that same day, the same soul will I destroy from among his people."

We see that this day was a holy day. It was to be treated as sabbath, no work at all was to be done on this day.

Leviticus 23:31 "Ye shall do no manner of work: [it shall be] a statute for ever throughout your generations in all your dwellings."

We see that this day separated to God was not just an ordinary day of rest. This was a day to think on God and what He had done for them. This was the tenth day of the seventh month. The number ten in the Hebrew language means riches. We can see, in these two numbers here, that the riches that are worth having are the riches in the spirit. These people had the wealth of being forgiven of their sins by God. They must think on this on this special day each year. They must never forget the provision that God had made for the forgiveness of their sin. We Christians should, also, think on the greatest gift ever given to any man. We should think on the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ toward us, which makes us the wealthiest people in the world. This free gift from Jesus gives us the greatest wealth, which is eternal life in Him.

Leviticus 23:32 "It [shall be] unto you a sabbath of rest, and ye shall afflict your souls: in the ninth [day] of the month at even, from even unto even, shall ye celebrate your sabbath."

This being repeated three times here, shows us the seriousness of always remembering the gift of forgiveness.

Leviticus 23:33 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying," Leviticus 23:34 "Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, The fifteenth day of this seventh month [shall be] the feast of tabernacles [for] seven days unto the LORD."

One of the other names this feast is known by is Festival of Tents. Two more names are Feast of Ingathering and Festival of Jehovah. There are so many things this festival symbolizes. We know during this time, these people were not to live in their homes, but make booths to live in. This reminds us of Abraham, who gave up his home in Ur of the Chaldees to wander, living in tents, seeking a city whose maker is God. The children of Israel wandered, also, living in tents, seeking their promised land. We Christians, too, are wandering through this life, seeking that same city that Abraham sought for. Fifteen has all sorts of wonderful meanings. Fifteen is three times five. Three means God and five means grace. By the grace of God, we will tabernacle with Him in heaven. This place is not my home, I'm just passing through. We must not get too satisfied with this earth and its things. Our Home is in heaven with Jesus, if we are truly Christians. Some people use this Scripture, to say that we will not be raptured into heaven, until after the seven years of tribulation on the earth. Others use it to say that we will be raptured at the beginning of the seven years of tribulation. I do not believe either is what God would have us glean from this. One other thing that would be interesting to note here, is the 7-1000 year days the earth will accomplish, before we enter our promised land {heaven} to stay with Jesus. There is a very interesting Scripture in Zechariah chapter 14 about the Feast of Tabernacles. Zechariah 14:16 "And it shall come to pass, [that] every one that is left of all the nations

which came against Jerusalem shall even go up from year to year to worship the King, the LORD of hosts, and to keep the feast of tabernacles." Zechariah 14:17 "And it shall be, [that] whoso will not come up of [all] the families of the earth unto Jerusalem to worship the King, the LORD of hosts, even upon them shall be no rain." Zechariah 14:18 "And if the family of Egypt go not up, and come not, that [have] no [rain]; there shall be the plague, wherewith the LORD will smite the heathen that come not up to keep the feast of tabernacles." Zechariah 14:19 "This shall be the punishment of Egypt, and the punishment of all nations that come not up to keep the feast of tabernacles." I just put this in for you to contemplate on, read the rest of the 14th chapter of Zechariah.

Leviticus 23:35 "On the first day [shall be] an holy convocation: ye shall do no servile work [therein]."

The one thing that they were allowed to do on this day was to cut the branches to build their shelter with. They, also, were allowed to sacrifice. In fact, on the first day of this festival, they were to offer 13 bullocks, 2 rams, 14 lambs, and one goat.

Leviticus 23:36 "Seven days ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD: on the eighth day shall be an holy convocation unto you; and ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD: it [is] a solemn assembly; [and] ye shall do no servile work [therein]."

This is a very interesting thing about Feast of Tabernacles. The offerings were lowered each day of the bullocks until the 7th day, only 7 were offered and on the eighth day only one was offered. Could this possibly show that these offerings would all be fulfilled in the one offering of Jesus Christ our Lord? I have mentioned it before, but I personally believe that God allowed the Temple in Jerusalem to be destroyed, to stop the people who professed belief in Jesus to stop sacrificing. Jesus did it all for all time to come at Calvary. There is no need for further sacrifice. He paid it all. Eight, in the Bible symbolizes new beginnings. It is, also, the number of the Lord, whom we have our new beginning in.

Leviticus 55 Questions

1. What day had God set aside as a memorial of blowing trumpets?
2. Were they allowed to work on this day?
3. How was the offering that was to be made on this day described?
4. This seventh month of the religious year was the first month of what?
5. Who did God give these instructions to?
6. What day was to be day of atonement?
7. Who is the atonement for the Christian?
8. What does the number 10 symbolize?
9. What does the use of the 10 and the 7 in the Scripture show us?
10. What special thing did the high priest do on day of atonement, that was not done at other times?
11. What blocked the high priest from perfect view of the presence of God in the holy of holies?
12. What was the purpose of the veil separating the holy place from the holy of holies?
13. When was that veil of separation torn?
14. What did the tearing of the veil from the top to the bottom do for the Christians?
15. Where do we find the Scripture that tells us that the veil was torn from the top to bottom?
16. What gives the Christian access to the Father?
17. Who represented these Israelites, before the Father?
18. Who is the Christian's mediator?
19. What happened to those who would not observe Day of Atonement?
20. How can we relate the rejection of observing Day of Atonement to Christians?
21. Who condemns us, or saves us at judgment?
22. What must we do to be saved?
23. What happened to those who worked on that day?
24. How long was this statute for?
25. Explain what they were expected to do on this day.
26. What does the number ten in the Hebrew language stand for?
27. What is the greatest wealth that we can have?
28. Why are these instructions repeated three times?
29. What day is Feast of Tabernacles?
30. What are some of the other names this Feast is known by?
31. Where were the people to live during this festival?
32. What are some other events in the Bible this festival brings to mind?
33. What are some of the things some people believe this 7 day period symbolizes?
34. What do we read in Zechariah about Tabernacles?
35. What is an interesting thing about the bullocks that are offered on the seven days and then on the eighth day?
36. What does the author believe this might symbolize?
37. What does the number eight in the Bible symbolize?
38. Who is the Christian's new beginning?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 23:37 "These [are] the feasts of the LORD, which ye shall proclaim [to be] holy convocations, to offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD, a burnt offering, and a meat offering, a sacrifice, and drink offerings, every thing upon his day:"

We have been studying the Feast of Tabernacles in the previous lesson, and will continue on with that in this lesson. We will notice in all of these feasts, that God's timetable is perfect. We will, also, see that the One we know as Jesus Christ fulfilled each of these feasts that we have already studied about, and He will fulfill everyone of them in God's timetable. These holy convocations were a time of special prayer of thanks for all of the blessings He had provided. From the spiritual stand point, we can see in all of these feasts, that all of the promises God made Abraham; and through Abraham, the believers, certainly will all be fulfilled. This celebration was a time of rejoicing for the bountiful harvest, and in fact, for all the blessings God had bestowed on this people. Christians have much to rejoice for, as well. We have been given the greatest gift that anyone can ever receive. We have received eternal life in Jesus. These booths that were their dwelling places for a short time, during the celebration; remind us of how temporary the dwellings on this earth are. Our habitation is really in heaven with God. We are only camping here, until our heavenly home is prepared for us. Just as we have said in a previous lesson, this festival time was, also, a time of complete rest. Jesus is our burnt offering, He is our meat offering, {He is the Bread}, and He is our drink offering. This offering of rejoicing is a remembrance of God as our provider, This is very similar to the communion that Jesus spoke of in the next few verses.. I Corinthians 11:23 "For I have received of the Lord that which also I delivered unto you, That the Lord Jesus the [same] night in which he was betrayed took bread:" I Corinthians 11:24 "And when he had given thanks, he brake [it], and said, Take, eat: this is my body, which is broken for you: this do in remembrance of me." I Corinthians 11:25 "After the same manner also [he took] the cup, when he had supped, saying, This cup is the new testament in my blood: this do ye, as oft as ye drink [it], in remembrance of me." I Corinthians 11:26 "For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do shew the Lord's death till he come."

Leviticus 23:38 "Beside the sabbaths of the LORD, and beside your gifts, and beside all your vows, and beside all your freewill offerings, which ye give unto the LORD."

Gifts and freewill offerings, you remember, were not requirements, but were done out of love and appreciation for God. Tithes are requirements. You have not really given anything to God, until after the tithes are paid. Things over and above 1/10 are gifts to God. We see, from above, that keeping these special feasts were not sufficient to do just in themselves, the sabbaths must be kept, also. This reminds me so much of many Christians today, who come to church just on special occasions, like Mother's day, and neglect the gathering together weekly.

Leviticus 23:39 "Also in the fifteenth day of the seventh month, when ye have gathered in the fruit of the land, ye shall keep a feast unto the LORD seven days: on the first day [shall be] a sabbath, and on the eighth day [shall be] a sabbath."

Actually this feast lasts 8 days, because of the sabbath on the beginning and the end of the celebration. This is the harvest festival. This symbolizes the harvest when Jesus comes for the Christians in, Revelation 14:14 "And I looked, and behold a white cloud, and upon the cloud [one] sat like unto the Son of man, having on his head a golden crown, and in his hand a sharp sickle." Revelation 14:15 "And another angel came out of the temple, crying with a loud voice to him that sat on the cloud, Thrust in thy sickle, and reap: for the time is come for thee to reap; for the harvest of the earth is ripe." Revelation 14:16 "And he that sat on the cloud thrust in his sickle on the earth; and the earth was reaped." We, also, see in the following verse, Jesus separating the Christians from the unbelievers. Matthew 13:30 "Let both grow together until the harvest: and in the time of harvest I will say to the reapers, Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them: but gather the wheat into my barn." This, 7 days, here, is one thing that makes some believers think that the Christians will be taken to heaven before the seven years of tribulation.

Leviticus 23:40 "And ye shall take you on the first day the boughs of goodly trees, branches of palm trees, and the boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook; and ye shall rejoice before the LORD your God seven days."

The branches, in the Scripture above, remind us again, that Jesus is the vine and we are the branches. John 15:4 "Abide in me, and I in you. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; no more can ye, except ye abide in me." This, rejoicing before the LORD 7 days, speaks of the completed spiritual work. Truly, at the harvest of the believers, the work will be completed.

Leviticus 23:41 "And ye shall keep it a feast unto the LORD seven days in the year. [It shall be] a statute for ever in your generations: ye shall celebrate it in the seventh month."

It would be the time to take a week of rest and celebration at the completion of the harvest. This time set aside for the purpose of reflecting on the past year and thanking God for the bountiful harvest, is like remembering the perfect work of salvation Jesus did for us at Calvary.

Leviticus 23:42 "Ye shall dwell in booths seven days; all that are Israelites born shall dwell in booths:" Leviticus 23:43 "That your generations may know that I made the children of Israel to dwell in booths, when I brought them out of the land of Egypt: I [am] the LORD your God."

We see that the LORD explains the reason for this yearly festival in the verse above. He does not want them to ever forget that it was the mighty hand of God that brought them out of Egypt. They had no permanent dwelling in their wilderness wanderings. Just as Abraham had no permanent dwelling place after he left Ur of the Chaldees. Abraham was looking for a city whose maker was God. These Israelites, led by Moses, were looking for their promised land. We Christians are looking for heaven. It is all the same. We have no permanent dwelling place here on this earth. Abraham, believed God, and it was counted unto him righteousness, These Israelites had to believe there was a promised land, to receive it. We must believe that Jesus is our door to heaven, or we will not go to heaven.

Leviticus 23:44 "And Moses declared unto the children of Israel the feasts of the LORD."

This just reminds us, once again, that Moses declared the message God had for this people the exact way God gave it to him.

Let me say one more time, Jesus Christ is the fulfillment of these festivals.

Leviticus 56 Questions

1. What were they to proclaim the feasts of the LORD to be?
2. What offerings are mentioned in verse 37 of Leviticus chapter 23?
3. Who fulfills all of the feasts?
4. What were these convocations a special time for?
5. What was the rejoicing in celebration of?
6. What is the greatest gift anyone can receive?
7. How is this festival in verse 37 similar to communion for the Christians?
8. What did Jesus say symbolized His body?
9. When we Christians drink the fruit of the vine and eat the communion bread, what are we remembering?
10. Verse 38 says these feasts are to be kept besides what?
11. When can you say you have given to God?
12. When is one special time when those who profess Christianity come to church?
13. What day of what month were they to celebrate the completing the harvest?
14. How many days did this festival last?
15. What does this harvest festival symbolize for Christians?
16. Where do we find the Scripture that says "Thrust in thy sickle and reap"?
17. Where, in Matthew, do we read to let them grow together until the harvest?
18. What is typical of the separation of the believers and non-believers in the above Scripture?
19. What are these booths to be made of?
20. The branches remind us of what about Jesus and the believers?
21. How many days in a year is this festival to be kept?
22. Who shall dwell in the booths?
23. Why does the LORD want them to celebrate at this festival time?
24. Who declared the festivals to the children of Israel?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 24:1 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying," Leviticus 24:2 "Command the children of Israel, that they bring unto thee pure oil olive beaten for the light, to cause the lamps to burn continually."

Olive oil is symbolic of the Holy Spirit of God. This olive oil, could not be contaminated in any way, and thus was beaten instead of being pressed in the olive press. I have mentioned it before, but the olive press was called a gethsemaene. This, olive oil, in the lamp was very important. Jesus is the Light of the world, and it would be very important for this to be pure oil. John the Baptist, baptized with water, but the baptism of Jesus was with the Holy Ghost and fire. This oil {Holy Spirit} was never to run low, because it was to fuel the light continuously. This light, which was symbolic of Jesus' Light, was never to go out. The candlestick in the temple was fueled by this pure olive oil and was to never go out. We know that the candlestick, and the light it produces, symbolize the Light of Jesus. When a person receives this Light of Jesus, it is very important to keep fueled with the Holy Spirit of God {pure olive oil}. One of the most vivid descriptions in the Bible about letting the oil go out of your lamp, is the parable of the ten virgins. These ten virgins all represent believers. All are virgins, which symbolize what the condition of the believers must be when the LORD comes back. II Corinthians 11:2 "For I am jealous over you with godly jealousy: for I have espoused you to one husband, that I may present [you as] a chaste virgin to Christ." In the parable of the ten virgins, who I believe represent people professing Christianity, five of the virgins run out of oil and are left behind. While they are gone searching for more oil for their lamp, the groom comes. To me this is one of the most vivid descriptions in the Bible about keeping the Light of Jesus burning brightly in our lives. If we let our light go out, He might return for His bride before we are ready. The Light of Jesus remains in us through the Holy Spirit within us. We are told to be filled with the Spirit of God. Ephesians 5:18 "And be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit;"

Leviticus 24:3 "Without the veil of the testimony, in the tabernacle of the congregation, shall Aaron order it from the evening unto the morning before the LORD continually: [it shall be] a statute for ever in your generations."

This candlestick, which was just outside the veil leading to the holy of holies, was made of pure Gold and had seven flutes on it. The candlestick, and the light were both symbolic of the Light of Jesus. The olive oil, which fueled the light was symbolic of the Holy Spirit. To keep the Light of God burning in our churches, the Holy Spirit must reveal the Truth to the church. The Holy Spirit is Teacher and Guide. Without the Spirit of God in the church, it would be a dead church. It could not even be a church that knew the truth without the Holy Spirit, because the Holy Spirit is our Teacher. Knowing the Truth comes through the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit makes the Word more understandable. Psalms 119:105 "Thy word [is] a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path." John 17:17 "Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth." We can easily see that it is almost impossible to separate the Word, the Truth, and the Spirit. They are all three involved in the life of a real believer in Jesus Christ. The Word

brings Life. The Truth brings Life. The Spirit brings Life. You can easily see the connection.

Leviticus 24:4 "He shall order the lamps upon the pure candlestick before the LORD continually."

The word {order} in the Scripture above means to arrange. There were seven flutes on this candlestick, remember. It was the high priest's job to see that all of this was done properly, and was not forgotten. The fueling with pure olive oil must be done once in the morning and once in the evening. The Light was never to go out. Notice the word {pure} in the verse above. It was pure gold, which showed the Godhood of Jesus.

Leviticus 24:5 "And thou shalt take fine flour, and bake twelve cakes thereof: two tenth deals shall be in one cake."

Each of these loaves of bread had at least 6 pounds of flour in them. This would make the twelve loaves weigh over 70 pounds. This must be fine flour, because these loaves of bread symbolized the Bread of Life, Jesus Christ. Jesus is not only the eternal Light, but is the eternal Bread, as well. We must feed upon the Word, which is our Bread. John 6:35 "And Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst." There were twelve loaves, indicating there was Bread for each of the twelve tribes of Israel.

Leviticus 24:6 "And thou shalt set them in two rows, six on a row, upon the pure table before the LORD."

Notice, that with God, not only is it important to bake twelve cakes, but the order that they were set on the Table was important, as well. Notice the word {pure}, again here. This Table symbolizes Jesus, as well as the Bread did. It is a golden table, which indicates God, in this case, God the Word. This Table and the Bread on it both symbolize Jesus. He is before God in heaven always representing you and me.

Leviticus 24:7 "And thou shalt put pure frankincense upon [each] row, that it may be on the bread for a memorial, [even] an offering made by fire unto the LORD."

Frankincense always accompanied the meat offering. This is why one of the gifts that was brought to Jesus at His birth was frankincense. The frankincense recognized Jesus as the meat offering. This Bread, as we have said so many times, represents the flesh of Jesus. John 6:51 "I am the living bread which came down from heaven: if any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever: and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world." The memorial spoken of here, is the remembrance of Jesus' great sacrifice for all of us. The communion we take in church is the remembrance. Jesus explains it clearly in 1 Corinthians 11:24 And when he had given thanks, he brake [it], and said, Take, eat: this is my body, which is broken for you: this do in remembrance of me. Some of the bread covered in frankincense was burned unto the LORD, the other part of the bread was eaten in the temple by the priest and his sons. The fact that this bread was offered each week, shows us clearly that we should be consistent in our giving, as well. We should not give just now and then, but regularly. May I also state, that it is no good at all to give, unless it is given freely from the heart. God would be very pleased with this offering

made by fire. This type offering was for Him alone. Since it was burned up, no one except God would benefit by it. The other bread, eaten by the priests, shows that ministers' needs must be taken from the offerings.

Leviticus 24:8 "Every sabbath he shall set it in order before the LORD continually, [being taken] from the children of Israel by an everlasting covenant."

We can see, that the giving of their share of the offering, was not an option with them. They must bring their share of the offering to God, to remain in covenant relationship with God. If they broke their side of the covenant, God was no longer in covenant with them.

Leviticus 24:9 "And it shall be Aaron's and his sons'; and they shall eat it in the holy place: for it [is] most holy unto him of the offerings of the LORD made by fire by a perpetual statute."

We went into great detail about exactly how this meat offering was to be handled in another earlier lesson. We will not go into that in detail here, but will just remind ourselves of a few important aspects. Aaron's and his sons'; just means that whoever is high priest at the time of the offering and his sons are to eat their part of the bread. This bread being presented before the LORD made it holy. It was not to be taken out of the holy place. This bread is for the minister {high priest} and all believers in Christ {the sons of the high priest}. The world has rejected their opportunity to eat of this bread, when they rejected Jesus as Saviour. Not only is the bread holy, but those who eat of it are made righteous in the sight of God.

Have you eaten this Bread {accepted Jesus as your Saviour}? If not, I recommend that you not delay.

Leviticus 57 Questions

1. What type of oil were the children of Israel to bring for the light?
2. When was the light to burn?
3. Who is olive oil symbolic of?
4. Why were these olives beaten instead of being pressed out to make the oil?
5. What is the name for an olive press in Israel?
6. Who is the Light of the world?
7. What was the difference in the way John the Baptist baptized and the way Jesus baptized?
8. What is one of the most vivid illustrations in the Bible of someone letting their oil run out?
9. Who does the author believe the ten virgins represent?
10. How does the Light of Jesus remain in a Christian?
11. Where do we find the Scripture that tells us to be filled with the Spirit?
12. Where was this candlestick located?
13. How long was this statute to last?
14. How many flutes were on the candlestick?
15. What metal was it made of?
16. What must be done to keep the Light of Jesus in our churches?
17. What are two of the things the Holy Spirit does for the believer?
18. What kind of a church would you have without the Spirit?
19. Knowing the truth comes through what?
20. Where do we find the Scripture that says "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet"?
21. In John chapter 17 verse 17, we see the Word is _____.
22. What three things are almost impossible to separate, because they all bring Life?
23. What does the word {order} mean in verse 4?
24. Who was in charge of seeing that the candlestick was properly cared for?
25. How often was the candlestick filled with olive oil?
26. What does the word pure mean in verse 4?
27. How many cakes were baked for the table?
28. Approximately how much did each of these cakes weigh?
29. Why did this have to be made with fine flour?
30. Quote John chapter 6 verse 35.
31. How was the bread to be placed on the table?
32. What did the fact that this was a golden table show us?
33. What, besides the bread, was to be put on the table?
34. What type of an offering was this offering?
35. Why did the wise men bring frankincense to Jesus at His birth?
36. Who is the Living Bread?
37. What is the communion that we take in church?
38. What shows us that we should be consistent in our giving?
39. What must they do to stay in covenant with God?
40. Where was Aaron and his sons to eat the offering?
41. Who is the Bread for in our day?
42. Have you eaten of the Bread of Life?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 24:10 "And the son of an Israelitish woman, whose father [was] an Egyptian, went out among the children of Israel: and this son of the Israelitish [woman] and a man of Israel strove together in the camp;" Leviticus 24:11 "And the Israelitish woman's son blasphemed the name [of the LORD], and cursed. And they brought him unto Moses: (and his mother's name [was] Shelomith, the daughter of Dibri, of the tribe of Dan:)"

God warned His people, over and over, not to marry those who were not Israelites. This man was not allowed to be one of the congregation, because his father was not an Israelite. The regulation was in effect until the third generation. This set this young man aside as an outcast from the beginning. You could easily see how he would get into an argument with this man of Israel. There is, however, no excuse for him blaspheming the name of the LORD and cursing. We possibly can see here, that he did not believe in the God of Israel. It is good to notice that blaspheming and cursing were two different things. To blaspheme God, is possibly the worst sin a person could commit. At the time that this happened, the law had not been given concerning this, and Moses did not know exactly what the punishment for this crime should be. Just because his mother was of the tribe of Dan, would not save him. The Scripture does not say whether this man was taught in the ways of God, or not. If he were not taught in the ways of God, part of the blame for this sin would be his mother's. We do know that she displeased God, when she married a man from Egypt. God did not want His people mixing and marrying with worldly people.

Leviticus 24:12 "And they put him in ward, that the mind of the LORD might be shewed them."

Moses knew that this was a terrible sin, but he did not know just how God wanted him punished. He had them to hold him under arrest, until he could hear from God. Moses never presumed things pertaining to God. He waited, so that the punishment of this man would be pleasing unto God.

Leviticus 24:13 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying," Leviticus 24:14 "Bring forth him that hath cursed without the camp; and let all that heard [him] lay their hands upon his head, and let all the congregation stone him."

These that heard him curse and blaspheme God are eye witnesses. The reason they are to lay their hands on his head, is to place the blame upon him. This stoning by the entire congregation shows their utter disapproval of what he has done. The punishment for this crime was not set by Moses, or the witnesses, or the congregation, but by God Himself.

Leviticus 24:15 "And thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel, saying, Whosoever curseth his God shall bear his sin."

Since there had not been a law given concerning this, the law was given right here to clarify the punishment for this offence. Notice, {whosoever} which covers strangers, as well as Israelites. Notice, that verse 15 is separate in that the sin there was cursing God. In the next verse, we see the penalty for blaspheming god.

Leviticus 24:16 "And he that blasphemeth the name of the LORD, he shall surely be put to death, [and] all the congregation shall certainly stone him: as well the stranger, as he that is born in the land, when he blasphemeth the name [of the LORD], shall be put to death."

For someone not to stone the person committing this terrible sin, would be as if they were condoning the sin. God leaves no doubt at all that this is to cover everyone, even those who were not Hebrews among them. This was done to remove those who would cause a falling away from God. God requires total obedience. Matthew 22:37 "Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind." Matthew 22:38 "This is the first and great commandment."

Leviticus 24:17 "And he that killeth any man shall surely be put to death."

We see in this that a person who thought someone had blasphemed could not just go out and kill him. The killing of the blasphemer by stoning was after several persons had been eyewitnesses and it was a punishment carried out by the entire congregation, not just by one person. We see in this repeating of this law that killing or murder was punishable by death. A life for a life.

Leviticus 24:18 "And he that killeth a beast shall make it good; beast for beast."

This is speaking of another's beast. When you kill someone else's animal, it must be restored.

Leviticus 24:19 "And if a man cause a blemish in his neighbour; as he hath done, so shall it be done to him;" Leviticus 24:20 "Breach for breach, eye for eye, tooth for tooth: as he hath caused a blemish in a man, so shall it be done to him [again]."

These sins are less than murder. The punishment is made to fit the crime.

Leviticus 24:21 "And he that killeth a beast, he shall restore it: and he that killeth a man, he shall be put to death."

The difference in the death of an animal and the death of a man is evident in the punishment. Man was made in the image of God. There is no way you can pay for a man's life. The animal is property, or wealth, of a man. The main thing here would be to restore the loss he felt in the death of the animal.

Leviticus 24:22 "Ye shall have one manner of law, as well for the stranger, as for one of your own country: for I [am] the LORD your God."

We see from this, that just because they were God's people did not give the Israelite any special privileges when he sinned. The punishment was the same for the stranger as it was for the Israelite. God is God of all. The law was given at this time just to the Israelites, but God is God of all.

Leviticus 24:23 "And Moses spake to the children of Israel, that they should bring forth him that had cursed out of the camp, and stone him with stones. And the children of Israel did as the LORD commanded Moses."

As soon as the punishment for blaspheming and cursing God was given to Moses by God, Moses had the punishment carried out. Remember, the reason Moses had waited was because no law had been given to cover this situation. Moses waited until God told him what the punishment should be. We could learn a lesson from this. We should not rush ahead, to decide the outcome of something, before we hear from God.

Leviticus 58 Questions

1. What nationality was the father of the son of the Israelitish woman?
2. What 2 sins did the son commit, while he was striving with the man of Israel?
3. Who did they take the man to, for sentencing?
4. From what tribe of Israel was the mother of this son who sinned?
5. Why was this man not allowed to be part of the congregation?
6. Are blaspheming and cursing different sins?
7. What is possibly the worst sin a person can commit?
8. Who was possibly partly to blame for the man's sin?
9. Why did Moses not pass sentence on the man immediately?
10. Why was it important for the ones who heard him curse to put their hands on his head?
11. Who was to stone him to death?
12. Who was to be killed for cursing God?
13. Quote Matthew chapter 22 verse 37.
14. What was the punishment for killing a man?
15. What was the punishment for killing a beast?
16. What was the punishment for injuring others?
17. Why was there a difference between killing a man and killing a beast?
18. How did the law differ for a stranger?
19. When did they kill the man for blaspheming?
20. What lesson can we learn from all of this?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 25:1 "And the LORD spake unto Moses in mount Sinai, saying," Leviticus 25:2 "Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, When ye come into the land which I give you, then shall the land keep a sabbath unto the LORD."

Since this law was separated from the other laws given at mount Sinai, it was important to state here that this was, also, given at mount Sinai. It would be impossible to let the land rest, before they owned any land, so, of course, this law was to be in force, after they came to the promised land. The sabbath was not only for the people and the land, it is, also, associated with the 6000 years of the earth in a state of work, and then the 1000 years of rest during the millennium reign of Jesus Christ.

Leviticus 25:3 "Six years thou shalt sow thy field, and six years thou shalt prune thy vineyard, and gather in the fruit thereof;" Leviticus 25:4 "But in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the land, a sabbath for the LORD: thou shalt neither sow thy field, nor prune thy vineyard."

The land is God's and the fulness thereof. This sabbath of rest for the land certainly drives home the fact, that God wants us to set aside a time for nothing but worshipping Him and rest for our body. This also lets us know that God has a schedule that we must abide by. As we said in a previous lesson, for the covenant of blessings from God to be activated in their lives, or in fact in our lives, this time of worshipping God must be observed.

Leviticus 25:5 "That which groweth of its own accord of thy harvest thou shalt not reap, neither gather the grapes of thy vine undressed: [for] it is a year of rest unto the land."

Perhaps, this, was to be for the widows, orphans, and strangers passing by. The Israelite was strictly forbidden to even gather that which grew voluntarily.

Leviticus 25:6 "And the sabbath of the land shall be meat for you; for thee, and for thy servant, and for thy maid, and for thy hired servant, and for thy stranger that sojourneth with thee,"

The food provided by this bountiful harvest the year before will be sufficient for the owner of the land's family, and all of his servants, and all of these other people listed in the verse above. It appears, also, that all of these people took a year of rest, as well. This would give them plenty of time to hear the law completely read again, and then to think upon the things of God. It should, also, teach them, that God truly is their provider, and not just the work that they did in the fields provided the food. Except God bless the harvest, there would not be a crop, anyway.

Leviticus 25:7 "And for thy cattle, and for the beast that [are] in thy land, shall all the increase thereof be meat."

The reproduction of cattle, and other animals is directly brought about by God. We see from this that this type of animal is put on the earth, so that man will have meat to eat.

Leviticus 25:8 "And thou shalt number seven sabbaths of years unto thee, seven times seven years; and the space of the seven sabbaths of years shall be unto thee forty and nine years."

Seven, as we have mentioned so many times, is a spiritual number. These seven sevens would just magnify the spirituality of this time. We see then, that during these 49 years, work was to be done only 42 of the years.

Leviticus 25:9 "Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the jubilee to sound on the tenth [day] of the seventh month, in the day of atonement shall ye make the trumpet sound throughout all your land."

This blowing of the trumpet would pronounce the beginning of the year of jubile. This is the seventh month by the spiritual calendar. This was, also, the first month of their civil calendar. Day of atonement, which we dealt with in a previous lesson, was an extremely important time for these Israelites. This was the one time of the year when the high priest carried the blood into the holy of holies for the sins of the people and for his own sins, as well. We find from the statement {throughout the land} that this was not just a local celebrated day, but all must observe this day. This jubile would be a new beginning for those who will be set free.

Leviticus 25:10 "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout [all] the land unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family."

This is total restoration. Not only are they set free, but their land is returned to them, as well. Hallow means to make clean. This could be ceremonially clean, as well as physically clean.

Leviticus 25:11 "A jubile shall that fiftieth year be unto you: ye shall not sow, neither reap that which groweth of itself in it, nor gather [the grapes] in it of thy vine undressed." Leviticus 25:12 " For it [is] the jubile; it shall be holy unto you: ye shall eat the increase thereof out of the field."

It seems that there was a separation between, using this foodstuff for a cash crop and just eating it. It appears that it was alright to eat the food that voluntarily grew, but not to harvest it. The stranger, the widow, or any who did not have food, could eat it also.

Leviticus 25:13 "In the year of this jubile ye shall return every man unto his possession."

It appears that this was not an option. This was law for the Israelites. The land was purchased for the amount of time left in the jubile. I would suppose, it was more like a lease, than a sale.

Leviticus 25:14 "And if thou sell ought unto thy neighbour, or buyest [ought] of thy neighbour's hand, ye shall not oppress one another:" Leviticus 25:15 "According to the number of years after the jubile thou shalt buy of thy neighbour, [and] according unto the number of years of the fruits he shall sell unto thee:" Leviticus 25:16 "According to the multitude of years thou shalt increase the price thereof, and according to the fewness of years thou shalt diminish the price of it: for [according] to

the number [of the years] of the fruits doth he sell unto thee." Leviticus 25:17 "Ye shall not therefore oppress one another; but thou shalt fear thy God: for I [am] the LORD your God."

All of this is saying, that within the 50 years, before another jubile, there would be 42 crops. The amount of money for the use of the land then should be determined by what the crop would produce before another jubile. If it was just 5 years to jubile, pay for the number of crops produced in that 5 years. He was trying to teach them that they were brothers, and as brothers, they should have compassion one for another. The main reason for them obeying God, is because they feared Him. The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom.

Leviticus 25:18 "Wherefore ye shall do my statutes, and keep my judgments, and do them; and ye shall dwell in the land in safety." Leviticus 25:19 "And the land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your fill, and dwell therein in safety."

The main lesson to be learned in this, is the fact that God will keep the covenant with them, and bless them, if they keep the statutes He has placed upon them. He reminds them of some of the blessings they will receive when they keep His statutes. They will never go hungry, and they will dwell in the land safely. The following Scriptures say it best. Psalms 37:25 "I have been young, and [now] am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." Proverbs 16:7 "When a man's ways please the LORD, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him."

Leviticus 25:20 "And if ye shall say, What shall we eat the seventh year? behold, we shall not sow, nor gather in our increase:" Leviticus 25:21 "Then I will command my blessing upon you in the sixth year, and it shall bring forth fruit for three years."

We see that God is proving to them, over and over again, that He is their provider. God is saying here, that if they will keep this sabbath for the land, they will not lose any of their crop at all. God will have the crop on the 6th year to bring three times as much as it would on an ordinary year. This would be a beautiful year of rest, that they would not have to be thinking of the commercial side of life. They could rest and keep their minds and hearts stayed on God.

Leviticus 59 Questions

1. Where was Moses, when God spoke to him in verse 1?
2. When was the practice of the sabbath of the land to be carried out?
3. What does the author believe this rest of the land to be associated with?
4. What two things are specifically mentioned not to do in verse 4?
5. The land is _____ and the fulness thereof.
6. What message does this sabbath for the land drive home to believers?
7. For the covenant of God to be activated in their lives, what must they do?
8. Was it okay to reap the voluntary growth?
9. What does the author believe, perhaps, the crop was for?
10. How was the owner of the land to live in sabbath year?
11. Who was the owner of the land obligated to feed, besides his immediate family?
12. What would this year of rest give them plenty of time to do?
13. Who was their real provider, and ours?
14. The reproduction of animals is brought about by whom?
15. Why were cattle and like animals put on the earth?
16. What does the number 7 mean spiritually?
17. What was to happen at the passing of seven of these seven years?
18. What year was the jubile?
19. What day was the trumpet of jubile to sound?
20. What other celebration was on this same day?
21. What did the blowing of the trumpet proclaim?
22. What does the statement {throughout the land} tell us?
23. What one word describes how they were to treat the year of jubile?
24. What wonderful thing happened to a slave on jubile?
25. What happened to the land on jubile?
26. What does hallow mean?
27. How was the price of the land determined, since it went back to the original owner on jubile?
28. What had God warned them not to do to their neighbor?
29. In a 50 year span, how many crops could be produced?
30. What was God trying to teach these people about their land?
31. What is the beginning of wisdom?
32. What is the main lesson to be learned in all of this?
33. Where do we find the Scripture that says {I have never seen the righteous forsaken, or his seed out begging bread}?
34. When does God make a man's enemies to be at peace with him?
35. How did God answer the question, what will I eat the seventh year?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 25:22 "And ye shall sow the eighth year, and eat [yet] of old fruit until the ninth year; until her fruits come in ye shall eat [of] the old [store]."

In the last lesson, we were learning about the jubile. In the seventh, seventh year, they were not only to rest that year, but on jubile, as well, which was the fiftieth year. God had promised, if they would follow His commands, he would keep His covenant with them. On the 48th year their crop would be so bountiful, that they would have 3 years supply of food to carry them through this time of rest. At the end of jubile, they were to plant their crops again. They would be cared for by the store of food from the year that provided 3 years' supply.

Leviticus 25:23 "The land shall not be sold for ever: for the land [is] mine; for ye [are] strangers and sojourners with me."

The land could only be sold for the amount of time left until jubile. All the land reverted to the original owner at jubile. The land really was just on loan, or as we would say, {long term leased}.

Leviticus 25:24 "And in all the land of your possession ye shall grant a redemption for the land."

The land was definitely not to be sold for an extended period. Each sale would have to bear a clause that the land would revert to the original owner on jubile.

Leviticus 25:25 "If thy brother be waxen poor, and hath sold away [some] of his possession, and if any of his kin come to redeem it, then shall he redeem that which his brother sold."

This is a further exclusion that was to be in every transaction. If a person, because of poverty, had to sell their land, there was a clause stating, if he or some of his relatives could raise the money to buy it back, he could. This was a conditional sale. They were to have compassion for each other, and help each other. This was one of the things that separated these people from the world. The world dealt hard and would not sell back, but an Israelite thought of his brother's needs before his own.

Leviticus 25:26 "And if the man have none to redeem it, and himself be able to redeem it;" Leviticus 25:27 "Then let him count the years of the sale thereof, and restore the overplus unto the man to whom he sold it; that he may return unto his possession."

As we read in a previous lesson, they were to deal fairly with each other. They were not to charge each other interest, or want the better end of the deal. They were to figure out how many harvests would come and pay an equal portion of the time left until jubile.

Leviticus 25:28 "But if he be not able to restore [it] to him, then that which is sold shall remain in the hand of him that hath bought it until the year of jubile: and in the jubile it shall go out, and he shall return unto his possession."

This is just saying, if he cannot raise the money to buy it back, he can wait and get it back at jubile.

Leviticus 25:29 "And if a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city, then he may redeem it within a whole year after it is sold; [within] a full year may he redeem it." Leviticus 25:30 "And if it be not redeemed within the space of a full year, then the house that [is] in the walled city shall be established for ever to him that bought it throughout his generations: it shall not go out in the jubile."

We see that houses in cities are under a total different set of rules. The year of grace, if you will, is to see if the person selling is content without the house. This is a little like the law of truth in lending in our time. There is a period of grace to make sure the person is satisfied with the deal. Many older people in our society today are selling their longtime homes. Sometimes it would be good if they could have a year to think it over, before the deal would be final forever. Sometimes, if they could, they would get their old house back. There are so many memories that they would stand a few inconveniences. At any rate, this selling of the house in a city was a final sale after one year. The house would not be returned to the original owner at jubile.

Leviticus 25:31 "But the houses of the villages which have no wall round about them shall be counted as the fields of the country: they may be redeemed, and they shall go out in the jubile."

A house with acreage, or a house in the country, fell into the same law as acreage. It would be restored at jubile.

Leviticus 25:32 "Notwithstanding the cities of the Levites, [and] the houses of the cities of their possession, may the Levites redeem at any time." Leviticus 25:33 "And if a man purchase of the Levites, then the house that was sold, and the city of his possession, shall go out in [the year of] jubile: for the houses of the cities of the Levites [are] their possession among the children of Israel."

We see one exception to the house in town. Since the tribe of Levi had no land inheritance, their house was part of their inheritance, so they had a right to redeem it any time. If they were not financially able to redeem it, they received it back at jubile. It was, in effect, their land.

Leviticus 25:34 "But the field of the suburbs of their cities may not be sold; for it [is] their perpetual possession."

The cities or the land surrounding the city, which would someday be part of the city, could not be sold. This is very similar to an individual in a church cannot sell the church. This city belonged to all the Levitical tribe to use as long as they lived. The Levite's work was in the sanctuary, or temple. They were not to work in the fields. They lived of things of the sanctuary.

Leviticus 25:35 "And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay with thee; then thou shalt relieve him: [yea, though he be] a stranger, or a sojourner; that he may live with thee."

We see the teaching about families here. They were to help each other, not turn them out to the world. The following is a New Testament teaching on the same thing. I Timothy 5:8 "But if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." We must never turn our brothers and sisters away when they are in need.

Leviticus 25:36 "Take thou no usury of him, or increase: but fear thy God; that thy brother may live with thee."

Usury, in the Scripture above, means interest on a debt. They were not to try to make money of this brother who is already in bad financial shape. They were to help each other.

Leviticus 25:37 Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor lend him thy victuals for increase.

In other words, feed him and don't charge him later for the food. It seems that any money loaned to him was to be loaned without interest. This is his brother. He is not to leave him in worse shape by charging interest on the loan.

Leviticus 25:38 "I [am] the LORD your God, which brought you forth out of the land of Egypt, to give you the land of Canaan, [and] to be your God."

We see from this, that God reminds these people, what you have and what you are is because God blessed you. God has gone into covenant with these people to bless the people. The only thing they have to do is to believe God and keep His commandments. We Christians are in covenant relation with God through Jesus Christ our Lord. Our covenant was sealed by the precious blood of Jesus Christ. Our part of the covenant, we must keep is spoken of in Romans 10:9 "That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved." Romans 10:10 "For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." Romans 10:11 "For the scripture saith, Whosoever believeth on him shall not be ashamed." Romans 10:12 "For there is no difference between the Jew and the Greek: for the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon him." Romans 10:13 "For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."

Leviticus 60 Questions

1. What year were they to plant a crop again after the jubile?
2. What will they eat of until the crop comes in?
3. What year was jubile?
4. Why was the land not to be sold forever?
5. What did the Lord call the Israelites in verse 23?
6. What happened to the land at jubile?
7. What clause was in all land sales by the Israelites?
8. Who could redeem the land for them, if they were very poor and sold the land?
9. What would be the redemption price, if he could raise the money to buy it back?
10. If he was too poor and could not redeem it, when did he get his land back?
11. How long did a person have to redeem a dwelling house in a city?
12. What happened, if they did not redeem it in this period of time?
13. Houses that were not inside a walled city were treated as what?
14. The houses of whom were exceptions to the rules about the houses inside walled cities?
15. Why were the rules different for them?
16. Why could the fields of the suburbs of their cities not be sold?
17. What can we relate this to today?
18. What does 1 Timothy chapter 5 verse 8 teach us?
19. What is usury?
20. Could they charge their relative for what he ate?
21. What 3 things did God remind these people of in verse 38?
22. Who are we Christians in covenant relation with?
23. What are we obligated to do to keep the covenant with Him?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 25:39 "And if thy brother [that dwelleth] by thee be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee; thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bondservant:" Leviticus 25:40 "[But] as an hired servant, [and] as a sojourner, he shall be with thee, [and] shall serve thee unto the year of jubile:"

Whether you are for slavery or not, does not enter into this lesson. At the time this was written, it was the practice to have slaves. We see from the verse above, that Hebrews who were sold into slavery to their Hebrew brothers, were to be treated as brothers. They were not to be treated like the Roman slaves or the Egyptian slaves. In this God is reminding them that all men are His. The Hebrew would serve up to seven years, or if jubile occurred earlier, they were freed at jubile. Not only were they freed from slavery, but their land was returned to them, as well. They would be back on equal footing at jubile.

Leviticus 25:41 "And [then] shall he depart from thee, [both] he and his children with him, and shall return unto his own family, and unto the possession of his fathers shall he return."

We see from this a further separation. Even though a child had been born to him in captivity, the child still belonged to the man who was freed. In fact, his whole family was freed with him. He and his family would move back on to the land of his inheritance at jubile.

Leviticus 25:42 "For they [are] my servants, which I brought forth out of the land of Egypt: they shall not be sold as bondmen." Leviticus 25:43 "Thou shalt not rule over him with rigour; but shalt fear thy God."

These people were God's. In fact, all of humanity are God's servants. If they ruled over their brother harshly, they would have to deal with God, whose servant they were.

Leviticus 25:44 "Both thy bondmen, and thy bondmaids, which thou shalt have, [shall be] of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids."

An Israelite could own slaves who were not Israelites. That is what bondwoman or bondman means. They had no special privileges. A bondman would be their property.

Leviticus 25:45 "Moreover of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their families that [are] with you, which they begat in your land: and they shall be your possession."

These bondmen or bondwomen were actually the possession of the person who purchased them. They were their property as long as they lived in most cases. These bondmen and bondwomen could not be Israelites. They had to be of another nationality. Even though an Israelite was poor and had to work for another Israelite, they were brothers, and must be treated as such.

Leviticus 25:46 "And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit [them for] a possession; they shall be your

bondmen for ever: but over your brethren the children of Israel, ye shall not rule one over another with rigour."

When the person died, that owned the bondman or bondwoman, the bondman or bondwoman were to be given to the family of their owner. This was part of their inheritance, just as a piece of land was.

Leviticus 25:47 "And if a sojourner or stranger wax rich by thee, and thy brother [that dwelleth] by him wax poor, and sell himself unto the stranger [or] sojourner by thee, or to the stock of the stranger's family:"
Leviticus 25:48 "After that he is sold he may be redeemed again; one of his brethren may redeem him:"
Leviticus 25:49 "Either his uncle, or his uncle's son, may redeem him, or [any] that is nigh of kin unto him of his family may redeem him; or if he be able, he may redeem himself."

We see from this, that many times, people who were not Israelites, who were living as neighbors to the Israelites, were successful and sometimes bought an Israelite, who was poor. In this case, the sale would be conditional. The Israelite could be redeemed at any time, he or some of his relatives, could raise the money to buy him back.

Leviticus 25:50 "And he shall reckon with him that bought him from the year that he was sold to him unto the year of jubile: and the price of his sale shall be according unto the number of years, according to the time of an hired servant shall it be with him."

The price of the Israelite, even though a stranger had bought him, would be figured by the number of years until jubile, when he would have to be set free anyway. If the Israelite had been sold to another Israelite, he would go free after 7 years, or at jubile. The difference when a stranger bought him, was that he would not be set free until jubile. The Israelite could not be sold for a bondman or bondwoman. They were to be treated as servants, not bond people.

Leviticus 25:51 "If [there be] yet many years [behind], according unto them he shall give again the price of his redemption out of the money that he was bought for."

We see that the person, who bought him, would be paid the full price, if most of the time was still left until jubile.

Leviticus 25:52 "And if there remain but few years unto the year of jubile, then he shall count with him, [and] according unto his years shall he give him again the price of his redemption."

We see that, if the time was a short time, the price would be figured according to the time left before jubile.

Leviticus 25:53 "[And] as a yearly hired servant shall he be with him: [and the other] shall not rule with rigour over him in thy sight."

Israelites belong to God. They were not to be treated like the stranger's property, even though he had bought him. He was to be as a paid servant.

Leviticus 25:54 "And if he be not redeemed in these [years], then he shall go out in the year of jubile, [both] he, and his children with him."

As we said a little earlier in this lesson, the Israelite belonged to God. He could not be sold for forever. Even though the stranger was not an Israelite, he had to abide by the rules of the Israelite in this situation. This land belonged to the Israelites. God had given it to them. This stranger was living in the Israelites' land. He must abide by the laws of Israel.

Leviticus 25:55 "For unto me the children of Israel [are] servants; they [are] my servants whom I brought forth out of the land of Egypt: I [am] the LORD your God."

God had paid the price for them, when He brought them out with a mighty hand from Egypt to this land of promise. These are God's chosen people. God is the God of everyone, but the Hebrew {Israelite} was His people that He chose to give the law to. In Romans, we read over and over {to the Jew first and then to the Gentile. These are God's people. He is their protector.

Leviticus 61 Questions

1. Those who bought another Israelite for a servant was not to treat them as what?
2. How long shall he serve the?
3. What else happened to the Hebrew that was freed?
4. Who shall he be able to take with him, when he is freed?
5. Where shall he go when he is freed?
6. Why did God say, they were not to be sold as bondmen?
7. God warned not to rule over them with _____.
8. Who was it alright to have as bondmen?
9. What was the difference in a bondman and a servant?
10. What was a bondman really?
11. Could bondmen be passed down from generation to generation?
12. Was it possible for a stranger to buy a Hebrew?
13. Who could redeem him?
14. The sale would be _____.
15. How would they figure the price of redemption?
16. If it was a long time to jubile, what was the price?
17. Who do Israelites really belong to?
18. Why did the stranger in the land have to abide by God's law?
19. Where had God brought the Israelite out from?
20. Who are God's chosen people?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 26:1 "Ye shall make you no idols nor graven image, neither rear you up a standing image, neither shall ye set up [any] image of stone in your land, to bow down unto it: for I [am] the LORD your God."

This is just another way of stating part of the Ten Commandments. Idols, from the Scripture above, is translated from the word el-eel, which means good for nothing or of no value. Another way of saying it would be "nothings". One of the best examples, in the Bible, about how important it is not to bow to an idol, or a false god, is Daniel. He even went to the lions' den rather than bow down. Another very good example is Shadrach, Meshack, and Abed-nego; who were thrown into the fiery furnace, because they would not bow to an idol, or false god. God protected them, because they made a stand for the one true God. None of them were harmed. It is bad enough to make a false image, but to bow down to it would be even worse. Would you {at the threat of death} still not bow down to a false god or idol? In the end times, many will be faced with just that problem. One thing that I have said so many times, that helps me so much is; we must worship the Creator and not any of His or our creations. The Elohim God; God the Father, God the Word, and God the Holy Spirit, who are all one in Spirit are the only God to worship. All others are false. I John 5:7 "For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost: and these three are one."

Leviticus 26:2 "Ye shall keep my sabbaths, and reverence my sanctuary: I [am] the LORD."

Notice first of all, who this all belongs to; God. It is His sabbath. It is His sanctuary. Even we are His. To not obey His wishes would be to disobey the very God that made us. It is so little for Him to ask that we keep His sabbaths. Sabbath, for the physical house of Israel, was Saturday. We Christians do not forget either, but we practice first fruit remembrance on Sunday. To not reverence, then, brought swift punishment. The best example of that, being the fire coming from the altar and killing Aaron's 2 sons. We do not see this type of manifestation of disapproval in our sanctuaries today from God. Perhaps, it is because God has moved out of many of these sanctuaries where He is not revered. The sanctuary should be a place set aside where we can go and meet with God. Jesus opened the way for all believers to come to God. Sanctuary means a consecrated place. Reverence means to hold in very high esteem. If this sanctuary belongs to God, then the way we can please God in it, is to do what He desires in this special place of His. Have we come to church to please Him or to please ourselves? Why do we go to church? Have we come to humbly bow before our LORD? Have we come to fellowship with Him, and to be a sweet, sweet sound in His ear? Did you come to church to meet with the LORD in His Word? If you came to be entertained, or so the neighbors could see you at church, or for any other fleshly reason, you should have stayed at home. The Sanctuary should be a place set aside 24 hours a day 365 days a year where you can go and fellowship with God. The sanctuary has one purpose, we should not use it for worldly things. The sanctuary is holy.

Leviticus 26:3 "If ye walk in my statutes, and keep my commandments, and do them;" Leviticus 26:4 "Then I will give you rain in due season, and

the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit."

Everyone wants to receive the blessings of God, but few want to admit that there is a part we each have to pay to receive these blessings. The "if", in the verse above, hinges a great deal. You might even say, that life and death hinge on that "if". Blessings if you keep them, and curses if you do not. I can just hear some of you saying right now, but we are not under the law. We are not, but after we receive the gift of salvation through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, we must walk in that state of being saved. We can not choose to go back into the world. Notice, in the verse above, "walk in my statutes". You see, the believers' life is a walk. Just as these of the physical house of Israel must walk keeping God's statutes, we must walk in the salvation we have received. We read so much today about not having to keep the commandments of God to be saved. I believe we must keep the commandments to stay saved. Look with me at a few New Testament Scriptures, which all say that we must keep His commandments. Matthew 19:17 "And he said unto him, Why callest thou me good? [there is] none good but one, [that is], God: but if thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments." John 14:15 "If ye love me, keep my commandments." John 15:10 "If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love." I John 3:22 "And whatsoever we ask, we receive of him, because we keep his commandments, and do those things that are pleasing in his sight." I John 5:2 "By this we know that we love the children of God, when we love God, and keep his commandments." There are many more, but I will give just one more. Revelation 14:12 "Here is the patience of the saints: here [are] they that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus." Notice, in the verse above from Leviticus, just what some of these blessings are. It will rain at the right time and just the right amount. You will have a bountiful harvest of not only the fields, but of fruit as well. Looking at that spiritually, shows me that the fruit of the spirit, as well, will be abundant in your life.

Leviticus 26:5 "And your threshing shall reach unto the vintage, and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time: and ye shall eat your bread to the full, and dwell in your land safely."

We see in this, that the harvest will be so great, that they will just have time to get in all the harvest, before it is time to plant again. There will be a tremendous abundance of food. Look in Egypt, when Joseph did exactly what God had told him to do, there was a bountiful abundance of food in Egypt, when all the surrounding countries were starving. Obedience to God, brings bountiful blessings then or now. Notice the statement, "dwell in your land safely". Proverbs 16:7 "When a man's ways please the LORD, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him."

Leviticus 26:6 "And I will give peace in the land, and ye shall lie down, and none shall make [you] afraid: and I will rid evil beasts out of the land, neither shall the sword go through your land."

This peace spoken of here, can only come from the King of Peace. This peace, is freedom from fear of people or animals. There will be no terror by night or day. Faith is the opposite of fear. If we have faith in God and His Word, it brings perfect peace. When there is no war, then men have more time for hunting wild beast. The world today needs to see the last part of this

come true. There will be no war. Jesus said it the best in the next Scripture. John 14:27 "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." The only real peace, then or now, is in God.

Leviticus 26:7 "And ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall fall before you by the sword." Leviticus 26:8 "And five of you shall chase an hundred, and an hundred of you shall put ten thousand to flight: and your enemies shall fall before you by the sword."

The enemy will run from them, because the enemy can not fight them and God, too. The enemy will be well aware that this type of victory is from God. Psalms 91:7 "A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; [but] it shall not come nigh thee." The protection here is supernatural. The enemy knows it cannot win against God, so they run.

Leviticus 26:9 "For I will have respect unto you, and make you fruitful, and multiply you, and establish my covenant with you."

A covenant is more than just an agreement. A covenant is made by passing through the opening between an animal cut in two. So a covenant is sealed with blood. The "if", we spoke of earlier, has been explained in detail. God will keep his side of the agreement, "if" the people keep their side of the bargain. Blessings come from obedience, to God. One of the blessings they were to receive, was children. We see above, they will have many children. We have mentioned in these lessons before, that the Hebrews thought it to be a curse not to have children.

Leviticus 26:10 "And ye shall eat old store, and bring forth the old because of the new." Leviticus 26:11 "And I will set my tabernacle among you: and my soul shall not abhor you."

In verse 10 above, God promised that before their food from the last year is gone, they will have another bountiful harvest. God promised, also, to tabernacle with them, if they would follow His commandments. Revelation 21:3 "And I heard a great voice out of heaven saying, Behold, the tabernacle of God [is] with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, [and be] their God."

God's desire, is to fellowship with mankind, but He is holy. If we are to fellowship with Him, we must be holy too.

Leviticus 62 Questions

1. What does verse 1 of Leviticus chapter 26 prohibit?
2. What does the word mean that idol was translated from?
3. Who faced the lions' den, because he would not bow down to an idol or false god?
4. Who were the three men who faced the fiery furnace, rather than bow to a false god or idol?
5. What happened to these brave men?
6. What is worse than making a false god?
7. What does the author keep reminding all of us that helps us understand this?
8. Who are the three that bear record in heaven?
9. "Ye shall keep my _____.
10. "And _____ my sanctuary.
11. Who does the sabbath and the sanctuary belong to?
12. What is a good example of the swift punishment of those who did not reverence the sanctuary?
13. Wonder why there is not swift punishment in sanctuaries now for lack of reverence?
14. What does sanctuary mean?
15. What are some good reasons for coming to church?
16. What are some reasons for coming to church, that probably would not please God?
17. How many hours should the church sanctuary be set aside for God to meet with His people?
18. What does God promise to reward them with, if they walk in His statutes and keep His commandments and do them?
19. There are blessings, if you _____.
20. There are curses, if you do not _____.
21. The believers life is a _____.
22. Are Christians obligated to keep God's commandments?
23. "If ye love me, _____ my commandments.
24. What is meant by the threshing reaching unto the vintage?
25. What do we read in Proverbs chapter 16 verse 7 that brings the blessing of your enemies living at peace with you?
26. The peace spoken of in verse 6, can only come from whom?
27. How many shall five chase?
28. Quote Psalms chapter 91 verse 7.
29. How is a covenant made?
30. What seals the covenant?
31. What is meant by old store?
32. Where does Revelation chapter 21 verse 3 say that the tabernacle of God is?
33. How can we fellowship with holy God?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 26:12 "And I will walk among you, and will be your God, and ye shall be my people."

We have been studying in the last lesson of the blessings they would receive if they walked in God's statutes and kept His commandments. The presence of God has always been apparent where people love and follow God. One of the greatest promises {in my opinion} is the fact that He will be their God. If we keep His commandments, He will be our God. The following 2 Scriptures tell the wonderful relationship that a true believer has with God. Romans 8:15 "For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father." Galatians 4:6 "And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father." Not only, will God walk with us and be our God, but we are actually accepted into His family as His adopted children. Notice, in verse 12 above that He is not only our God, but we are His people. I have said it before, but I think it is hard to separate Physical Israel which verse 12 is speaking to, and spiritual Israel which is all believers in Christ. Galatians 3:29 "And if ye [be] Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise."

Leviticus 26:13 "I [am] the LORD your God, which brought you forth out of the land of Egypt, that ye should not be their bondmen; and I have broken the bands of your yoke, and made you go upright."

We went into this in chapter 12 of Leviticus, how the man child was born on the way to the promised land. The man child represents the physical house of Israel and, also, the law that was given unto them. This journey from Egypt to the promised land, birthed the nation of Israel as the people of God. They had nothing to do with the freedom from being bondmen in Egypt. God was their deliverer.

Leviticus 26:14 "But if ye will not hearken unto me, and will not do all these commandments;" Leviticus 26:15 "And if ye shall despise my statutes, or if your soul abhor my judgments, so that ye will not do all my commandments, [but] that ye break my covenant:"

They had a choice, just as we have a choice. They did not have to follow God. If they did not, however, they would not know the blessings of God either. I want to stress here, that they have the choice. God would not force Himself upon them. God will offer salvation to us, but He will not go against our will and save us. We must want to be saved for God to save us. In the next few verses, we will see some of the consequences of not following God.

Leviticus 26:16 "I also will do this unto you; I will even appoint over you terror, consumption, and the burning ague, that shall consume the eyes, and cause sorrow of heart: and ye shall sow your seed in vain, for your enemies shall eat it."

There is no peace in the world. This terror, is because they have no help in time of trouble. It was a foolish thing, then, to turn away and not obey God. In fact, it is even more terror today to not follow in God's ways.

The threat of nuclear war has the world literally scared to death, just to name one terror. We read just how frightening it will be on the earth before the LORD comes back. Luke 21:26 "Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth: for the powers of heaven shall be shaken." Consumption is a lung disease that has to do with breathing. The word that was translated consumption, here, does not have a translation other than consumption. Ague means inflammation. This must be a terrible inflammation, if it causes blindness. This sorrow of heart is, because there is no hope for them. This life is very short and full of trouble and sorrow, if there is no hope of the resurrection. As if the troubles in the body and mind are not enough, the ground will not produce for the person who rejects God. Even the little crop that does come will be eaten by others.

Leviticus 26:17 "And I will set my face against you, and ye shall be slain before your enemies: they that hate you shall reign over you; and ye shall flee when none pursueth you."

We see in this person, who has chosen the world over God, a person most miserable. Fear would cause a person to flee when no one followed. To be out of fellowship with God brings many problems. We see worldly people away from God, being overrun and destroyed by these very Israelites this message is given to, when they take the promised land away from heathen people.

Leviticus 26:18 "And if ye will not yet for all this hearken unto me, then I will punish you seven times more for your sins."

To whom much is given, much is required. These Israelites were given the law, and the opportunity to be God's people. Any sin that they would commit would be in full knowledge. The punishment being so great, is because they deliberately turned their back on God and sinned even with full knowledge that they were sinning.

Leviticus 26:19 "And I will break the pride of your power; and I will make your heaven as iron, and your earth as brass:"

God had offered them blessings above all the people around them. If their pride keeps them from following Him, then He will break their pride. If the heavens would not give forth her rain, this would be what the heaven and the earth would seem like. God will get their attention somehow. All through this, notice that the withholding of rain is in God's hand, and not in Satan's. The earth and the fullness thereof is God's.

Leviticus 26:20 "And your strength shall be spent in vain: for your land shall not yield her increase, neither shall the trees of the land yield their fruits."

Your physical strength is nothing compared to God. All of the strength in the world cannot make the earth produce, if God tells it not to.

Leviticus 26:21 "And if ye walk contrary unto me, and will not hearken unto me; I will bring seven times more plagues upon you according to your sins."

Just as God sent the 10 plagues on Egypt, He will send them upon His people who continuously sin. The world will see plagues, even worse than the

10 plagues on Egypt, at the time of the wrath of God. How wonderful to see again in these last few lessons, that those who follow God's statutes will not feel the wrath of God.

Leviticus 26:22 "I will also send wild beasts among you, which shall rob you of your children, and destroy your cattle, and make you few in number; and your [high] ways shall be desolate."

This appears, if you are looking with physical eyes, that this is very cruel of God to do this. Remember, though, they have a choice to avoid all of this, if they keep God's statutes. While they are off fighting in wars, the beasts will multiply and become a menace to their families. The condition of the unbelieving throughout history has been one of desperation.

Leviticus 26:23 "And if ye will not be reformed by me by these things, but will walk contrary unto me;" Leviticus 26:24 "Then will I also walk contrary unto you, and will punish you yet seven times for your sins."

When I read of all the earthquakes, storms, A.I.D.S. and so many other terrible things happening in our society today, I believe God is trying to get us to repent and turn to Him. It is so evident that nature is out of control. God is the controller of nature, as we have been reading here. Even the ozone covering could be restored by God, if we would see our necessity to repent and turn to God. Do you suppose the terrible brutality against the Jews and the threat of total destruction of the world we live in is the punishment to seven times, because we have chosen not to follow God?

Leviticus 26:25 "And I will bring a sword upon you, that shall avenge the quarrel of [my] covenant: and when ye are gathered together within your cities, I will send the pestilence among you; and ye shall be delivered into the hand of the enemy."

Over and over again, this says God will do these things. God is the judge of the world. If we do not follow in the path that He has made for us, we deserve these terrible things happening to us.

Leviticus 26:26 "[And] when I have broken the staff of your bread, ten women shall bake your bread in one oven, and they shall deliver [you] your bread again by weight: and ye shall eat, and not be satisfied."

This is a prophecy of the time when there will hardly be any grain to bake into bread.

Leviticus 26:27 "And if ye will not for all this hearken unto me, but walk contrary unto me;" Leviticus 26:28 "Then I will walk contrary unto you also in fury; and I, even I, will chastise you seven times for your sins."

You can see from this, that all these things happened unto them to make them turn back to God. If they will not repent and turn to His ways, He has no choice but to bring 7 times the problems upon them as before. The following Scripture says it all. Nahum 1:6 "Who can stand before his indignation? and who can abide in the fierceness of his anger? his fury is poured out like fire, and the rocks are thrown down by him." There is only one answer to this delimita. REPENT. II Chronicles 7:14 "If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face,

and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land."

Leviticus 63 Questions

1. Quote Leviticus chapter 26 verse 12.
2. What does the author believe to be one of the greatest promises?
3. What does Romans chapter 8 verse 15 tell us of the relationship of Father God and the Christians?
4. What special name can only God's children call Him?
5. Whose seed are we, if we believe in Christ?
6. In verse 13, God reminds them that He brought them out of where?
7. The man child in chapter 12 of Leviticus is symbolic of whom?
8. Who was the deliverer for these people?
9. What is the complete turn around in verse 14?
10. Whose choice was it for them to follow God, or not to follow God?
11. What terrible things would be brought on them, if they did not follow in God's ways in verse 16?
12. What does Luke chapter 21 verse 26 tell us of the condition of the world in the end?
13. What is consumption?
14. What is ague?
15. Who shall reign over them, if they decide not to obey God?
16. What would cause one to flee, when no one is following?
17. Verse 18 says, they will be punished how many times for their sin, if they choose not to repent and follow God?
18. God will make the heaven as what to them?
19. What will the earth be as to them?
20. Will all of this affect their crops?
21. How many plagues did God bring upon Egypt?
22. Why should we not look at these plagues God sent as cruelty?
23. The author believes what terrible things happening today is God trying to get His people to repent?
24. Who is bringing all of these terrors?
25. What is verse 26 a prophecy of ?
26. What had all of these terrible things happened for?
27. Quote 2 Chronicles chapter 7 verse 14.

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 26:29 "And ye shall eat the flesh of your sons, and the flesh of your daughters shall ye eat."

This would be an unusual thing for a Hebrew to do, because they thought of having children as one of the great blessings. Cannibalism would show the total degradation of their society. In the lesson just before this one, we find that God brought plagues upon His own people to try to get them to repent and follow His statutes. Sin has a way of getting worse and worse with every sin. The person gets callused to sin and ceases to feel guilty of sin.

Leviticus 26:30 "And I will destroy your high places, and cut down your images, and cast your carcasses upon the carcasses of your idols, and my soul shall abhor you."

High places were the favorite places for the worship of false gods. The sun god was just one example of these false god worship practices. In many cases, they practiced human sacrifice. If they will not stop this type of false worship themselves, God will intervene and destroy these places Himself. He will, also, destroy the people involved in this type of worship. The root word that was translated abhor is gaal and means to detest. This means then that, if they will not change, God will detest them.

Leviticus 26:31 "And I will make your cities waste, and bring your sanctuaries unto desolation, and I will not smell the savour of your sweet odours."

Even if they do continue to worship the true God along with their evil practices, God will not accept their sweet smelling savour offering to Him. Even their cities shall be destroyed by God. Sodom and Gomorrah was a good example of such a city being destroyed of God.

Leviticus 26:32 "And I will bring the land into desolation: and your enemies which dwell therein shall be astonished at it." Leviticus 26:33 "And I will scatter you among the heathen, and will draw out a sword after you: and your land shall be desolate, and your cities waste."

This very thing happened to the Jews when God scattered them all over the world. The Jews are beginning, now, to go back to their homeland. That was prophesied, also, in the Word.

Leviticus 26:34 "Then shall the land enjoy her sabbaths, as long as it lieth desolate, and ye [be] in your enemies' land; [even] then shall the land rest, and enjoy her sabbaths."

We have studied in the lessons prior to this one, how important it was to God for the land to rest. One of the excuses that the people used for not celebrating the sabbaths of the land was because they did not know where to begin. I would say that is a flimsy excuse. God will rest the land and have His sabbaths, even if He has to do it with the land being desolate.

Leviticus 26:35 "As long as it lieth desolate it shall rest; because it did not rest in your sabbaths, when ye dwelt upon it."

For each 50 years that they did not practice sabbath and jubile, God would let it lie desolate 8 years.

Leviticus 26:36 "And upon them that are left [alive] of you I will send a faintness into their hearts in the lands of their enemies; and the sound of a shaken leaf shall chase them; and they shall flee, as fleeing from a sword; and they shall fall when none pursueth."

In most of the countries where the Israelite has fled to, they have been oppressed. They have been shunned and looked down on by many. In world war 2, about one 6th of the Jews alive were killed by orders from Hitler. Surely, verse 36 above is describing just such a holocaust.

Leviticus 26:37 "And they shall fall one upon another, as it were before a sword, when none pursueth: and ye shall have no power to stand before your enemies." Leviticus 26:38 "And ye shall perish among the heathen, and the land of your enemies shall eat you up." Leviticus 26:39 "And they that are left of you shall pine away in their iniquity in your enemies' lands; and also in the iniquities of their fathers shall they pine away with them."

All of this came about, because they did not follow God's statutes and commands. They were an idolatrous nation. God had warned them, but they did not heed the warning. I am concerned about God's people today. Many are following more and more the ways of the world, and forgetting God. God never changes. His ways are beyond our finding out. The people of the U.S. and the world must repent and come back to true worship of God, or we, too, will face the wrath of God. We know that with these Hebrews they did die in a foreign land by the millions in Germany and other parts of the world. People of God, we better wake up. Read the Bible every day and find out what the will of God for your life is. After you have found out what His will is, do His will. With God you can repent, and he will hear. Time is running out, repent today and turn back to God.

Leviticus 26:40 "If they shall confess their iniquity, and the iniquity of their fathers, with their trespass which they trespassed against me, and that also they have walked contrary unto me;" Leviticus 26:41 "And [that] I also have walked contrary unto them, and have brought them into the land of their enemies; if then their uncircumcised hearts be humbled, and they then accept of the punishment of their iniquity:" Leviticus 26:42 "Then will I remember my covenant with Jacob, and also my covenant with Isaac, and also my covenant with Abraham will I remember; and I will remember the land."

God wants to forgive and restore His people to right standing with Him. He sent His precious Son Jesus Christ to save them and us. Notice in the verse above, that He mentions Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. This, in itself, shows that as long as they were following in His ways, the covenant was in effect. We Christians are part of the Abrahamic covenant with God. We are heirs with him of the covenant. Galatians 3:29 "And if ye [be] Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise." Our covenant relationship is made perfect in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Leviticus 26:43 "The land also shall be left of them, and shall enjoy her sabbaths, while she lieth desolate without them: and they shall accept of the punishment of their iniquity: because, even because they despised my judgments, and because their soul abhorred my statutes." Leviticus 26:44

"And yet for all that, when they be in the land of their enemies, I will not cast them away, neither will I abhor them, to destroy them utterly, and to break my covenant with them: for I [am] the LORD their God."

God does not have to explain to you and me why He forgives them and restores them. He is God. Jeremiah 31:34 "And they shall teach no more every man his neighbour, and every man his brother, saying, Know the LORD: for they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the LORD: for I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more." We see similar Scriptures in Hebrews. Hebrews 8:10 "For this [is] the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel after those days, saith the Lord; I will put my laws into their mind, and write them in their hearts: and I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a people:" Hebrews 8:11 "And they shall not teach every man his neighbour, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for all shall know me, from the least to the greatest." Hebrews 8:12 "For I will be merciful to their unrighteousness, and their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more."

Leviticus 26:45 "But I will for their sakes remember the covenant of their ancestors, whom I brought forth out of the land of Egypt in the sight of the heathen, that I might be their God: I [am] the LORD."

This is a beautiful example of the grace of God toward His people. The last few verses have been speaking prophetically of the grace through Jesus Christ that fulfills the law for the people. This grace is for physical Israel {Hebrews} and spiritual Israel {all believers in Christ}. Praise God! What we could not do in our weakness, Jesus did for us on the cross. All He ever wanted to be, was their God.

Leviticus 26:46 "These [are] the statutes and judgments and laws, which the LORD made between him and the children of Israel in mount Sinai by the hand of Moses."

This is a summation to let them and us know, where these laws came from, who was ordained to bring them, and where they were given.

Leviticus 64 Questions

1. Why would it be such an unusual thing for a Hebrew to practice cannibalism?
2. Why would God destroy their high places?
3. What does the word abhor mean?
4. What was one of the terrible practices of worship they did in the high places?
5. What would God do to their cities?
6. Where did God say He would scatter them to?
7. When would the land enjoy its sabbath of rest?
8. For each 50 years that they had not practiced sabbath, how many years would it lie desolate?
9. In what war was nearly 1/6 of all the Jews killed?
10. What ruler ordered their death?
11. Why did all of these terrible things happen to these Hebrews?
12. Find out what the _____ is in your life.
13. What must these Israelites do to get back into good standing with God?
14. What covenant will God remember and forgive them?
15. Where do we find the Scripture that says we Christians are part of the covenant that God made with Abraham?
16. What does Jeremiah chapter 31 verse 34 say that God will do for them?
17. What two places will God put His laws for them?
18. He will be to them a _____.
19. They will be to Him a _____.
20. Their sins and iniquities will I remember _____.
21. Who did God give these laws and statutes to?
22. Where were these laws and statutes given?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 27:1 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying," Leviticus 27:2 "Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, When a man shall make a singular vow, the persons [shall be] for the LORD by thy estimation."

This last chapter of Leviticus is about the seriousness of making vows to God. These Israelites, many times made vows to God, when they were asking for something from God. We see, in the verse above, that a person could vow their own selves to God. This was a practice of the Israelites. They knew that they could be redeemed from God for a certain figure that God had set for each person. We Christians have been redeemed from sin and death by the precious blood of our Lord Jesus Christ. Silver shekels were used as redemption money, because silver means redemption.

Leviticus 27:3 "And thy estimation shall be of the male from twenty years old even unto sixty years old, even thy estimation shall be fifty shekels of silver, after the shekel of the sanctuary." Leviticus 27:4 "And if it [be] a female, then thy estimation shall be thirty shekels." Leviticus 27:5 "And if [it be] from five years old even unto twenty years old, then thy estimation shall be of the male twenty shekels, and for the female ten shekels." Leviticus 27:6 "And if [it be] from a month old even unto five years old, then thy estimation shall be of the male five shekels of silver, and for the female thy estimation [shall be] three shekels of silver." Leviticus 27:7 "And if [it be] from sixty years old and above; if [it be] a male, then thy estimation shall be fifteen shekels, and for the female ten shekels."

We see from this, that the very old and the very young were priced less than for a full grown person. This was because they were not capable of working as hard as an adult. The price of a female of equal age of a male was less, because they were not as physically strong to work as the male.

Leviticus 27:8 "But if he be poorer than thy estimation, then he shall present himself before the priest, and the priest shall value him; according to his ability that vowed shall the priest value him."

A person who was unable to pay the set amount for redemption, would be priced by the priest. They would have to pay the amount the priest thought them capable to pay. They were not exempt from paying, because they were poor, but their price was figured on their ability to pay.

Leviticus 27:9 "And if [it be] a beast, whereof men bring an offering unto the LORD, all that [any man] giveth of such unto the LORD shall be holy."

Something vowed to God, became holy because it had been dedicated to Him. It did not matter whether it had been delivered to the temple or not. It became God's, when it was vowed.

Leviticus 27:10 "He shall not alter it, nor change it, a good for a bad, or a bad for a good: and if he shall at all change beast for beast, then it and the exchange thereof shall be holy."

This is just saying that things vowed to God can not be taken back, unless they are unclean. Instead of getting the first animal back in trade, they would now both belong to God.

Let us depart for a moment, here and use an example of Ananias and Sapphira to show the seriousness of vowing things to God, and then not doing what you vowed. There are a number of lessons to be learned in this. They were not required to vow at all, they did it of their own free will. They did not have to promise all the money from the sale. They could have given whatever portion they wanted to. The sin involved is not keeping the vow to God, and even worse, lying about the price of the land. Notice also, that each of them sinned. She would not have been guilty of sin, if she had told the truth. She was not guilty, because of her husband's sin, but because of her sin. Each was punished individually for their own sin. The main lesson we are to learn in this, is keep your vows to God, and never lie to God. Look for these lessons in the following Scriptures. Acts 5:1 "But a certain man named Ananias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a possession," Acts 5:2 "And kept back [part] of the price, his wife also being privy [to it], and brought a certain part, and laid [it] at the apostles' feet." Acts 5:3 "But Peter said, Ananias, why hath Satan filled thine heart to lie to the Holy Ghost, and to keep back [part] of the price of the land?" Acts 5:4 "Whiles it remained, was it not thine own? and after it was sold, was it not in thine own power? why hast thou conceived this thing in thine heart? thou hast not lied unto men, but unto God." Acts 5:5 "And Ananias hearing these words fell down, and gave up the ghost: and great fear came on all them that heard these things." Acts 5:6 "And the young men arose, wound him up, and carried [him] out, and buried [him]." Acts 5:7 "And it was about the space of three hours after, when his wife, not knowing what was done, came in." Acts 5:8 "And Peter answered unto her, Tell me whether ye sold the land for so much? And she said, Yea, for so much." Acts 5:9 "Then Peter said unto her, How is it that ye have agreed together to tempt the Spirit of the Lord? behold, the feet of them which have buried thy husband [are] at the door, and shall carry thee out." Acts 5:10 "Then fell she down straightway at his feet, and yielded up the ghost: and the young men came in, and found her dead, and, carrying [her] forth, buried [her] by her husband."

Leviticus 27:11 "And if [it be] any unclean beast, of which they do not offer a sacrifice unto the LORD, then he shall present the beast before the priest:" Leviticus 27:12 "And the priest shall value it, whether it be good or bad: as thou valuest it, [who art] the priest, so shall it be."

If by accident a man has brought an unclean animal to the priest to pay his vow to God, the priest shall determine whether it is unclean or not. If it is unclean it would belong to the priest.

Leviticus 27:13 "But if he will at all redeem it, then he shall add a fifth [part] thereof unto thy estimation."

If the man desires to buy it back from the priest, he must add 20% to the estimated value for the priest's trouble.

Leviticus 27:14 "And when a man shall sanctify his house [to be] holy unto the LORD, then the priest shall estimate it, whether it be good or bad: as the priest shall estimate it, so shall it stand."

A person usually needed their house to live in, so they usually redeemed the house. The price of redemption was set by the estimation of its value by the priest.

Leviticus 27:15 "And if he that sanctified it will redeem his house, then he shall add the fifth [part] of the money of thy estimation unto it, and it shall be his."

Here, again, if the person who vowed the house wanted it back, he must pay 20% over the estimated value for the trouble the priest went to.

In all of this, and in the next lesson, we must see that these were not requirements from God to do. These were voluntary vows. Once they were made they must be kept. This is like a minister called of God. The person called has the option to answer the call or not, but once the call is answered, it would be a serious thing to go back on the promise. A minister must count the cost, before he or she answers the call. Lot's wife learned the hard way not to look back to the old life with longing. She was turned to a pillar of salt when she looked back. Two very important lessons to get from this lesson. 1. Do not make hasty vows to God. 2. After the vow is made, you must keep it.

Leviticus 65 Questions

1. What is chapter 27 of Leviticus all about?
2. Why were vows made to God?
3. What was the price we Christians were redeemed from sin and death for?
4. Why was the redemption money made of silver?
5. What was the price of a male between the age of 20 and 60?
6. What was the price of a female of the same age?
7. Why were the very young and the very old less?
8. What was one reason the redemption money could be less?
9. Who set the redemption price in these special cases?
10. Beasts dedicated to God became _____.
11. Who were the 2 people in the Bible, who vowed a vow to God, and then lied about the price?
12. What happened to them?
13. Were they obligated to make this vow?
14. Could they have vowed part of the money without sinning?
15. Was the woman guilty, because her husband lied?
16. Who did Peter say they lied to?
17. Just exactly what was the sin they committed?
18. What happened, if you accidentally offered an unclean animal?
19. Was it possible to redeem it?
20. What would be the redemption price?
21. Who set the redemption price for the house that was vowed?
22. Why was 20% added to the price to buy it back?
23. What were the 2 main lessons we can learn from this lesson?

We will begin this lesson in Leviticus 27:16 "And if a man shall sanctify unto the LORD [some part] of a field of his possession, then thy estimation shall be according to the seed thereof: an homer of barley seed [shall be valued] at fifty shekels of silver."

An homer was dry weight of about all a beast of burden could carry. We see that this would be a large amount of seed, so the 50 shekels of silver is understandable. The weight of the seed to plant the land could be used to determine how much the land would produce.

Leviticus 27:17 "If he sanctify his field from the year of jubile, according to thy estimation it shall stand." Leviticus 27:18 "But if he sanctify his field after the jubile, then the priest shall reckon unto him the money according to the years that remain, even unto the year of the jubile, and it shall be abated from thy estimation."

It appears from this that, the price was paid each year. The priest would have to estimate the value of the redemption.

Leviticus 27:19 "And if he that sanctified the field will in any wise redeem it, then he shall add the fifth [part] of the money of thy estimation unto it, and it shall be assured to him."

We find that this is figured the same way as the house was estimated. If he bought the vow back, he must add 20% to the value to cover the trouble of the priest.

Leviticus 27:20 "And if he will not redeem the field, or if he have sold the field to another man, it shall not be redeemed any more." Leviticus 27:21 "But the field, when it goeth out in the jubile, shall be holy unto the LORD, as a field devoted; the possession thereof shall be the priest's."

This land will not go back to the original owner at jubile. It was devoted to God and not redeemed, so it belongs to the priest at jubile.

Leviticus 27:22 "And if [a man] sanctify unto the LORD a field which he hath bought, which [is] not of the fields of his possession;" Leviticus 27:23 "Then the priest shall reckon unto him the worth of thy estimation, [even] unto the year of the jubile: and he shall give thine estimation in that day, [as] a holy thing unto the LORD."

Land that was bought from another man is only this man's land until jubile. He would pay redemption money for only the time he would be using this land.

Leviticus 27:24 "In the year of the jubile the field shall return unto him of whom it was bought, [even] to him to whom the possession of the land [did belong]."

In this case, the land vowed was not part of his inheritance. At jubile it would have to return unto the man he had bought it from.

Leviticus 27:25 "And all thy estimations shall be according to the shekel of the sanctuary: twenty gerahs shall be the shekel."

Everything was redeemed with a silver shekel or shekels. A shekel was 20 gerahs. The gerahs weighed about 13 and $\frac{7}{10}$ grains and was worth about 3 cents. Remember, a penny was about what a man made for one day's work.

Leviticus 27:26 "Only the firstling of the beasts, which should be the LORD'S firstling, no man shall sanctify it; whether [it be] ox, or sheep: it [is] the LORD'S."

This is just stating that a beast which was born first already belonged to God, you could not vow something to God, that already belonged to Him. All firstborn belonged to God. A firstborn son was bought back from God. The Levitical tribe took the place of the firstborn males to God.

Leviticus 27:27 "And if [it be] of an unclean beast, then he shall redeem [it] according to thine estimation, and shall add a fifth [part] of it thereto: or if it be not redeemed, then it shall be sold according to thy estimation."

We found in the previous lesson, that to buy the unclean animal back, you would have to add 20% to the price of the animal. If it was not redeemed, the money it was sold for belonged to the priest.

Leviticus 27:28 "Notwithstanding no devoted thing, that a man shall devote unto the LORD of all that he hath, [both] of man and beast, and of the field of his possession, shall be sold or redeemed: every devoted thing [is] most holy unto the LORD." Leviticus 27:29 "None devoted, which shall be devoted of men, shall be redeemed; [but] shall surely be put to death."

We see in this that the Levitical tribe, who were dedicated to work in the temple, could not be redeemed. They belonged to God. Clean animals that were dedicated to God were His and could not be redeemed from God. A message in this for believers is that we are not giving to God, until we have already paid our tithes. The amount we give over the 10% owed to God is a gift.

Leviticus 27:30 "And all the tithe of the land, [whether] of the seed of the land, [or] of the fruit of the tree, [is] the LORD'S: [it is] holy unto the LORD."

We see, again here that the tithe is not a gift to God. It is His by obligation. You cannot give Him something that already belongs to Him.

Leviticus 27:31 "And if a man will at all redeem [ought] of his tithes, he shall add thereto the fifth [part] thereof." To redeem the tithe of any thing would cost the redeemer 20% extra. If you remember, this was the interest to pay when a person had neglected their tithe, also.

Leviticus 27:32 "And concerning the tithe of the herd, or of the flock, [even] of whatsoever passeth under the rod, the tenth shall be holy unto the LORD."

This is just stating that not only $\frac{1}{10}$ of your money is God's, but $\frac{1}{10}$ of everything you own.

Leviticus 27:33 "He shall not search whether it be good or bad, neither shall he change it: and if he change it at all, then both it and the change thereof shall be holy; it shall not be redeemed."

Again here, anything given to God becomes holy.

Leviticus 27:34 "These [are] the commandments, which the LORD commanded Moses for the children of Israel in mount Sinai."

The entire book of Leviticus are commandments that God gave Moses at mount Sinia to give to the Israelites. They must keep all of these commandments to keep the covenant with God.

Leviticus 66 Questions

1. How was the estimation for the redemption money from field be figured?
2. What was an homer?
3. How was the price of the field paid, probably?
4. The land, that was not redeemed, went to whom?
5. Who did the land go back to when the land vowed was bought from another?
6. What type of metal was everything redeemed with?
7. How many gerars was a shekel?
8. What did the gerar weigh?
9. What was a day's wages for a man?
10. The firstborn animal already _____ _ _ _.
11. Who took the place of the firstborn of the men?
12. Why could the devoted things not be vowed?
13. What lesson can we Christians get from this?
14. The tithe is God's by _____.
15. What % interest did they have to pay for not paying their tithe?
16. Who gave these commandments to Moses?
17. Who were these commandments for?
18. What is the entire book of Leviticus all about?
19. How could they stay in covenant relation with God?
20. Did you learn anything you did not already know in leviticus?

Thank you for taking the time to read this Bible study on the book of Leviticus. My prayer to God is that I have not altered in any way the lessons He intended us to learn from this book. May God richly bless you and continue to encourage you to study His Word.

Your friend in Jesus,

Louise

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