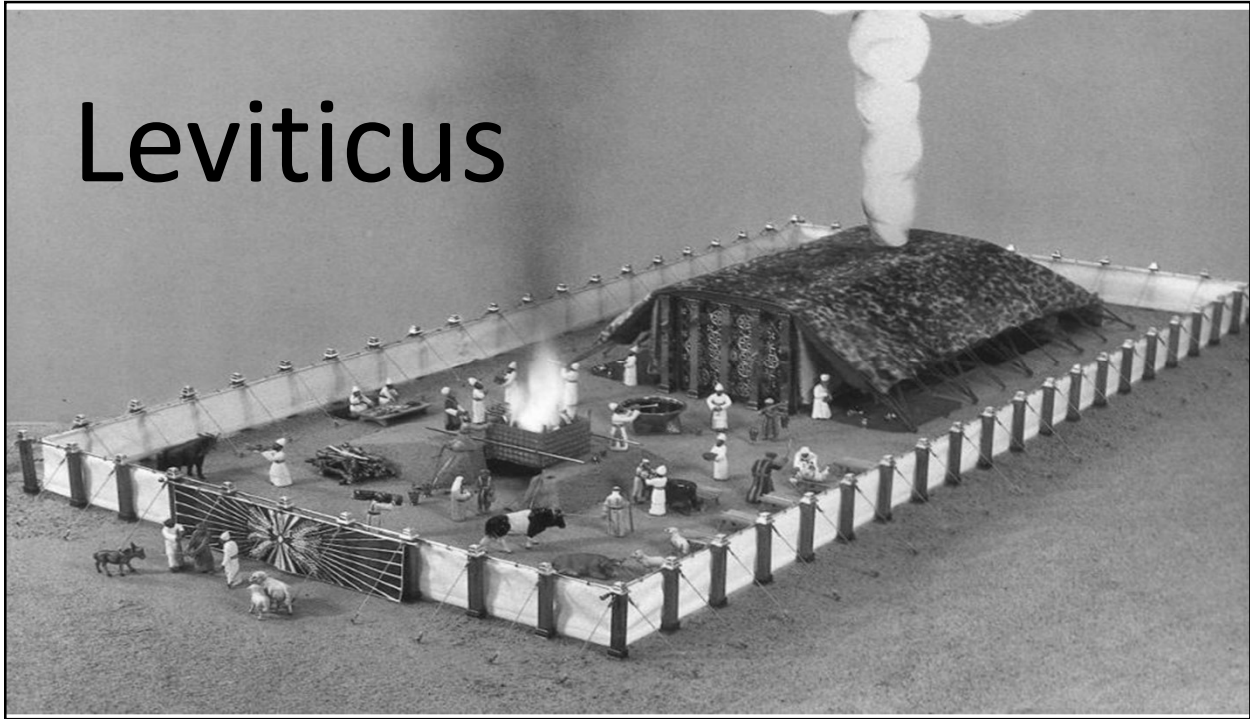


# Leviticus



89

## The setting of Leviticus

- The Israelites are in the second year of the exodus and still at Mount Sinai.
- The Tabernacles has been built
- Except for the account of the consecration of Aaron and his sons as priest and the death of Aaron's sons Nadab and Abihu, the book contains further detailed instructions from God for the people and the priests.

90

## Name of the book

- The Hebrew bible usually names the book by the first word which here is *wayyiqra* which means “and He called”.
- The Septuagint gives the present title of Leviticus (pertaining to the Levites) which was then picked up by the Latin Vulgate and passed to English translations from there.

91

## Nature of the book of Leviticus

- Contrast between the holiness of God and the unclean nature of man.
- Details the sacrifices that make it possible for unclean man to have fellowship with holy God.
- Provides specific and detailed instruction to practices already presented in God’s earlier instruction to His people.

92

## Instruction for the people concerning offerings (sacrifices). 1:1-6:7

- Introduction 1:1-2
  - Rather than calling Moses to the mountain, now God called Moses to the Tent of Meeting.
  - Instruction are given for Moses to relate to the people.
- Burnt Offerings 1:3-17
  - From the herd 1:3-9
  - From the flock 1:10-13
  - Birds 1:14-17

93

## Instruction for the people concerning offerings (sacrifices). 1:1-6:7

- Burnt Offerings 1:3-17
  - From the herd 1:3-9
    - The sacrifice was to be a male without blemish. The best has to be offered to God. This foreshadowed the perfect sacrifice that would be offered in Jesus Christ. (Hebrews 9:14)
    - We are not told the occasion for this offering. Offerings could be made for sin, uncleanness, after the birth of a child, at the end of a vow, or a freewill offering.

94

## Instruction for the people concerning offerings (sacrifices). 1:1-6:7

- Burnt Offerings 1:3-17
  - From the herd 1:3-9
    - Note the participation of the person bringing the sacrifice
      - Bring the animal to the tent of meeting
      - Lay his hand on the animal in the case of sin recognizing that the animal served as a substitute for the person who had sinned.
      - Kill the animal
      - Skin the animal
      - Cut up the animal
      - Wash the entrails and legs with water (clarified in the section of the flock)

95

## Instruction for the people concerning offerings (sacrifices). 1:1-6:7

- Burnt Offerings 1:3-17
  - From the herd 1:3-9
    - The part of the priests (only the priests could come into contact with the things that had been consecrated such as the altar. This maintained the sharp distinction between the holy and the common.)
      - Take the blood and throw it against the sides of the altar of burnt offering
      - Arrange the wood on the altar for the fire
      - Arrange the different pieces of the sacrifice on the altar
      - Burn all of it on the altar

96

## Instruction for the people concerning offerings (sacrifices). 1:1-6:7

- Burnt Offerings 1:3-17
  - From the herd 1:3-9
    - Result of these offerings is that they are a “pleasing aroma to Yahweh”
  - From the flock 1:10-13
    - A sheep or a goat, male without blemish
    - Killed on the north side of the altar, otherwise the same procedure as from the herd

97

## Instruction for the people concerning offerings (sacrifices). 1:1-6:7

- Burnt Offerings 1:3-17
  - Birds 1:14-17
    - Turtledoves or pigeons
    - Priest kills the bird by wring off its head and then drains the blood on the side of the altar
    - The one bringing the offering then removes the crop and discards it on the east side of the altar in the place for ashes. He tears it open by its wings without tearing it apart
    - The priests burn it on the altar.

98

## Instruction for the people concerning offerings (sacrifices). 1:1-6:7

- Grain offerings 2:1-16
  - Uncooked 2:1-3
    - Fine flour with oil and frankincense
    - A handful of flour and oil and all the frankincense burned on the altar
    - Remainder is food for Aaron and his sons.
  - Cooked 2:4-10
    - Unleavened loaves or unleavened wafers made from fine flour and smeared with oil
    - A memorial portion offered as a burnt offering
    - The remainder for Aaron and his sons

99

## Instruction for the people concerning offerings (sacrifices). 1:1-6:7

- Grain offerings 2:1-16
  - General instructions 2:11-16
    - Can contain no leaven or honey
    - Leaven or honey can be offered as a first-fruit offering but not burned as a burnt offering.
    - Must be seasoned with salt
      - “Salt of the covenant” indicates an eternal, enduring covenant (see Numbers 18:19; 2 Chronicles 13:5)

100

## Instruction for the people concerning offerings (sacrifices). 1:1-6:7

- Grain offerings 2:1-16
  - General instructions 2:11-16
    - First fruit offerings were to be offered in their natural or near natural state along with oil and frankincense.
      - A memorial portion and all of the frankincense offered as a burnt offering.
      - Implication from the other grain offerings is that the remainder is food for the priests.