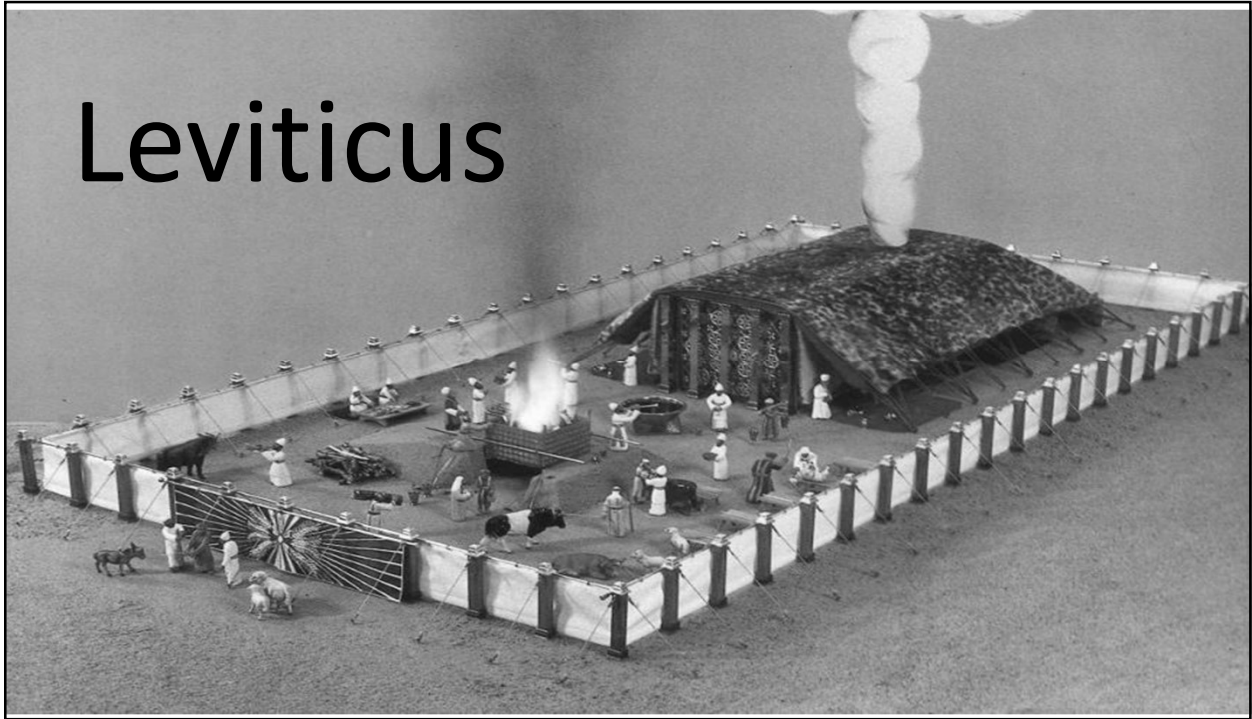


Leviticus



169

The death of Nadab and Abihu and further instruction for Aaron and his remaining sons. 10:1-20

- Death of Nadab and Abihu
 - Offered a random incense offering that had not been commanded by Yahweh. Exodus 30 details that only the High Priest may offer incense on the altar of incense and verse 9 of that chapter expressly forbids the offering of unauthorized incense.
 - Fire came out from the presence of Yahweh and killed them. (See Acts 5:1-11)
 - Two of Aaron's cousins commanded to carry the bodies outside the camp.

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The death of Nadab and Abihu and further instruction for Aaron and his remaining sons. 10:1-20

- Aftermath of the deaths
 - Aaron and his remaining sons forbidden to openly mourn their deaths.
 - The rest of the people were to mourn for them.
 - They had to remain in the area of the tent of meeting.
 - The immediate warning against drinking wine or strong drink when they enter the tent of meeting may indicate that the sons were under the influence of alcohol leading to their infraction. The High Priest is to model the discernment of the holy and the common and to teach the people the statutes Yahweh had spoken to Moses.

171

The death of Nadab and Abihu and further instruction for Aaron and his remaining sons. 10:1-20

- Aftermath of the deaths
 - As could well be imagined, the other sons of Aaron, Eleazar and Ithamar, may now be hesitant to approach anything considered holy. Moses reassures them of what they and their families may eat from the offerings. Also their sons and their daughters could eat of the proper portion of the peace offerings reserved for the priest in a clean place.

172

The death of Nadab and Abihu and further instruction for Aaron and his remaining sons. 10:1-20

- Aftermath of the deaths
 - Moses looked for the portion of the goat sin offering that belonged to and was to be consumed by the priests and found that it had been offered completely as a sin offering in which part of the blood was brought into the tent of meeting.
 - Aaron attributes the failure to consume the meat due to the tragic circumstances of the day and Moses was satisfied with that answer.

173

Provision to avoid and atone for uncleanness.
11:1-15:33 (See Leviticus 15:31)

- Instruction concerning clean and unclean food.
 - Clean animals were those that both chew the cud and have a split hoof.
 - Clean fish (seafood) had to have both fins and scales
 - Clean birds were those other than raptors or scavengers
 - Hopping winged insects are clean
 - Rodents and reptiles are unclean
 - Contact or consumption of a clean animal that dies of its own renders a person unclean
 - Insects (other than hopping winged insects) and snakes are unclean

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Provision to avoid and atone for uncleanness.
11:1-15:33 (See Leviticus 15:31)

- Period after childbirth renders a woman unclean
 - Male child
 - Unclean seven days
 - Baby circumcised on the eighth day.
 - Continue for 33 days cannot come into the sanctuary

175

When western physicians began circumcising babies, they did it during the first few days of life while the baby was still in the hospital. Occasionally one would bleed severely. Rarely a boy would bleed to death. For a long time, physicians were puzzled by this serious bleeding. What was going on? Finally, in the early 1900s scientists began to solve the chemistry of blood clotting and they found the answer. The body needs vitamin K to make clotting proteins. Newborn babies, however, don't start making vitamin K until they are five days old. As a result, by a baby's third day one clotting protein (prothrombin) drops to 30 percent of normal.

176

In a pediatric journal we read, “The greatest risk [of bleeding] occurs between two and seven days of life.” According to a textbook, bleeding at this time “may produce serious damage to internal organs, especially to the brain, and cause death from shock and exsanguination.” Soon after birth, the baby begins to produce vitamin K. By day eight, prothrombin levels jump back to 110 percent of the adult level. Thus the safest day for circumcision in a baby’s life is day eight.

From None of These Diseases: The Bible’s Health Secrets for the 21st Century, S.I. McMillen, M.D. & David E. Stern M.D.

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Provision to avoid and atone for uncleanness.
11:1-15:33 (See Leviticus 15:31)

- Period after childbirth renders a woman unclean
 - Female child
 - Unclean two weeks
 - Continue for 66 days of purifying
- Provision for cleansing after the time of uncleanness
 - A lamb plus a pigeon or a turtle dove
 - If the family cannot afford a lamb two turtledoves or two pigeons (See Luke 2:22-24)

178

Provision to avoid and atone for uncleanness.
11:1-15:33 (See Leviticus 15:31)

- Uncleanness due to chronic and contagious skin diseases and what we would know as a fungal growth on fabric or in dwellings. (Although most Bibles translate this as leprosy it obviously describes an array of these types of conditions that do not correspond to the modern day disease known as Hansen's Disease or leprosy)
 - People
 - Fabric or tanned hides
 - Dwellings

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Provision to avoid and atone for uncleanness. 11:1-15:33 (See Leviticus 15:31)

- Procedures for a diseased person
 - Diagnosis made by one of the priest
 - Quarantine with specific guidelines practiced until a definitive diagnosis made

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Provision to avoid and atone for uncleanness. 11:1-15:33 (See Leviticus 15:31)

- Procedures for a diseased person
 - When one is found to be unclean because of one of these diseases he or she was required to:
 - Wear torn clothes
 - Let the hair of their head hang loose
 - Cover the upper lip
 - Cry out Unclean, unclean when approached
 - Live alone in a dwelling outside the camp.

181

Provision to avoid and atone for uncleanness. 11:1-15:33 (See Leviticus 15:31)

- Procedures for fabric or houses
 - Diagnosis made by one of the priest
 - Quarantine with specific guidelines practiced until a definitive diagnosis made
 - Fabric or a tanned hide could be washed and if the contamination recurred it was to be destroyed by fire.
 - A house would have the contaminated parts removed and if there was a recurrence the house was to be destroyed.

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Provision to avoid and atone for uncleanness.
11:1-15:33 (See Leviticus 15:31)

- Cleansing of a person when they were healed after a diagnosis of one of these diseases. 14:1-32
 - Reexamined by the priest outside of the camp
 - If declared clean a regimen of sacrifice and actions followed:
 - Two live clean birds, cedarwood, scarlet yarn and hyssop
 - One bird killed in a vessel over running water
 - The live bird, cedarwood, scarlet yarn and hyssop dipped in the blood of the sacrificed bird.

183

Provision to avoid and atone for uncleanness.
11:1-15:33 (See Leviticus 15:31)

- Cleansing of a person when they were healed after a diagnosis of one of these diseases. 14:1-32
 - If declared clean a regimen of sacrifice and actions followed:
 - Two live clean birds, cedarwood, scarlet yarn and hyssop
 - The person pronounced clean
 - The living bird released
 - The person was to wash his clothes, shave off all of his hair and bathe in water
 - Admitted back in the camp but not into his tent for seven more days
 - After seven days again had to shave all the hair of his body, wash his clothes, and bathe and then proclaimed clean.

184

Provision to avoid and atone for uncleanness.
11:1-15:33 (See Leviticus 15:31)

- Cleansing of a person when they were healed after a diagnosis of one of these diseases. 14:1-32
 - If declared clean a regimen of sacrifice and actions followed:
 - Sacrifices offered on the eighth day
 - Two male lambs, one ewe lamb a year old, grain offering, oil
 - One male lamb offered as a guilt offering
 - Some of the blood put on the person's right earlobe, right thumb and right toe.

185

Provision to avoid and atone for uncleanness.
11:1-15:33 (See Leviticus 15:31)

- Cleansing of a person when they were healed after a diagnosis of one of these diseases. 14:1-32
 - If declared clean a regimen of sacrifice and actions followed:
 - Sacrifices offered on the eighth day
 - Priest pours some of the oil into the palm of his left hand. Dipped right finger in the oil and sprinkled it seven times before Yahweh. Some of the oil then applied to the right earlobe, right thumb and right toe of the person on top of the blood already applied. The rest of the oil in the and put on the person's head.

186

Provision to avoid and atone for uncleanness.
11:1-15:33 (See Leviticus 15:31)

- Cleansing of a person when they were healed after a diagnosis of one of these diseases. 14:1-32
 - If declared clean a regimen of sacrifice and actions followed:
 - Sacrifices offered on the eighth day
 - The other animals uses as a sin offering and burnt offering.
 - Atonement is made and the person is cleansed.
- Consider Matthew 8:1-4