

Leviticus

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Serve and Equip

Leviticus

Detailed Bible Book Outline

Outline of Leviticus

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I. God gave Laws that related to Sacrifices - 1:1 - 7:38

A. The instructions regarding burnt offerings - 1:1-17

1. The burnt offering could be from the herd - 1:1-9

a. The requirements for the sacrifice - 1:1-3

The Lord called to Moses

The Lord spoke from the tabernacle (tent of meeting)

The Lord had spoken to Moses on the mountain in Exodus - Ex. 19:3; 32:1

Now the Lord began to speak to Moses from the tabernacle - Num. 7:89

However, Moses was not able to enter the tabernacle - Ex. 40:35

The Lord told Moses to speak to the congregation

The Lord told what to do when anyone brought an offering to the Lord

The Lord told what to do if it was an offering from the livestock

The Lord said it could be either from the herd or from the flock

The Lord told what to offer if it was a burnt sacrifice from the herd

The Lord said to bring a male that is without defect (blemish)

All sacrifices were to be without blemish - Num. 6:14

The Lord said he was to offer it of his own free will

This was a voluntary sacrifice of obedience as shown by Christ - Ps. 40:6-8

The Lord said to offer it at the door of the tent of meeting before the Lord

(the bronze altar was between the tabernacle court and the tabernacle)

b. The identification with the sacrifice - 1:4-6

The man was to lay his hand on the head of the burnt offering

(The person identified himself with his sacrifice)

In the same way we identify ourselves with the death of Christ - Rom. 6:4

We recognize Christ died in our place and for our sins - 1 Pet. 2:24

We have been justified by faith and have peace with God - Rom. 5:1

We are reconciled to God by His death and saved by His life - Rom. 5:9-11

The man would see it accepted on his behalf to make atonement for him

Atonement covered sin but did not take it away - Ps. 32:1; Heb. 10:4

Christ came on our behalf to take away our sin - 2 Cor. 5:21

Christ came to take away the sin of the world - John 1:29; Heb. 10:9-14

The man was to kill the young bull before the Lord

The man was to see Aaron's sons bring the blood and sprinkle it on the altar

The blood showed that the animal had given his life - Lev. 17:11-14

Christ was obedient to death, even death on the cross - Phil. 2:6-8

The man did this at the altar by the door of the tabernacle of meeting

The man was to skin the burnt offering and cut it into its pieces

c. The offering of the sacrifice - 1:7-9

The sons of Aaron, the priest, were to put fire on the altar
The sons of Aaron were to arrange the wood in order on the fire
The sons of Aaron were to arrange the pieces that were burned on the altar
The sons of Aaron were to include the head and the fat
The sons of Aaron were to offer it on the fire upon the altar
The sons of Aaron would have the man wash the entrails and legs with water
(This made a clean animal physically clean)
The sons of Aaron would then burn all of it on the altar as a burnt sacrifice
The sons of Aaron burned it with fire, a pleasing aroma to the Lord
A burnt offering was a sweet savor to God - Gen. 8:20-21; Ex. 29:18

2. The burnt offering could be from the flock - 1:10-13

The man could bring his offering from the flocks
The man could bring of the sheep or the goats—for a burnt sacrifice
The man was to offer a male without blemish
The man was to kill it on the north side of the altar before the Lord
This was to be done at the door of the tabernacle of meeting - Lev. 1:3
The priest was to sprinkle its blood all around the altar
The priest was to cut it into its pieces, with its head and with its fat
The priest was to arrange them in order on the wood, on the fire of the altar
The priest burned a burnt sacrifice by fire, a pleasing aroma to the Lord
A burnt offering from the flock was offered morning and evening - Ex. 29:38-39
The sacrifice of Christ for us was a sweet-smelling aroma to God - Eph. 5:2

3. The burnt offering could be of birds - 1:14-17

The priest could also burn an offering of birds for a man
The priest was to bring his offering of turtledoves or young pigeons
This meant that even the very poor could offer a burnt offering - Luke 2:22-24
The priest was to bring it to the altar
The priest was to wring off its head and burn it on the altar
The priest was to drain the blood out at the side of the altar
Only certain people could enter the tabernacle of meeting - Num. 4:3
The priest was to remove its crop with its feathers
The priest was to cast it beside the altar on the east side
The priest was to do this in the place for ashes
The priest was to tear it at its wings, but should not divide it completely
The priest was to burn it on the altar, on the wood that is on the fire
The priest was to offer it as a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire
The priest and the man would see it was a pleasing aroma to the Lord

B. The instructions regarding grain offerings - 2:1-16

1. Instructions regarding what to offer with a grain offering - 2:1-3

A man could also present a grain offering to the Lord

The grain offering was to be offered with the burnt offering - Num. 28:3

It also was to be offered every morning and evening - Num. 28:4-6

The man was to bring an offering of fine flour

The man was to pour oil on it and put frankincense on it

It was not to be eaten with leaven or honey - Lev. 2:11

The man was to bring it to Aaron's sons, the priests

They were to eat it in a holy place - Lev. 10:12-13

The priest would take from it a handful on fine flour and oil

The priest in this handful was to include all the frankincense

The frankincense was all to be burned with fire - Lev. 2:16

The priest was to burn it as a memorial on the altar

The memorial part was a sweet smell to the Lord - Lev. 2:9, 16

The priest burned it by fire, a pleasing aroma to the Lord

The part offered with the sacrifice was to be burned on the altar - Lev. 6:20

**The priest received the grain offering as food for Aaron and his sons
(It was the most holy part of the offerings to the Lord made by fire)**

God gave this portion to be eaten by the priests - Lev. 6:16-18

2. Instructions regarding a baked grain offering - 2:4-6

A man could bring as an offering a grain offering baked in the oven

A man was to make it as unleavened cakes of fine flour mixed with oil

A man could make it as unleavened wafers spread with oil

Leaven represented the presence of sin - Matt. 16:6

Christ was our perfect Passover and was sacrificed for us - 1 Cor. 5:6-7

A man could bring the offering as a grain offering made on a griddle

A man's offering was to be made of fine flour with oil

A man was to break it in pieces and pour oil on it as a grain offering

3. Instructions regarding an offering baked in a covered pan - 2:7-8

The man could bring as an offering a grain offering cooked in a pan

The grain offering could be prepared in various ways - Lev. 2:4, 5, 7

The man was to have it made of fine flour with oil

The man brought the grain offering made of these things to the Lord

The grain offering was to be broken in pieces if baked - Lev. 2:6

The man presented his offering to the priest, who brought it to the altar

The grain offering was to be burned on the altar - Lev. 2:9

4. Instructions regarding the memorial portion of a grain offering - 2:9-10

The priest was to take from the grain offering its memorial portion

The memorial part was to be a remembrance of God's promises - Lev. 5:12

God told Israel He would remember their sins no more - Isa. 43:25

The priest was to burn that part on the altar

The priest offered it as an offering by fire, a pleasing aroma to the Lord

Offered from the heart this, was well pleasing to God - Phil. 4:18

The priest received the rest of the offering as food for Aaron and his sons

(It is most holy of the offerings to the Lord made by fire)

5. Instructions about things not allowed in a grain offering - 2:11

The priest was not to bring a grain offering to the Lord made with leaven

The priest was not to burn any leaven or any honey with it

(Leaven and honey can both cause fermentation)

It was like the sin offering and trespass offering - Lev. 6:16-17

The priest offered it as an offering to the Lord made by fire

6. Instructions regarding the offering of firstfruits - 2:12

This offering of the firstfruits was to be offered to the Lord

The first of their firstfruits were to be offered to the Lord - Ex. 34:26

This offering was not to be burned on the altar for a pleasing aroma

7. Instructions regarding the way a grain offering is offered - 2:13-16

Israel was to offer every offering of your grain offering seasoned with salt

Israel was not to break a salt covenant of your God

Israel was not to let salt be lacking from their grain offering

Later God's covenant of salt to David's family was eternal - 2 Chron. 13:5

This covenant will be seen when Christ reigns in the Kingdom - Ezek.43:24

Christ will then fulfill this covenant as He will reign forever - Ezek. 37:28

Israel was to offer all their offerings with salt

Every offering was to be a reminder of the promises of God - 1 Ki. 8:56

Israel was to offer a grain offering of early ripened things to the Lord

Israel was to offer for the grain offering green heads of grain

Israel could offer green heads of grain roasted on the fire

Israel could offer grain beaten from full heads

Israel was to put oil on it and lay frankincense on it. It was a grain offering

Israel was to have a priest burn the memorial portion

Israel was to offer beaten grain, part of the oil and all of the frankincense

Israel was to make this part as an offering made by fire to the Lord

C. The instructions regarding peace offerings - 3:1-17

1. The instructions about an offering from the herd - 3:1-2

The Lord said if his offering is a sacrifice of a peace offerings

The peace offering represents the peace between man and God - 2 Cor. 5:18

The Lord said it could be an animal from the herd, whether male or female

This sacrifice could include both male and female - Lev. 1:3, 10

The Lord said he was to offer it without blemish (defect) before the Lord

It must be perfect to be accepted - Lev. 22:20-21

The Lord said he was to lay his hand on the head of his offering

The one offering the sacrifice was to be identified with his sacrifice - Lev. 1:4-5

The Lord said he was to kill the animal at the door of the tent of meeting

The one giving the sacrifice would kill his own peace offering - Lev. 3:8, 13

The Lord said the priests, were to sprinkle the blood all around on the altar

2. The instructions about what was to be burned - 3:3-5

The priest could offer on behalf of a man the sacrifice of the peace offering

The priest was to offer all the fat as an offering made by fire to the Lord

The priest was to offer the fat that covers the entrails and is on the loins

(the entrails are the inner parts of an animal)

The priest was to offer the two kidneys and the fat on them by the flanks

The priest was to remove the fatty lobe on the liver above the kidneys

All of the fat was to be dedicated to God - Lev. 7:23; 17:5-6

They were no longer to offer their sacrifices to demons - Lev. 17:7

The priest was to burn it on the altar on top of the burnt sacrifice

The priest was to do this on the wood that is on the fire

The priest was offering this by fire, a pleasing aroma to the Lord

3. The instructions about an offering of the flock - 3:6-8

The man could offer a sacrifice as a peace offering to the Lord from the flock

The man could offer either a male or female

The man was to offer an animal without blemish (defect)

The man could offer a lamb as his offering

The man was to offer it before the Lord

The man was to lay his hand on the head of his offering

This is how a person identified with his sacrifice - Ex. 29:15, 19

The man was to kill it in front of the tabernacle (tent) of meeting

The man would see the priest sprinkle its blood all around the altar

Aaron first offered a sin and a burnt offering for himself - Lev. 9:6-7

Aaron then offered the first peace offering for the people - Lev. 9:18

4. The instructions about which parts were burned - 3:9-11

An offering made from the sacrifice of a peace offering

The original instructions about the peace offerings - Ex. 24:5-8

The peace offerings at the time of the dedication of the altar - Num. 7:88

An offering made by fire to the Lord

The part burned on the altar was the fat, the kidneys and the liver - Lev. 3:4

The fat and the entire fat tail which he shall remove close to the backbone

The fat that covers the entrails and all the fat that is on the entrails

The fat on the two kidneys that is on them by the flank

The fatty lobe attached to the liver above the kidneys, he shall remove

The fat was to be burned by the priest on the altar as a food offering

The blood of the offerings was sprinkled on the altar - Lev. 17:5

The fat of the peace offerings was burned upon the altar - Lev. 17:6

The day the temple was dedicated Solomon offered peace offerings - 1 Ki. 8:63

Then the remainder of the offering was eaten - 1 Ki. 8:65-66

An offering made by fire to the Lord

5. The instructions about offering a goat - 3:12-13

The man could offer a goat as a peace offering

The man was to offer it before the Lord

The man laid his hand on its head and killed it before the tent of meeting

The man then saw the sons of Aaron sprinkle the blood all around the altar

6. The instructions about what the priests can eat - 3:14-17

The people of Israel were to offer these from the animal as their offering

The people of Israel were to do this as an offering made by fire to the Lord:

The people offered the fat that covers the entrails and that on the entrails

The people were to remove the two kidneys and the fat that is upon them

The people had the priest burn them on the altar as a food offering

The people were told an offering made by fire was a sweet aroma

The people learned that all the fat is the Lord's

The burnt offerings were for atonement and were all burned - Lev. 1:8-9

The burnt offering and the fat of the peace offering were burned - Lev. 6:12

The peace offerings were for reconciliation and fellowship - Lev. 7:11-14

The breast of the peace offering was for the priests - Lev. 7:31

Most of the meat could then be eaten by the family - Lev. 7:15-18

The people of Israel were to obey this statute throughout their generations

These often provided much meat for times of celebration - 1 Ki. 8:64-66

The people of Israel were to eat neither fat nor blood

No one was to eat the fat or the blood of the peace offering - Lev. 3:17

D. The instructions regarding sin offerings - 4:1-5:13

1. The sin offering for sins of the anointed priest - 4:1-12

a. The sin offerings for the people of Israel - 4:1-2

**The Lord spoke to Moses, saying,
Moses was to teach children of Israel about the sin offering
Moses was to teach about unintentional sins against commands of the Lord
An unintentional breaking of one of the ten commandments - Ex. 20:3-17
Moses was to teach they were not to do anything which ought not to be done
God said it is better to obey than to sacrifice - 1 Sam. 15:22-23
Rebellion resulted in severe consequences for Saul - 1 Sam. 15:24-28**

b. The anointed priest was to take responsibility for his sin - 4:3-5

**An anointed priest might commit sins that brought guilt on the people
The high priest was anointed and consecrated to be high priest - Lev. 16:29-34
The priests were anointed to be priests - Ex. 40:12-15
The anointed priest had to offer a young bull without blemish - Lev. 4:3
Rebellion against God caused death for Nadab and Abihu - Lev. 10:1-2
The rulers were given a different sacrifice than the people - Lev. 4:22-23
The sins of leaders do have a great effect on the people - 1 Tim. 5:19-20
Individuals had to offer a female kid of the goats - Lev. 4:27-28
An anointed priest had to offer to the Lord for his sin which he has sinned
An anointed priest was to offer a young bull without blemish as a sin offering
An anointed priest was to bring a bull to the tent of meeting before the Lord
An anointed priest was lay his hand on the bull's head and kill the bull
An anointed priest shall take some of the blood of the bull
An anointed priest was to bring the blood into the tent of meeting**

c. The anointed priest was to do certain things with the blood - 4:6-7

**The priest was to dip his finger in the blood
The priest was to sprinkle some of the blood seven times before the Lord
The priest was to do this in front of the veil of the sanctuary
This veil divided the Holy Place from the Holy of Holies - Ex. 40:21
The priest was to put some of the blood on the horns of the altar
The priest did this on the altar of sweet incense before the Lord
This is the Altar of Incense in the Holy Place - Ex. 40:26
(This was inside the tent {tabernacle} of meeting)
The priest was to pour the blood at the base of the altar of burnt offering
This was the bronze altar where sacrifices were burned - Lev. 1:7-9
The priest was to do this at the altar at the door of the tent of meeting**

d. The anointed priest was to do certain things with the fat - 4:8-10

The priest shall take from it all the fat of the bull of the sin offering
This is the fat which covers the entrails and all the fat which is on the entrails
This is the fat on the two kidneys and the fat that is on them by the flanks
This is the fatty lobe attached to the liver above the kidneys, he is to remove
The priests and people were not to eat the fat or the blood - Lev. 3:16-17
This is that taken from the bull of the sacrifice of the peace offering
The peace offering was an offering of thanksgiving - Lev. 3:3-4
The sons of Aaron burned the peace offering for the people - Lev. 3:5
This is what the priest was to burn on the altar of the burnt offering
The high priest burned his own sacrifice outside the camp - Lev. 4:3, 12

e. The anointed priest was to burn the bull outside the camp - 4:11-12

The priest was to include the bull's hide and all its flesh
The priest was to include the bull's head and legs, its entrails and offal
(the offal were the internal organs of the bull)
The priest was to have the whole bull taken outside the camp to a clean place
(Nothing was kept when the high priest offered a sacrifice for himself)
Normally the priests were given the skin as an offering - Lev. 7:8
Christ bore our sins in his body on the cross - 1 Pet. 2:24
This is also why Christ was crucified outside the gate - Heb. 13:11-12
The priest was to take it to the clean place where the ashes were poured out
This was to be a designated place for the ashes of the fat - Lev. 6:11-13
The priest was to burn it on wood with fire
The priest who did this was to burn the bull where the ashes were poured

2. The sin offering for sins of the whole congregation - 4:13-21

a. The whole congregation was to take responsibility for its sins - 4:13-14

The whole congregation of Israel might sin unintentionally
This is why a king was to write and study a copy of the Law - Deut. 17:18-20
The whole congregation might have the thing hidden from their eyes
This happened when the people did not teach their children - Deut. 6:7, 12
(This was doing something against the commandments of the Lord)
The whole congregation might do what should not be done, and be guilty
This is illustrated many times in the book of Judges - Judges 2:10-15
The whole congregation might have the sin committed made known
The whole congregation shall offer a young bull for the sin
A young bull was offered for the whole congregation - Lev. 4:15-21
The whole congregation shall bring it before the tent of meeting

b. The elders were to represent the whole congregation - 4:15

The elders of the congregation were to lay their hands on the head of the bull

The elders were to do this before the Lord

The sin offering was killed in the same place as the burnt offering - Lev. 6:25

This was to be done at the door of the tabernacle of meeting - Lev. 1:3

The elders were to see the bull killed before the Lord

A sin offering brought into the tent of meeting was not to be eaten - Lev. 6:30

c. The anointed priest was to do certain things with the blood - 4:16-18

The priest was to bring some of the bull's blood

The priest was to bring it to the tabernacle of meeting

A sin by the whole congregation was to be taken by the anointed priest - Lev. 4:5

The priest was to dip his finger in the blood

This was done in front of the veil of the sanctuary - Lev. 4:6

The priest was to sprinkle it seven times before the Lord in front of the veil

The priest shall put some of the blood on the horns of the altar

The priest was to do this to the altar which is before the Lord

(This is the altar which is inside the tent of meeting)

This is the altar of incense in the Holy Place - Ex. 40:3-5

The priest poured the blood at the base of the altar of burnt offering

This is the altar where the burnt offerings were burned - Lev. 1:9

The priest did this at the bronze altar at the door of the tent of meeting

(The bronze altar was the closest article to the entry of the tabernacle)

d. The anointed priest was to do certain things with the fat - 4:19-20

The priest was to take all the fat from it and burn it on the altar

The priest was to do with the bull as he did with the bull as a sin offering

He made atonement for the congregation as he did for himself - Lev. 4:8-12

The priest was to do the same thing with this bull

The priest was to make atonement for the congregation

Atonement covered sin but did not take it away - Ps. 32:1; Heb. 10:4

Their sin would then be forgiven

Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven - Ps. 32:1

e. The anointed priest was to burn the whole bull outside the camp - 4:21

The priest was then to bring the bull outside the camp

The priest was to burn it as he burned the first bull

The priest offered this as a sin offering for the whole congregation

This was a sin offering for sin committed by many - Lev. 4:13; Num. 14:24-26

3. The sin offering for the sins of a ruler - 4:22-26

a. A leader was to take responsibility for his sin - 4:22-24

A leader might be the one who had sinned
A leader had done something unintentionally
One who sinned in rebellion would face judgment - Deut. 1:43
A leader had sinned against the commandments of the Lord his God
One who rebelled against God's commandments was cut off - Num. 15:30-31
A leader could have done that which should not be done and is guilty
One who did it was not aware he was guilty of some sin - Lev. 4:2
A leader was to do this if the sin he committed was made known to him
A leader was to bring as his offering a male kid without blemish
A common person was to offer a female kid of the goats - Lev. 4:28
A leader was to lay his hand on the head of the goat
A leader was to kill it where they killed the burnt offering before the Lord
This was at the door of the tabernacle of meeting - Lev. 1:3
A leader was to do this as his sin offering

b. A leader was to offer a goat for his sin - 4:25-26

The priest shall take some the blood of the sin offering with his finger
The priest shall put it on the horns of the altar of burnt offering
The priest shall pour its blood at the base of the altar of burnt offering
The priest shall burn all the fat on the altar
All the fat was to be burned on the altar of burnt offering - Lev. 4:19
The priest was to burn it like the fat of the sacrifice of the peace offering
The priest was to make atonement for him concerning his sin
It shall be forgiven the leader which he sinned

4. The sin offering for the sins of a common person - 4:27-35

a. The common person was to take responsibility for his sin - 4:27-28

A person of the common people might sin unintentionally
(The word translated "common" is usually translated land or earth)
A person did something that was against the commandments of the Lord
A person did anything which ought not to be done and was guilty
A person later had his sin made known to him
A person shall bring as his offering a female kid of the goats
(This was to be a female kid without blemish for his sin which he committed)
A common person could also bring a female lamb - Lev. 4:32
This was to be a female goat in its first year - Num. 15:27-28

b. The common person identified himself with his sin - 4:29

The person was to lay his hand on the head of the sin offering

This was personal identification with his sacrifice - Prov. 28:13; Rom. 4:5

The person was to kill the sin offering at the place of the burnt offering

This was at the door of the tabernacle of meeting - Lev. 1:3

c. The common person would see the priest make atonement for him- 4:30-31

The priest was to take some of the blood with his finger

The priest was to put it on the horns of the altar of burnt offering

The priest was to pour all the remaining blood at the base of the altar

The priest was to remove all its fat

(This was like the fat removed from the sacrifice of the peace offering)

All the fat was to be removed and burned - Lev. 3:3-4; 4:8-10

The priest was to burn it on the altar for a sweet aroma to the Lord

It pleased the Lord when sacrifices were offered in obedience - Lev. 2:2

The priest was to make atonement for him, and it would be forgiven him

When God forgives, He chooses to remember no more - Jer. 31:34

d. The common person may bring a lamb to offer - 4:32

A man could also bring a lamb as his sin offering

The common person could bring either a lamb or a kid of the goats - Lev. 4:28

A man was to bring a female without blemish

e. The common person would see the priest make atonement for him- 4:33-35

The man was to lay his hand on the head of the sin offering

The common person would also personally identify with his sin - Lev. 4:27-28

The man was to kill it as a sin offering where they kill the burnt offering

The priest was to take some of the blood of the burnt offer with his finger

The priest was to put blood on the horns of the altar of burnt offering

The horns were at the four corners of the altar - Ezek. 43:20

The priest was to pour all the remaining blood at the base of the altar

Most of the blood of sacrifices was poured out at the base of the altar - Lev. 5:9

The priest was to remove all its fat

(The fat of the lamb is removed like the sacrifice of the peace offering)

The priest was to burn the fat on the altar

All the fat of the sacrifices was to be burned on the altar - Lev. 3:16

The priest did this according to the offerings made by fire to the Lord

The priest was to make atonement for his sin that he has committed

The man would be forgiven for his sin

E. The trespass offering for various other sins - 5:1-6:7

1. Common things requiring a trespass offering - 5:1-6

a. A person could witness an oath and keep quiet - 5:1

That person could sin after hearing a public oath to testify

He swore to tell the truth but kept silent about what he knew - Prov. 29:24

That person could have seen or known what happened

This would be a person who witnessed in a court - Lev. 6:2

That person who did not tell what he had seen or known bears guilt

He would be a partner to the one who sinned if he kept silent - Prov. 29:24

b. A person could not touch something that was unclean - 5:2-3

That person might have touched an unclean thing

That person might have touched the carcass of an unclean beast

That person might have touched the carcass of unclean swarming things

That person might have touched the carcass of unclean creeping things

That person would also be unclean and guilty

That person would be unclean if he touched human uncleanness

That person would be guilty of uncleanness with which a man was defiled

This would be uncleanness for any reason - Num. 19:11-16

That person might have been unaware of it but then he realized it

That person would still be guilty in any of these matters

c. A person could swear or speak thoughtlessly - 5:4

A person might swear and speak thoughtlessly with his lips

A person might promise to do evil or to do good

A person might pronounce that promise with an oath

This is a promise that a person does not keep - Matt. 5:37; James 5:12

A person might have been unaware of it but then he realized it

A person would still be guilty in any of these matters

d. A person was required to bring a sacrifice for these things - 5:5-6

That person might realize he was guilty of any of these matters

That person should then confess that he has sinned in this thing

He is to confess that he did not keep a promise - Matt. 5:33-37

That person was to bring his trespass offering to the Lord for his sin

That person was to bring a female lamb or a goat as a sin offering

That person was to have a priest make atonement for him for his sin

2. The sacrifices for trespass offerings - 5:7-13

a. A lamb, goat or birds was to be offered as the second sacrifice - 5:7

A man cannot afford to bring a lamb
God provided for the poor as well as the rich - Luke 14:13
A man could bring to the Lord, for his trespass which he has committed
A man could bring two turtledoves or two young pigeons
A man brought one bird as a sin offering and the other as a burnt offering

b. The priest would offer these sacrifices for the people - 5:8-9

The man shall bring them to the priest
The man shall offer the bird which was for the sin offering first
The sin offering made it possible for sin to be covered - Ps. 51:4
The priest is to wring off the head from its neck but not divide it completely
The priest sprinkled some blood of the sin offering on the side of the altar
The priest drained out rest of the blood at the base of the altar
The priest did this as it was a sin offering

c. The very poor could offer one-tenth of an ephah of fine flour - 5:10-13

The priest shall offer the second as a burnt offering according to the rule
Christ is the One who made forgiveness possible - 1 Pet. 2:24
The grain offering was an offering of thanksgiving - Ps. 51:14-15
The priest shall make atonement on his behalf for his sin which he committed
Christ, the sinless One, who could and did pay for our sin - 2 Cor. 5:21
It will be forgiven him
The man may not able to bring two turtledoves or two young pigeons
God provided a sacrifice even for the very poorest - James 2:5
The man who sinned brought his offering one-tenth of an ephah of fine flour
The man shall put no oil and no frankincense with it. It is a sin offering
The man shall bring it to the priest
The priest shall take his handful of it as a memorial portion
The grain offering was to have the memorial portion burned - Lev. 2:9
The priest shall burn it on the altar according to the offerings made by fire
It is a sin offering
The sin offering made it possible for sin to be covered - Ps. 51:4
The priest shall make atonement for him
The priest did this for the sin that he had committed in any of these matters
It shall be forgiven him
The priest shall receive the rest like a grain offering
God provided a portion for the priests for their service - Lev. 2:10; Heb. 13:16

3. Holy things requiring a trespass offering - 5:14-19

a. A person could commit a trespass and sin unintentionally - 5:14-15

The Lord spoke to Moses, saying:

The Lord said a person might commit a trespass and sin unintentionally

This included a priest who sinned unintentionally - Lev. 4:2

The Lord said this would be sin against the holy things of the Lord

An example of sinning unintentionally against the Lord - Lev. 22:14

The Lord said that person shall bring to the Lord his trespass offering

The Lord said this was to be a ram without blemish from the flocks

The ram that was offered must have no defect in it - Lev. 22:20-24

Christ was our sacrifice that was and is without sin - Heb. 9:24-26

The Lord said it was to have their value in shekels of silver

The Lord said according to the shekel of the sanctuary as a trespass offering

This offering was to be brought to the priest - Lev. 6:6

b. A person was to pay restitution for any harm done - 5:16

That person was to make restitution for the harm that he has done

That person had sinned against the holy thing

That person was to add one-fifth to it and give it to the priest

The Lord instructed Moses to explain this to the people - Num. 5:5-8

That person saw the priest make atonement for him with the ram

Atonement covered sin but did not take it away - Ps. 32:1; Heb. 10:4

That person offered the ram of the trespass offering as a covering for sin

And it shall be forgiven him

c. A person sinned by doing anything forbidden - 5:17-19

**That person who sins and commits any of the things that should not be done
(These are sins forbidden to be done by the commandments of the Lord)**

That person is guilty even if he does not know it

This included any of the commandments of the Lord - Lev. 4:2

That person is guilty and shall bear his iniquity

(A sin committed in ignorance was still a trespass)

That person shall bring to the priest a ram without blemish from the flock

That person shall also bring your valuation as a trespass offering

That person had the priest make atonement for him regarding his ignorance

That person had sinned and did not know it, and it shall be forgiven

That person had to bring a trespass offering

That person was certainly guilty before the Lord

Christ had to be both just and the Justifier of one passed over - Rom. 3:25-26

4. Restitution for being a false witness required a trespass offering - 6:1-7

a. A person commits a trespass against the Lord and man - 6:1-3

And the Lord spoke to Moses saying
A person sins and commits a trespass against the Lord by lying
All sin is really a sin against God - Ps. 51:3-4
A person also commits sin against man by lying to his neighbor
A person might do this about what was delivered to him for safekeeping
This included giving a false witness to anyone - Ex. 20:16
A person might do this about a deposit entrusted to him, or through robbery
The thief was required to pay double - Ex. 22:7-8
A person might do this to deceive his neighbor
A person might find a thing lost, lies concerning it and swears falsely
This could be about an animal that had gone astray - Ex. 23:4
A person was guilty for committing one of these things that a man may do

b. A person must restore and add one-fifth to it - 6:4-5

That person because he has sinned and is guilty
That person shall restore what he has stolen
That person shall restore the thing which he has extorted
Zacchaeus gave four times as much for anything taken falsely - Luke 19:8
That person shall return what was delivered to him for safekeeping
That person was to return the lost thing which he found
This would be an animal that he had found - Deut. 22:2-3
That person was guilty of any sin about which he had sworn falsely
That person was to restore its full value and add one-fifth more to it
This would include anything taken in a false way - Lev. 5:16
That person was to give it to whom it belongs the day he realized his guilt
Restitution also had to be made to the person or a relative - Num. 5:7-8

c. A person must also come and offer a trespass offering - 6:6-7

That person shall then bring his trespass offering to the Lord
He was to offer it at the door of the tabernacle of meeting - Lev. 1:3
That person was to offer a ram without blemish from the flock
That person was to bring his trespass offering to the priest
That person shall have the priest make atonement for him before the Lord
In addition, he must sacrifice a ram to the Lord - Lev. 7:2-5
That person will be forgiven for any one of these things he has done
Christ is the One who made forgiveness possible - 1 Pet. 2:24
(This included anything he had done in which he became guilty)

F. The instructions for the priests offering sacrifices - 6:8-7:38

1. The law of the offerings - the burnt offering - 6:8-13

a. The instructions regarding burning the offering - 6:8-9

**Then the Lord spoke to Moses saying:
God commanded Aaron and his sons, "This is the law of the burnt offering"
The Lord said this offering was a sweet aroma to Him - Lev. 1:9, 13, 17
God said it was to be on the hearth of the altar from night until morning
The burnt offering was to burn all night - Lev. 1:9
God said the fire of the altar was to be kept burning**

b. The instructions regarding the ashes - 6:10-11

**The priest shall put on his linen robe and his linen undergarment
The priest shall take up the ashes of the burnt offering which remain
The entire burnt offering was to be burnt until it was consumed - Lev. 1:9
He shall place the ashes beside the altar
The priest shall take off his garments and put on other garments
The priest shall carry the ashes outside the camp to a clean place
This is also where the sin offering for a priest was burned - Lev. 4:12**

c. The instructions regarding the fire on the altar - 6:12-13

**The priest was to keep the fire on the altar burning, it shall not be put out
The priest shall burn wood on it every morning
The priest shall lay the burnt offering in order on it
The parts of the animal for the burnt offering were to be laid in order - Lev. 1:12
The priest shall burn on it the fat of the peace offerings
All of the fat was the Lord's - Lev. 3:16
The priest was to keep fire burning continually on the altar and never go out**

2. The law of the offerings - the grain offering - 6:14-23

a. The instructions regarding the grain offering - 6:14-15

**This is the law of the grain offering
The sons of Aaron were to offer it before the Lord in front of the altar
The sons shall take from it a handful of the fine flour of the grain offering
The sons shall include its oil and all the frankincense on the grain offering
The sons shall burn it on the altar for a sweet aroma, a memorial to the Lord
The grain offering was not to be made with leaven - Lev. 2:11**

b. The instructions regarding who may eat it - 6:16-18

The Lord gave the rest of it to Aaron and his sons to eat

The Lord said they were to eat it with unleavened bread

The Lord said it was to be eaten in a holy place

The Lord said in the court of the tent of meeting they shall eat it

The grain offering must be eaten in the courtyard of the tabernacle - Num. 18:10

The Lord said it should not be baked with leaven

No grain offering was to be made with leaven - Lev. 2:11

The Lord gave it as their share of His offerings made by fire

The Lord said it is most holy, like the sin offering and the trespass offering

The Lord said all the males of the children of Aaron and his sons may eat it

The Lord gave this for the food of the priests - Num. 18:7-9

The Lord said this was to be a statute forever to your generations

The Lord said this was concerning the offerings made by fire to the Lord

The Lord said everyone who touches them shall become holy

Whatever touches the altar must be holy - Ex. 29:37; 30:29

c. The instructions regarding the daily grain offering - 6:19-21

The Lord spoke to Moses saying

This is the offering of Aaron and his sons

The high priest was to offer this each day for he and his sons - Ex. 29:2

The Lord said they shall offer it to the Lord

The Lord said this shall begin on the day they are anointed

This dedication of the priests is described - Ex. 29:1-9

The Lord said to offer one-tenth of an ephah of fine flour as a daily offering

(This is about two pounds of fine flour)

The Lord said to offer half of it in the morning and half of it at night

The Lord said it shall be made in a pan with oil on a griddle

The Lord said when it is well mixed you shall bring it

The Lord said the grain offering you shall offer shall be in baked pieces

The Lord said this is for a sweet (pleasing) aroma to the Lord

d. The instructions regarding the grain offering for the priests - 6:22-23

The priest from among his sons who is anointed to succeed him

The priest shall be the one who shall offer it

The priest was to do this as a statute forever to the Lord

The priest was to make sure it is wholly burned

The priest learned every grain offering for the priest shall be entirely burned

(The priests could not eat the grain offering offered for them)

The priest was not to eat his offering

3. The law of the offerings - the sin offering - 6:24-30

a. The instructions regarding the killing of the sin offering - 6:24-25

**The Lord spoke to Moses saying:
Speak to Aaron and to his sons saying, "This is the law of the sin offering"
The Lord said in the place where the burnt offering is killed
The Lord said the sin offering was to be killed before the Lord it is most holy
The sin offering was to be killed on the north side of the altar - Lev. 1:11
The sin offering was most holy - Lev. 6:17**

b. The instructions regarding who may eat the sin offering - 6:26-27

**The priest who offers it for sin shall eat it
The priests were to eat it in a holy place
The priests were to eat it in the holy place - Lev. 6:16
The priests were to do this in the court of the tabernacle of meeting
The priests and all who touched its flesh must be holy
This was required to touch or eat any offering - Lev. 6:18
The priests shall wash when its blood is sprinkled on any garment
The priests were to wash that on which it is sprinkled, in a holy place**

c. The instructions about the preparation or burning of it - 6:28-30

**The priests were to break an earthen vessel in which it was boiled
The priests could also boil it in a bronze pot
The priests were both to scour and rinse a bronze pot in water
All the males among the priests may eat it. It is most holy
This was given to the priests for their ministry - Num. 18:9
The priests were not to eat a sin offering if the blood was to make atonement
The priests were to kill the sin offering where they killed the burnt offering
The sin offering was to be totally burned up - Lev. 4:12
It shall be burned in the fire
Most of this offering was burned outside the camp - Lev. 16:27**

4. The law of the offerings - the trespass offering - 7:1-10

a. The trespass (guilt) offering was most holy - 7:1-2

**This is the law of the trespass offering (It is most holy)
The priests were to kill the burnt offering and trespass offering in one place
The offerings were killed in the same place - Lev. 6:25
The priests were to sprinkle the blood all around on the altar**

b. The trespass offering was to have all of its fat burned - 7:3-5

The priest shall offer from it all of its fat

All fat was to be an offering to the Lord - Lev. 3:14-16

The priest was to burn the fat tail and the fat that covers the entrails

These were to be burned on the altar as an offering to the Lord - Ex. 29:13

The priest was to burn the kidneys and the fat that is on them by the flanks

The priest shall remove the fatty lobe attached to the liver above the kidneys

All the fatty pieces were to be burned as an offering to the Lord - Ex. 29:22

The priest shall burn all the fat on the altar

These were burned on the altar of burnt offering - Lev. 4:8-10

The priest did this as an offering made by fire to the Lord

The priest did this for a trespass offering

c. The trespass offering could be eaten by all the male priests -7:6-8

Every male among the priests may eat of it

This was to belong to the priests from the holy things - Num. 18:9

The priests were to eat it in a holy place as it is most holy

It is a most holy part of the food offerings - Lev. 2:3

The priests were told trespass (guilt) offering is like the sin offering

Both offerings showed the severe consequences of sin - Lev. 4:2; 5:15-17

The priests were told there is one law for them both

The priest who offered the sacrifice could eat it - Lev. 6:25-26

The priest who makes atonement with them shall have it

This provided some income for those who worked in the temple - 1 Cor. 9:13

The priest who offers anyone's offering he shall have the skin for himself

The priest received the skin of the burnt offering which he offered

(The skin could be used by the family to make leather items)

d. The parts the priest who burned a grain offering received - 7:9-10

Every grain offering that is baked in an oven

The grain offerings could be prepared in various ways - Lev. 2:1-9

Every grain offering that is prepared in a covered pan, or in a pan

This offering was a pleasing aroma to the Lord - Lev. 6:21

Every grain offering shall be the priests because they offered it

The rest of the grain offering shall be for Aaron and his sons - Lev. 2:10

Every grain offering, whether mixed with oil or dry

Every grain offering was to be shared among all the sons of Aaron

This was one of the ways the Lord provided food for the priests - Lev. 6:26

Every grain offering belonged to one as much as the other

The kings and priests were to be an example to the people - 2 Chron. 17:3-4

5. The law of the offerings - the peace offering - 7:11-38

a. The instructions for offering the peace offering - 7:11-21

1) Offering for a peace offering of thanksgiving - 7:11-15

a) God gave instructions about the sacrifice of thanksgiving - 7:11-12

This is the law for one who sacrifices a peace offering

All sacrifices were to be without blemish - Lev. 3:1; 22:21

A peace offering was a sacrifice of thanksgiving

A peace offering for thanksgiving was to be eaten the same day - Lev. 22:29-30

A peace offering was to be unleavened wafers that were mixed with olive oil

These could be baked in an oven or baked in a pan - Lev. 2:4-5

A peace offering could also be cakes of blended flour mixed with oil

b) God gave instructions about what to offer with the sacrifice - 7:13-15

A peace offering for thanksgiving included unleavened cakes mixed with oil

A peace offering for thanksgiving included cakes of leavened bread

Israel was offering these to idols when they were in rebellion - Amos 4:5

A peace offering included one of each kind as a contribution to the Lord

One cake was sacrificed and the other was for the priest - Num. 18:8, 11

The peace offering cakes belonged to the priest who sprinkled the blood

This was food for he and his family - Num. 18:19

The peace offering flesh could be eaten the day of the offering

The peace offering offerer was not to keep any of the flesh for the next day

A sacrifice for thanksgiving had to be eaten the same day - Lev. 22:29-30

2) Offering for a peace offering that is for a vow - 7:16-21

a) God gave instructions about a vow or freewill offering - 7:16-18

A sacrifice could be for a vow offering or as a freewill offering

A sacrifice for these could be eaten on the day that the offering was made

A sacrifice for these could also be eaten on the next day

A vow or a freewill offering could be eaten the second day as well - Lev. 22:21

A sacrifice for these had to be burned on the third day

A sacrifice for eating a peace offering on the third day had a penalty

A sacrifice kept on the third day would not be accepted by the Lord

The sacrifice would not be reckoned to the one who offered it

A sacrifice eaten on the third day would cause the offerer to bear his iniquity

He would be cut off from his people - Lev. 19:6-8

b) God gave instructions about the consequences of disobedience - 7:19-21

God said they were not to eat any flesh that touched any unclean thing

God said that flesh was to be burned with fire

God said all who were clean were free to eat the clean flesh

Only a person who was clean could eat the flesh - Lev. 15:3

**God said one who touched anything unclean was not to eat the peace offering
(human uncleanness, an unclean animal, or any detestable creature)**

God said one who touched an unclean thing was to be cut off from his people

This was the penalty for any person who was unclean - Lev. 22:3

b. The instructions for those bringing a peace offering - 7:22-33

1) The warning about the fat - 7:22-25

The Lord told Moses what to say to the people of Israel

The Lord said they were not to eat any fat from an ox, sheep or goat

They were not to eat any fat or blood - Lev. 3:17

The Lord said they were not to eat the fat of an animal that died

The people of Israel were not to eat the fat of any animal - Lev. 3:17

The Lord said the meat could be used but the people were not to eat it

The animals that would tear were all unclean - Lev. 11:24-28

The Lord gave a penalty for eating the fat of an animal offered by fire

The Lord said that person was to be cut off from his people

2) The warning about eating the blood - 7:26-27

The people were not to eat the blood of any animal or bird

This principle was first given to Noah - Gen. 9:4

The person who ate blood was to be cut off from his people

3) The instructions about the person bringing the offering - 7:28-30

The Lord told Moses what to say to the people

Each person needed to know to bring a peace offering to the Lord

The sacrifice for a peace offering was to be without blemish - Lev. 3:1

That person was to bring his offering from his peace offerings

That person was to bring the offering in his own hands

This offering was to include all the fat - Lev. 3:3-4, 9, 14

That person was to bring the fat with the breast

The fat was to be burned on the altar as a burnt offering - Ex. 29:25

That person presented the breast to the priest as a wave offering to the Lord

Aaron and his sons were told how to present the wave offering - Ex. 29:22-25

4) The instructions for the priest offering the offering - 7:31-33

The priest was to offer the fat in the smoke on the altar
The priest was to burn all the fat on the altar - Lev. 3:5-11, 16
(The breast would then belong to Aaron and his sons)
The priest was given the right thigh as an offering
The priests were to wave the breasts and right thigh - Lev. 9:21
The priest who burned the blood and the fat received the thigh
The priest would be given the right thigh as his portion

c. The summary of the offerings - 7:34-38

1) The time these instructions would last - 7:34-36

The Lord gave the breast that was waved to Aaron and his sons
This was given by the Lord as a statute forever - Ex. 29:28
The Lord gave the thigh that was a contribution to Aaron and his sons
The Lord provided this as food for the priests - Lev. 9:21
The Lord said that this was their due forever from the people of Israel
The Lord was the One who gave this from the offerings by fire
The wave offerings of the Israel were given to the priests forever - Num. 18:8
The Lord commanded the people to do this on the day He anointed them
The Lord did this the day they were anointed to serve as priests for the Lord
This happened on the day the tent of meeting was set up - Ex. 40:12-16
The Lord commanded this from the day that He anointed them
The anointing oil was poured on Aaron's head to consecrate him - Lev. 8:10-12
The Lord said this was their due throughout their generations

2) These were the offerings God commanded Moses - 7:37-38

The Lord said this is the law of the burnt offering and the grain offering
The burnt offering was to be burned all night - Lev. 6:9
The grain offering was to be burned on the altar - Lev. 6:14-15
The Lord said this is the law of the sin offering and the guilt offering
The sin offering was to be killed where the burnt offering was kill - Lev. 6:24
The guilt (trespass) offering was most holy - Lev. 7:1-2
The Lord said this was the law of the ordination and peace offerings
The ordination (consecration) offering was when Aaron was anointed - Ex. 29:1-4
The law of the peace offerings is given in Lev. 7:11-17
The Lord gave this command to Moses at Mount Sinai
The Lord said the people were to bring their offerings to the Lord
The Lord said Israel was to bring their offerings in the wilderness of Sinai
The priests were to be the first to bring their offerings - Ex. 29:1

II. God gave Instructions regarding the Appointing of Priests - 8:1-10:20

A. The consecration of Aaron and his sons - 8:1-36

1. Moses instructed the people about what God had commanded - 8:1-5

a. The Lord told Moses how he was to consecrate Aaron and his sons - 8:1

b. The Lord told Moses who and what to bring - 8:2-3

Moses was told to take Aaron and his sons with him

Moses was to take the garments and the anointing oil

The anointing oil was to consecrate Aaron and his sons - Lev. 8:10, 30-36

Moses was to take the bull of the sin offering

Aaron and his sons had to be the first to offer a sin offering - Ex. 29:10-11

This also showed the people what would be done in the future - Lev. 4:3-12

Moses was to take two rams and a basket of unleavened bread

Moses was to gather all of the people together

Moses was to do this at doorway (entrance) of the tent of meeting

The tabernacle of the tent of meeting had been set up first - Ex. 40:1-2

c. The Lord told Moses who was to be present - 8:4-5

Moses did just as the Lord had commanded him

Moses waited until the people had also gathered

Moses did this at the doorway of the tent of meeting (tabernacle)

Moses spoke and said that this is the thing the Lord commanded us to do

The Lord had commanded this when Moses was on the mountain - Ex. 29:4

2. Moses dedicated Aaron and his sons to the Lord - 8:6-13

a. The Lord gave Moses the instructions for Aaron's clothing - 8:6-9

Moses had Aaron and his sons come close

Moses then washed them with water

Moses put a tunic on Aaron and tied the sash around his waist

Moses clothed Aaron with the robe and put the ephod on him

Moses clothed him with the artistic band of the ephod and tied it

Moses then put the breastplate on him

Moses put the Urim and the Thummim in the breastplate

Moses put the turban on the head of Aaron with the plate in front

Moses placed the golden plate, the holy crown, as the Lord commanded

The golden plate said: HOLINESS TO THE LORD - Ex. 28:36; 39:30

b. The Lord gave Moses instructions for the tabernacle and Aaron - 8:10-12

Moses took the anointing oil
Moses anointed the tabernacle and all that was in it
Moses did this when the tabernacle had been erected - Ex. 40:10-11
Moses consecrated them
Moses sprinkled some of the blood on the altar seven times
Moses anointed the altar and all of its utensils
Moses anointed the laver (basin) and its stand to consecrate them
Moses poured some of the anointing oil on Aaron to consecrate him

c. The Lord gave the instructions for Aaron's sons - 8:13

Moses brought Aaron's sons and put tunics (coats) on them
Moses clothed them with coats and tied sashes around their waists
Moses bound caps on them as the Lord commanded him

d. The Lord gave Moses instructions for the offerings - 8:14-21

1) Moses offered the bull for a sin offering - 8:14-17

Moses brought the bull for the sin offering
Moses had Aaron and his sons lay their hands on the head of the bull
Moses then killed the bull for the sin offering
Moses took blood with his finger and put it on the horns of the altar
Moses did this to purify the altar
Moses poured the rest of the blood at the base of the altar
Moses did this to consecrate the altar and make atonement for it
Moses took all of the fat and burned it on the altar
Moses had the bull and all that remained of it burned outside the camp

2) Moses offered the first ram as a burnt offering - 8:18-21

Moses next brought the ram of the burnt offering
Moses had Aaron and his sons lay their hands on the head of the ram
Moses killed the ram and sprinkled the blood around the altar
Moses then cut the ram into its pieces
Moses burned the head, the pieces with the fat and the fat
Moses washed the entrails (intestines) and the legs with water
Moses then burned the whole ram on the altar
God commanded Moses to burn the whole burnt offering - Ex. 29:17-18
Moses offered the burnt offering for a soothing aroma
Moses offered it by fire to the Lord as the Lord commanded

e. The Lord gave instructions for how to apply the blood - 8:22-26

1) This included the sprinkling of the blood - 8:22-24

Moses brought the second ram, the ram of consecration
Moses had Aaron and his sons lay their hands on the head of the ram
They were all to identify themselves with the sacrifice - Ex. 29:19-20

Moses then killed the ram

Moses took some of the blood and put it on the right ear of Aaron
The first covenant had to begin with the shedding of blood - Heb. 9:13-14

Moses put some of the blood on the thumb of his right hand

Moses put some of the blood on the big toe of his right foot

Moses then brought the sons of Aaron

Moses put some of the blood on the tips of their right ears
This covenant showed the people the need to hear the Word of God - Heb. 5:11

Moses put some of the blood on the thumbs of their right hands
This covenant showed the people the need to obey the Word of God - James 1:22

Moses put some of the blood on the big toes of their right feet

This covenant showed the importance of being an example - Heb. 11:25

Moses sprinkled the blood all around the altar

There could be no forgiveness without the shedding of blood - Heb. 9:18-23

2) This included the presentation of unleavened bread - 8:25-26

Moses then took all of the fat of the ram

Moses took the right thigh

Moses took one unleavened cake from the basket of unleavened bread

Moses took a cake of bread anointed with oil and a wafer

Moses put all of these things on the fat and the right thigh

Moses showed Aaron and his sons how to do this by his example - 1 Pet. 3:21

f. The Lord gave instructions for the wave offering - 8:27-29

Moses put all these in the hands of Aaron and his sons
Moses had them wave these as a wave offering before the Lord

Moses took them from their hands

Moses burned them on the altar on the burnt offering
Moses did this as the consecration offering for a soothing aroma

The Lord has great joy from obedience - Gen. 8:21

Moses did this as an offering by fire to the Lord

Moses took the breast and waved it as a wave offering before the Lord

Moses did this as his part of the consecration offering

Moses did this just as the Lord had commanded him

g. The Lord gave instructions for the garments of the priests - 8:30

Moses took some of the anointing oil

Moses took some of the blood which was on the altar

Moses was to use the anointing oil and the blood to consecrate them - Ex. 29:21

Moses sprinkled the blood on Aaron and his garments

Moses sprinkled the blood on the garments of his sons with him

Moses consecrated Aaron and his garments

Moses was to consecrate Aaron and his sons as priests - Ex. 30:30

Moses consecrated Aaron's sons and their garments

The four sons of Aaron were anointed to serve as priests - Num. 3:2-3

h. The Lord gave instructions for the food of the priests - 8:31-32

Moses told Aaron and his sons to boil the flesh

Moses told them to do this at the entrance of the tent of meeting

Moses told them that they were to eat it there

God had given Moses this instruction on the mountain - Ex. 29:35

Moses said this is the bread in the basket of consecration offerings

Moses had commanded Aaron and his sons to eat it

(The meat and the bread were to be their food during the seven days)

Moses said then to burn the remainder of the flesh and bread with fire

i. The Lord gave instructions for the consecration of the priests - 8:33-36

Moses said they were not to go outside the doorway of the tent of meeting

Moses said this was for a period of seven days

Moses said this was the period for their consecration to be fulfilled

Moses said the Lord would consecrate them through this seven days

Moses said the Lord had commanded them to do as they had done that day

Moses said the Lord did this to make atonement for them

Christ is the One who came as our eternal high priest - Heb. 7:14-17

Moses then said why they were to stay in the tent of meeting for seven days

(This was the area surrounding the tabernacle - 150 feet by 75 feet)

Moses said they were to keep the charge of the Lord

The priests were to lead the people by their example - James 1:22

Moses said that way they would not die

Two of the sons were later judged by death for offering strange fire - Num. 3:4

This shows that the consequence for sin is death - Rom. 6:23

Moses said that this was what the Lord had commanded him

Moses saw that Aaron and his sons did all that the Lord had commanded

Moses had spoken these things by the commandment of the Lord

Moses set the example for the priests by his own obedience - 1 Cor. 11:1

B. The offering of the first sacrifices by the priests - 9:1-24

1. Aaron was told how to offer his first offerings - 9:1-7

a. The offering Aaron was to offer for himself - 9:1-2

Moses called Aaron and his sons on the eighth day
Aaron and his sons had stayed in the tent of meeting for seven days - Lev. 8:33-36
Moses also called the elders on the eighth day
Moses told Aaron to take for himself a young bull as a sin offering
Aaron and his sons now began offering the sacrifices - Lev. 9:8
Moses told Aaron to take for himself a ram as a burnt offering
The pieces and head of the burnt offering were completely burned - Lev. 9:13
Moses said that they were to be without blemish (any defect)
The Lord is a great King and to be feared - Mal. 1:7-8; 1:12-14
Moses told Aaron to offer them before the Lord

b. The offering Aaron was to offer for the people - 9:3-4

Moses told Aaron to speak to the children of Israel
Moses said to tell the people to take a kid of the goats as a sin offering
Christ became sin for us and offered Himself once for all - 2 Cor. 5:21
Moses told Aaron to take a calf and a lamb both of the first year
Moses told Aaron that they were both to be of the first year
Moses told Aaron to take a bull and a ram as peace offerings
Moses told Aaron to sacrifice all these animals as a sacrifice to the Lord
Moses told Aaron to offer a grain offering mixed with oil
Moses told Aaron that today the Lord would appear before him

c. The offering Aaron was to offer to make atonement - 9:5-7

Aaron brought what Moses commanded to the front of the tent of meeting
Aaron had the congregation come near and stand before the Lord
Moses said that this is what the Lord commanded Aaron to do
Moses said that was so the glory of the Lord may appear to you
The glory of the Lord appeared to all of the people - Lev. 9:23
Moses told Aaron to come near the altar and offer his sin offering
Moses told Aaron to come near the altar and offer his burnt offering
Moses told Aaron to make the offering of atonement for himself
The shedding of blood was necessary for forgiveness - Heb.9:16-22
Moses told Aaron to make the offering of atonement for the people
Atonement (forgiveness) was later paid for by Christ - Heb. 9:23-28
Moses told Aaron to do just as the Lord had commanded

2. Aaron offered the first sacrifice for himself and for the people - 9:8-24

1. The offerings Aaron offered for himself - 9:8-14

a. Aaron offered the sin offering for himself - 9:8-11

1) Aaron offered the sin offering for himself first - 9:8-9

Aaron went to the altar and killed the calf of the sin offering

Moses had shown him how to offer the sacrifices - Lev. 8:14

Aaron offered a sin offering for himself first

Aaron showed that he needed to cover his own sin - Heb. 10:4

Aaron realized that he was also guilty of unintentional sins - Lev. 4:1-12

Aaron had his sons present the blood to him

Moses had earlier anointed Aaron to show them what to do - Lev. 8:23

Aaron dipped his finger in the blood

God had given the original instructions to Moses - Lev. 4:6-7

Aaron put some of the blood on the horns of the altar

The altar stood between the priests and a holy God - Lev. 8:1-5, 9

Moses had earlier anointed the altar with blood - Lev. 8:11

Aaron poured the rest of the blood at the base of the altar

Moses had earlier poured the blood at the base of the altar - Lev. 8:15

2) Aaron offered the fat of the sin offering for himself - 9:10-11

Aaron took the fat of the sin offering

Aaron offered the fat by burning it on the altar

Aaron did this just as the Lord commanded

The Lord later showed His glory to all the people - Lev. 9:23

Aaron burned the flesh and the hide with fire outside the camp

This was what the Lord had commanded - Lev. 4:11-12; 8:17

b. Aaron offered the burnt offering for himself - 9:12-14

Aaron killed the burnt offering

Aaron had his sons present the blood to him

Aaron sprinkled the blood all around the altar

Aaron had the burnt offering presented to him

Aaron had his sons present its pieces and its head

Aaron placed them on the altar to be burned

Aaron washed the entrails and legs

Aaron also placed them on the altar to be burned

The Lord sent the original fire that burned the burnt offering - Lev. 9:24

2. The offerings Aaron offered for the people - 9:15-21

a. Aaron offered the offerings for the people - 9:15-17

**Aaron brought the people's offering,
Aaron took the goat of the sin offering which was for the people
The priests and the people had to offer sacrifices for sins - Heb. 5:3-4
Aaron killed it and offered it for sin, like the first one
Aaron brought the burnt offering
Aaron offered it according to the rule
Aaron then presented the grain offering
Aaron took some of it and burned it on the altar
Aaron did this besides the burnt offering of the morning**

b. Aaron offered the peace offering for the people 9:18-21

**Aaron killed the bull and ram as sacrifices of peace offerings
Aaron offered these sacrifices for the people
The priests did the offerings on behalf of the people - Lev. 3:11
Aaron had his sons present him with the blood
Aaron sprinkled the blood all around the altar
Aaron took the fat from the bull and the ram
Aaron had the sons put the fat on the breasts
Aaron burned the fat on the altar
Aaron waved the breasts and the right thigh as a wave offering
Aaron did this just as Moses had commanded
Under the law, disobedience brought judgment and death - Lev. 10:2**

3. The offerings were followed by blessing the people - 9:22-23

**Aaron lifted up his hands toward the people and blessed them
Aaron came down from offering the sin, burnt and peace offerings
Aaron and Moses went into the tent of meeting
Aaron and Moses blessed the people when they came out
The glory of the Lord then appeared before all the people
Moses said that the glory of the Lord would appear - Lev. 9:6**

4. The offerings were followed by the fire from the Lord - 9:24

**The Lord then sent fire out and it consumed the burnt offering and the fat
The Lord also sent fire to burn the sacrifice in the time of Elijah - 1 Kings 18:38
The Lord saw the people shout and fall on their faces
The Lord also saw the people respond when He sent fire - 1 Kings 18:39**

C. The judgment of Nadab and Abihu for sin by God - 10:1-7

1. Nadab and Abihu offered strange fire before the Lord - 10:1-3

Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took their censers and put fire in them
Nadab and Abihu put incense in it and offered strange fire before the Lord
God saw this as an act of disobedience to His direct command - Num. 3:2-4
Nadab and Abihu had not been commanded to do this by the Lord
Nadab and Abihu saw fire come out from the presence of the Lord
Nadab and Abihu were consumed by the fire from the Lord
God used various ways to judge people for open rebellion - Num. 11:26-35
Nadab and Abihu died before the Lord
Moses told Aaron this is what the Lord spoke
Moses said that all who came near Him must treat Him as holy
God required priests to be holy when offering sacrifices - Ex. 19:22; 30:29-30
Moses said this was to glorify the Lord before all the people
God told the priests of Israel several actions they must avoid - Lev. 21:5-6
Aaron heard this and then remained quiet

2. Nadab and Abihu were carried out of the camp - 10:4-5

Moses called Mishael and Elzaphan, sons of Uzziel to come near
(Uzziel was the uncle of Aaron)
Moses asked them to carry their brethren from before the sanctuary
Moses had them carry the bodies out of the camp
Moses saw them carry them still in their coats (tunics)

3. Nadab and Abihu were not to be mourned by the family - 10:6-7

Moses told Aaron, Eleazar and Ithamar they were not to uncover their heads
This was an act to mourn the death of one who died - Lev. 21:1-5; 21:10-12
Moses told them they were not to tear their clothes
Moses warned them that they might die if they did these things
Moses said it would bring wrath on all of the people
This was due to the fact that they were priests - Ex. 28:41
Moses told them to let all Israel mourn instead
(Moses said the people could bewail the burning the Lord kindled)
Moses said they were to not go out of the tent of meeting
This was due to the fact they were anointed as priests - Lev. 21:10-12
Moses warned that would cause them to die
Moses said that was because the anointing oil was upon them
Moses saw them do according to his word
This also included several other regulations for the priests - Lev. 10:8-11

D. The special instructions to the priests - 10:8-20

1. The priests were not to do certain things in the tent of meeting - 10:8-11

Moses spoke to Aaron about things for the priests to avoid
Moses said they were not to drink wine or intoxicating drink
This would lead them astray as priests - Prov. 20:1; 31:4-5
Moses said this included the sons of Aaron as well
Moses said this was when they went into the tent of meeting
Moses said they would die if they did
Moses said this was to be obeyed by all future priests of Israel
Moses said this was to distinguish between the holy and the unholy
Moses said this was to distinguish between the unclean and clean
The people were also to avoid eating unclean animals and birds - Lev. 20:25
Moses said the priests were to teach Israel all the statutes from the Lord
Ezra and other priests and Levites helped the people understand - Ezra 8:8
Moses had spoken these commandments and ordinances from the Lord

2. The priests were given certain foods as their due - 10:12-15

a. The Lord gave the priests part of the grain offering for food - 10:12-13

Moses spoke to Aaron and his remaining sons
Moses said they were to eat the grain offering that remained
Moses said the remaining grain offering was to be eaten beside the altar
Moses said they were to eat it unleavened
Moses said that the grain offering was most holy
Moses said they were to eat it in a holy place
Moses said it was their due of the Lord's offerings by fire
Moses said that this was commanded to Him by the Lord

b. The Lord also gave the thigh and breast from the sacrifices - 10:14-15

a. Moses told what the priests and their families could eat - 10:14

Moses said the priests could eat the breast and the thigh
Moses said they were to eat it in a clean place
Moses said their sons and daughters were to eat it with them
Moses said the Lord said it was their due of the sacrifices
(This provided food for the priests and their families)
Moses said these were from the sacrifices of the peace offerings of Israel
The rest of the peace offering was eaten by the family or clan - Lev. 7:15-17
All who were clean could eat the peace offering (a celebration) - Lev. 7:19

b. Moses explained what was to be presented as wave offerings - 8:15

Moses said this was the thigh and breast offered by waving
Moses said they were to present these to the Lord along with the fat
Moses said then they were to wave them as a wave offering
Moses said that the thigh and the breast would then be for the priests
Moses said this was to be done by all future priests forever
(The meant the people had to become familiar with the book of the Law)
Ezra and others read the whole book of the Law to the people - Neh. 8:2-3
On the second day they read about the Feast of Tabernacles - Neh. 8:13
Then they read day by day the entire seven days of the Feast - Neh. 7:18

3. The priests had burned the goat of the sin offering - 10:16-18

Moses made careful inquiry about the goat of the sin offering
Moses found they had burned this goat - Lev. 10:17-20
Moses found the goat and saw that it had been burned up
The priests were supposed to eat the sin offering - Lev. 6:26-29
The sin offering whose blood went into the holy place was not eaten - Lev. 6:30
This was the sin offering of the people on the day of atonement - Lev. 16:15
This particular goat of the sin offering was burned outside the camp - Lev. 16:27
Christ suffered outside the gate on the cross - Heb. 13:10-14
Moses was angry with Aaron and his surviving sons
Moses asked why they had not eaten the sin offering in a holy place
Moses said that the sin offering was an offering most holy
Moses said God had given it to bear away the guilt of the people
On the day of atonement the second goat was to bear away sin - Lev. 16:20-22
Christ fulfilled the ministry of both goats - 2 Cor. 5:21
Moses said it was to make atonement for the people before the Lord
Moses said its blood had not been brought inside the holy place
This happened before the first offering on the day of atonement - Lev. 16:16-17
Moses said they were to have eaten it in the holy place
Moses said that was what he had commanded

4. The priests explained why they had not eaten the sin offering - 10:19-20

Aaron told Moses they had offered their sin offering before the Lord
Aaron said they had burned their burnt offering before the Lord
Aaron said to remember what had happened to him
Aaron and his two sons had seen their two brothers judged that day - Lev. 10:1-2
Aaron asked if it would have been good for him to eat the sin offering
Christ became the eternal offering for sin - Is. 53:10-11; Rom. 5:19-21
Aaron caused Moses to be content with his explanation

III. God gave Instructions regarding Uncleanness - 11:1-15:33

A. The instructions regarding unclean animals and other creatures - 11:1-47

1. This included instruction about creatures they could eat - 11:1-25

a. Moses gave instructions about the clean and unclean animals - 11:1-8

1) The instruction for animals that could be eaten - 11:1-3

The Lord spoke to both Moses and Aaron
The Lord told them to speak to the children of Israel
The Lord said these are the animals that Israel could eat
The clean animals ate plants and not garbage or things with blood - Gen. 9:3-4
The Lord said there were many other animals on the earth
Many diseases are passed to others by the blood - Ex. 15:26; Deut. 7:12-15
The Lord said the first thing was animals that divided the hoof
The Lord said the animals must also chew the cud
Israel was to make a distinction between the clean and the unclean - Lev. 20:25

2) The instructions for animals that were not to be eaten - 11:4-8

The Lord said they were not to eat those who only did one of the two
The Lord said some only had divided hoofs
The Lord said some only chewed the cud
The Lord said the camel was unclean to Israel (no divided hoof)
The Lord said the hyrax was unclean to Israel (does not chew the cud)
The Lord said the rabbit was unclean to Israel (no divided hoof)
The Lord said the pig was unclean to Israel (does not chew the cud)
The people were herding a large herd of pigs - Mark 5:1-19
The Lord said not to eat their flesh
The Lord said they were not to touch their carcasses (dead bodies)
The person would be unclean until the evening - Lev. 11:24-28; 11:46-47
The person who touched a dead carcass also had to wash his clothes - Lev. 11:28

b. Moses gave instructions about clean and unclean sea life - 11:9-12

The Lord said Israel could eat in water all with fins and scales
The Lord said any without fins or scales were detestable to Israel
The Lord said this was true for all living creatures in the water
The Lord said Israel was not to eat their flesh
The Lord said they were to detest their dead bodies
The Lord said this was true of all without fins and scales

c. Moses gave instructions about clean and unclean birds - 11:13-19

**The Lord told Israel what to detest among the birds
The Lord said they were not to be eaten because they were detestable
The Lord said this included the eagle, vulture and buzzard
The Lord said this included the kite, falcon and raven
The Lord said this included the ostrich and the nighthawk
The Lord said this included the seagull and hawk of any kind
The Lord said this included the little owl, cormorant and great owl
The Lord said this included the white owl, the pelican, and carrion vulture
The Lord said this included the stork, heron, hoopoe and the bat**

d. Moses gave instructions about clean and unclean insects - 11:20-25

**The Lord said all winged insects that walk on all fours are detestable to you
The Lord said yet among the winged you can eat those with jointed legs
The Lord said the those with jointed legs can jump on the earth
The Lord said you may eat the locust and the destroying locust
The Lord said you may eat the cricket and the grasshopper
The Lord said these insects had jointed legs and jumped on the earth
The Lord said all other winged insects that are four footed are detestable
The Lord said these others would cause you to become unclean
The Lord said those who touch them will be unclean until the evening
The Lord said anyone who picks up their carcass shall wash his clothes
The Lord said then he would also be unclean until evening**

e. Moses gave instructions about other unclean creatures - 11:26-32

**The Lord said what other animals were unclean to Israel
The Lord said anyone who touched a carcass would be unclean
The Lord said this included animals that go on all fours
The Lord said any who touched their carcasses was unclean until evening
The Lord said a person who touched a carcass also had to wash their clothes
The Lord listed the creeping things that were unclean
The Lord said these were unclean of all who creep
The Lord said if they touched a dead thing they were unclean until evening
The Lord said this also applied to anything they fell on was unclean
The Lord said this could include any item of wood or clothing
The Lord said this included any skin or sack
The Lord said this included anything in which work was done
The Lord said such items had to be put in water until evening
The Lord said then the item would be clean
The Lord wanted Israel to be holy because He is holy - Lev. 11:45**

f. Moses gave instructions regarding other unclean things - 11:33-47

1) This included pots and other things that were not creatures - 11:33-38

**The Lord said to break an earthen pot into which something dead fell
The Lord said any food or drink in that pot became unclean
The Lord said that everything on which a carcass falls becomes unclean
The Lord said this even included an oven or cooking stove
The Lord said those items should also be broken down and became unclean
The Lord said a spring or cistern remained clean if it had plenty of water
The Lord said that any seed which was planted remained clean
The Lord said if water was poured on such seed it became unclean**

2) This included clean animals that died - 11:39-40

**The Lord said even a clean animal that dies became unclean
The Lord said the one who carried a carcass was unclean until evening
The Lord said one who eats that carcass shall wash his clothes
The Lord said that person was unclean until the evening
The Lord said the same was true for one who carried a carcass**

3) This included other creeping things - 11:41-44

**The Lord said every creeping is an abomination and not to be eaten
The Lord said this included crawling on its belly and walk on all fours
The Lord said this included a creeping thing with many legs
The Lord said they were an abomination and not to be eaten
The Lord said not to make themselves abominable with creeping things
The Lord said they could be defiled by them
The Lord said He is their God and they were to be holy**

4) This included why they were to do these things - 11:45-47

**The Lord brought them out of Egypt to be their God
The Lord told Israel why He brought them out of Egypt - Ex. 6:7; 20:2
The Lord called them to be holy as He is holy
The Lord has also called Christians to be holy - 1 Pet. 1:16
The Lord said this was why He gave them these instructions
The Lord said it is to distinguish between the unclean and the clean
The Lord wanted them to be an example to the nations - Mal. 3:18
The Lord told how Gentile Christians are to be an example - Acts 15:28-29
The Lord said it was to tell them what animals may be eaten
The Lord said it was to tell them what animals may not be eaten**

B. The instructions regarding uncleanness at childbirth - 12:1-8

1. The instructions if they had a male child - 12:1-4

The Lord spoke to Moses saying:

The Lord told him what to do if a woman gave birth to a male child

The Lord said the woman was to be unclean for seven days

The Lord said this was the normal menstruation period

The Lord said her son was to be circumcised on the eighth day

Christ was circumcised on the eighth day - Luke 2:21

The Lord said she was to continue 33 more days in her purification

The Lord said she was not to touch any consecrated thing during that time

The Lord said she was not to enter the sanctuary during that time

Christ was brought to the temple after Mary's purification - Luke 2:22-24

2. The instructions if they had a female child - 12:5

The Lord told him what to do if a woman gave birth to a female child

The Lord said she was to be unclean for two weeks

The Lord said this was the normal period after the birth of a daughter

The Lord said she was to continue 66 more days in her purification

3. The instructions for when her purification was fulfilled - 12:6-8

The Lord told them what to do at the completion of the purification period

The Lord said they were to do the same thing for son or daughter

The Lord said to bring to the priest at the doorway of the tent of meeting

The Lord said to bring a one year old lamb for a burnt offering

The Lord said to bring a young pigeon or turtledove for a sin offering

The Lord said the priest was to offer it before the Lord

The Lord said the priest was to do this to make atonement for her

The Lord said she would be cleansed from the flow of blood

The Lord said this was the law for her for either a male or female

The Lord said what to do if she could not afford a lamb

The Lord said to take two turtledoves or two young pigeons

Christ was born into a family that was poor (He came for all people) - Luke 2:24

The Lord said one bird would be a the burnt offering

Christ came to do the will of the Father (a freewill offering) - Heb. 10:8-9

The Lord said the other bird would be for a sin offering

Christ came to be our sin offering by becoming sin for us - 2:Cor. 5:21

The Lord said the priest would make atonement (a covering) for her

Christ shed His blood to pay for penalty for sin - Dan. 9:24; Heb. 10:10-14

The Lord said that she would be clean

C. The instructions regarding unclean diseases - 13:1-59

1. The priest was to examine a leprous person (any sore on the skin) -13:1-8

a. Examination was needed for a swelling, a scab or a bright spot - 13:1-3

**The Lord spoke to Moses and Aaron saying:
The Lord said if a man had on his skin a swelling, scab or bright spot
The Lord said if that spot becomes a leprous sore
The Lord said he was to be brought to Aaron or one of the priests
The Lord said the priest was to examine the sore on the skin of the body
The Lord said the priest was to see if the sore turned white
The Lord said if it appeared deeper than the skin it was a leprous sore
The Lord said the priest who examined him was to pronounce him unclean**

b. Examination was followed by seven days of isolation - 13:4-6

**The Lord said if bright spot was not white or deeper than the skin
The Lord said this was the hair on it had not turned white
The Lord said the priest should isolate him with the infection seven days
The Lord said the priest was to look at him on the seventh day
The Lord said if there did not appear to be any changes
The Lord said the priest was to isolate him for seven more days
The Lord said the priest was to look again after seven more days
The Lord said if it faded and had not spread the priest said he was clean
The Lord said the man could wash his clothes and be clean**

c. Examination was for the reason to see if it had spread - 13:7-8

**The Lord said that if the scab on the skin had spread farther
The Lord said he should appear again to the priest
The Lord said if the scab had spread on the skin
The Lord said the priest was to pronounce him unclean**

2. The priest did not need to isolate one with an old sore - 13:9-11

**The Lord said an infection of leprosy was to be brought to the priest
The Lord said he was to see if there was a white swelling in the skin
The Lord said if there is quick raw flesh in the swelling
The Lord said it was chronic leprosy on the skin of his body
The Lord said the priest was not to isolate him
The Lord said he was unclean (a skin disease but not contagious)
The modern disease called leprosy is given and was isolated - Lev. 13:43-46**

3. The priest examined a person before pronouncing him clean - 13:12-17

**A priest could see one who had leprosy break out all over the skin
A priest could see leprosy was from head to foot when he looked
A priest could even see leprosy that covered the entire body
A priest could still pronounce him clean (the non-contagious skin diseases)
A priest who saw raw flesh would pronounce it unclean
A priest told the person to come to him again if the flesh turned white
A priest would check the person again if the flesh turned white
A priest would make certain that the skin had turned white
The priest would then pronounce him clean (pictures cleansing from sin)
Cleansing from sin makes a person's heart white as snow - Isa. 1:16-18**

4. The priest was to check to see if it was a boil instead -13:18-23

**The priest would check if it was a boil and it healed
The priest was to check if there comes a white swelling or a bright spot
The priest was to see it if the spot was reddish-white
The priest was to see if the spot appeared deeper than the skin
If the priest saw its hair had turned white he would pronounce him unclean
The priest would know it was a leprous sore which had broken out of the boil
The priest was to examine the sore if there were no white hairs
The priest was to see if it was not deeper than the skin but had faded
The priest would isolate the person for seven days
The priest was to see if it had spread at all over the skin
The priest would then pronounce him unclean because it was a leprous sore
The priest was to see if the bright spot stayed in one place
The priest would see the scar was a boil and pronounce him clean**

5. The priest was to examine a burn that looked leprous - 13:24-28

**The priest was to examine a burn that became a bright spot
The priest was to see if the hair and turned white and deeper than the skin
The priest could see it was a leprous sore and pronounce him unclean
The priest could check a burn with no white hairs or a bright spot
The priest could see that it was not deeper than the skin and faded
The priest was to isolate the person for seven days
The priest would examine him again on the seventh day
The priest would check to see if it had spread over the skin
The priest would then pronounce him unclean
The priest was to see if it stayed in one place
The priest was to see if it had not spread and had faded
The priest would know that it was swelling from the burn
The priest would pronounce him clean because it was a scar**

6. The priest was to isolate one with head scale -13:29-37

a. A person who had scale on the head was isolated seven days - 13:29-31

The priest would examine a person with a sore on the head
The priest would examine the sore to see if appeared deeper than the skin
The priest would see if the person also had a thin yellow hair
The priest would then pronounce the person unclean
The priest said it was scaly leprosy of the head or beard
The priest was to see if the sore did not appear deeper than the skin
The priest also saw there was no black hair in it
The priest would isolate the person for seven days
The isolation was necessary to protect from contagious diseases - Lev. 13:45

b. A person was then examined and isolated for seven more days - 13:32-34

The priest would examine the sore again on the seventh day
The priest might see it had not spread or a yellowish hair grown in it
The priest might see the scale appeared to be no deeper than the skin
The priest would have a man shave himself except the scale
The priest would then isolate the person for seven more days
The priest would look at the scale again after a second seven days
The priest would pronounce him clean if it had not spread or gone deeper
The priest would pronounce the person clean (cleansing from sin)
The person would then wash his clothes and be clean

c. A person was pronounced unclean if there were changes - 13:35-37

The priest was to see if the scale spread farther after his cleansing
The priest did not even need to look for a yellowish hair
The priest declared him unclean if the scale had spread
The person would be unclean as long as he had the leprosy - Lev. 13:46
The priest might see the scale remained and black hair had grown in it
The priest would know he was clean and pronounce him clean

7. The priest was to examine white spots on the body - 13:38-39

The priest might see a man or woman with bright spots on the body
The priest was to check and make sure they were bright white
The priest might see that the spots were just a faded white
The priest would know it was just a disease of the skin
The priest would then pronounce the person clean
Skin problems like boils did not make a person unclean - Job 2:7, 13

8. The priest was to examine a spot on a bald head - 13:40-44

**The Lord said baldness by itself did not make a person unclean
The Lord said partial baldness did not make a person unclean
The Lord said a bald forehead with a reddish-white sore could be leprosy
The Lord said the priest was to examine the spot on the forehead
The Lord said he was to see if the spot had the appearance of leprosy
The Lord said that person had leprosy and was unclean
The Lord said the priest was to pronounce him unclean because of the sore**

9. The priest was to send one with leprosy outside the camp - 13:45-46

**The Lord said the person with the sore was to have his clothes torn
The Lord said the person was to keep his head bare
The Lord said he was to cover his mustache and cry, Unclean! Unclean!
The Lord said he was unclean all the days of the sore
The Lord said he was to dwell alone outside the camp**

10. The priest was to examine a leper's clothing - 13:47-52

**The Lord said a garment could have leprosy in it
The Lord said that could be either a woolen garment or a linen garment
The Lord said the leprosy could be in the warp or woof of linen or wool
(The warp and the woof were the weaving and the texture)
The Lord said the leprosy could be in leather
The Lord said it could also be in any article made of leather
The Lord said if the mark was greenish or reddish in the garment or leather
The Lord said it could be in any article of leather
The Lord said the leprous mark was to be shown to the priest
The Lord said the priest was to isolate the article for seven days
The Lord said on the seventh day he was to see if the mark had spread
The Lord said the article was leprous and was to be burned with fire**

11. The priest would isolate the clothing for two seven day periods - 13:53-59

**The priest was to look and if it had not spread after seven days
The priest was to have them wash it and isolate it for seven more days
The priest was to see if the mark had not changed then it was unclean
The priest was then to burn it with fire if it was eaten away or bare
The priest was to tear it out of garment if it was faded after washing
The priest was to burn that garment if the spot appeared again
The priest could have it washed a second time and it would be clean
The priest was to do this with any garment or leather article**

D. The instructions regarding cleansing of a healed leper - 14:1-57

1. The priest was to examine the leper and declare him clean - 14:1-9

a. The priest went out of the camp to examine the person - 14:1-4

The Lord spoke to Moses saying:
The Lord said this was the law for a leper the day of his cleansing
The Lord said the person was to be brought to the priest
The Lord said the priest was to go outside the camp
The leper was living alone outside the camp - Lev. 13:46
The priest was to examine the person to see if the leprosy was healed
The priest was to command what to take for the person being cleansed
These same steps were taken to cleanse a house - Lev. 14:49-52
The priest said they were to take two living and clean birds
The priest was to take cedar wood, scarlet and hyssop
David asked the Lord to cleanse him from sin with hyssop - Ps. 51:7

b. The priest was told what to do with the two birds - 14:5-7

The priest was to command for one of the birds to be killed
The priest was to have this bird killed in an earthen vessel
The priest was to have this done over running water
The priest was then to take the living bird
The priest was to take the cedar wood, the scarlet and the hyssop
The priest was to dip all these in the blood of the bird that was killed
(This was the bird that was killed over running water)
The priest was to sprinkle it seven times on him who was cleansed
(This was the one cleansed from leprosy)
The priest would then pronounce the person clean
Christ cleanses our conscience by His own blood - Heb. 9:12-14
The priest was to let the living bird loose in an open field

c. The priest was to have the person stay outside his tent seven days - 14:8-9

The person was to wash his clothes
The person was to shave off all of his hair
The person was to bathe in water and be clean
Christ cleanses us by the washing of water by the Word - Eph. 5:26
The person afterward could enter the camp
The person was to stay outside his tent for seven days
The person was to shave off all his hair on the seventh day
(This included the head, beard, eyebrows and all his hair)

2. The priest was to offer his sacrifices on the eighth day - 14:10-18

a. The priest was to offer a sin and a trespass offering - 14:10-14

The Lord said the leper was to take two male lambs without blemish
The Lord said he was to bring one ewe lamb without blemish
The Lord said he was to bring fine flour mixed with oil as a grain offering
The Lord said he was to bring one log of oil (less than a pint)
The Lord said he was to present these to the priest who made him clean
A cleansed leper offered trespass, sin, burnt and grain offerings - Lev. 14:1-20
The Lord said he was to present it at the doorway of the tent of meeting
The priest was to offer one male lamb as a trespass offering with the oil
The priest was to present them as a wave offering before the Lord
The priest was to kill the lamb where he killed the sin and burnt offerings
The priest was to do this at the tent of meeting for the sin offering
The priest received the sin and trespass offering as it was most holy
The trespass offering was the most holy - Lev. 7:6
The priest was to take some of the blood of the trespass offering
The priest was to put the blood on the person's right ear, thumb and big toe
This was to consecrate to God his hearing, his actions and his walk - Lev. 8:23-24

b. The priest shall anoint the person with oil - 14:15-18

The priest was to take some of the oil and pour it into his left palm
The priest would then dip his right-hand finger into that oil
The priest would then sprinkle it seven times before the Lord
The priest then was to take some of the remaining oil in his palm
The priest was to put the oil on the right earlobe of the one cleansed
The priest was to put it on the thumb of the right hand and the right big toe
The priests were anointed this way when they were consecrated - Lev. 8:23-24
The priest was to do this on top of the blood of the trespass offering
The priest put the rest of the oil in his hand on the head of the one cleansed
The priest did these things to make atonement for him before the Lord

3. The priest was to offer his offerings - 14:19-20

The priest was next to offer the sin offering
The priest did this to make atonement for the one cleansed
The atonement was a release and removed the guilt - Isa. 6:7
The priest would then kill the burnt offering
The priest would offer the burnt offering and grain offering on the altar
The priest would make atonement for him and he would be clean
This recognized that he was clean from contagious disease - Lev. 13:45

4. The priest was given instructions for one who was poor - 14:21-32

a. The priest was told what the poor should bring - 14:21-22

The priest had a poor person bring a male lamb as a trespass offering
The Lord had a great concern for the poor - Lev. 5:11; 12:8; 27:8
The priest was to wave the trespass (guilt) offering
The priest was to do this to make atonement for him
The priest was to receive flour mixed with oil as a grain offering
The priest was to receive two turtledoves or two pigeons that he could afford
The priest was to offer one as a sin offering and the other as a burnt offering

b. The priest was told to kill the lamb as a trespass offering - 14:23-25

The priest was to receive these on the eighth day of the man's cleansing
The priest was to receive these at the door of the tent of meeting
The priest was to take the lamb of trespass offering and the log of oil
The priest was to wave them as a wave offering before the Lord
The priest would then kill the lamb of the trespass offering
The priest put some of the blood on the right ear of the one to be cleansed
The priest also put some on his right thumb and big toe of his right foot

c. The priest was told to sprinkle the oil - 14:26-29

The priest was to pour some of the oil in his palm of his left hand
The priest was to use his right finger to sprinkle some of the blood
The priest was to sprinkle the oil in his left palm seven times before the Lord
The priest then put some of the oil on the right ear of the one to be cleansed
The priest put it on the thumb of his right hand and big toe of his right foot
The priest did this on the place of the blood of the trespass offering
The priest put the rest of the oil in his right hand on the head of the cleansed
The priest did this to make atonement for him before the Lord

d. The priest was told to offer the other offerings - 14:30-32

The priest would then offer one of the turtledoves or pigeons
The priest would offer what the person could afford
The priest offered one for a sin offering and the other for a burnt offering
The priest offered these together with the grain offering
The priest would make atonement before the Lord for the one cleansed
The priest would do this for one with a leprous sore
The priest did this for one who could not afford the usual cleansing
The Lord wanted all to be able to offer sacrifices for sin - Lev. 14:21

5. The priest was given instructions for a leprous house - 14:33-42

a. The priest was to check the house after it was empty - 14:33-36

The Lord spoke to Moses and Aaron saying:
The Lord told them what to do when they came into Canaan
The Lord gave them this land as a possession
The Lord promised this land to Abraham hundreds of years earlier - Gen. 12:7
The Lord might put a leprous (a spreading mildew) plague on a house
The might be a curse of the Lord on the house of the wicked - Prov. 3:33
The Lord said a plague would not come near the house of the godly - Ps. 91:10
The Lord said the owner of the house was to come and tell the priest
The Lord said he was to say there was some plague in the house
The Lord said the priest was to command the house to be emptied
Anything that remained in the house would become unclean - Lev. 14:46
The Lord said this was to be done before the priest went into the house
The Lord said this was to protect everything from becoming unclean
Anything touching something unclean became unclean - Lev. 5:3
The Lord said that afterward the priest could inspect the house

b. The priest was told how to check for a plague - 14:37-38

The priest was to examine the house for the plague (disease)
The priest was to see if the walls had greenish or reddish streaks
The priest was to see if these appeared to be deep in the walls
The priest was then to go out of the house
The priest was to shut up the house for seven days
This was to teach what is unclean and what is clean - Lev. 14:57

c. The priest was to have them remove the unclean stones - 14:39-42

The priest was to come again and look on the seventh day
The priest was to check and see if the leprosy had spread on the walls
The priest was to command they take away the stones with the plague
This was to prevent the plague from making everything unclean - Lev. 5:2
The priest was to have them cast them in an unclean place outside the city
Christ gave Himself to pay for our sin outside the city - Heb. 13:10-13
The priest was to cause the house to be scraped on the inside
All the remaining walls had to be scraped to stop the spreading - Lev. 14:54-57
The priest was to have them pour the dust in the unclean place
This was a place where anything unclean was placed - Lev. 14:45
The priest was to have them take other stones and put them in their place
The priest was to have them take other mortar and plaster the house

6. The priest was given instruction if it came back again - 14:43-47

The priest would check to see if the plague was still in the house
The priest would do this after the stones had been removed
The priest would have the house scraped and plastered
The priest would come to see if the plague had spread in the house
The priest would declare that the house was unclean
The priest would have the house torn down
The priest would then have them carry everything to the unclean place
The priest said any going into the house became unclean until the evening
A person unclean until evening had to wash his clothes and bathe - Lev. 15:5
The priest said all who lie down in the house were to wash their clothes
The priest said any who ate in the house should wash his clothes
Anything an unclean person touched became unclean - Num. 19:22

7. The priest would pronounce it clean if it did not come back - 14:48-53

The priest might come into the house to examine it
The priest might see it had not spread after the house was plastered
The priest would then pronounce the house healed
The priests would take the things to cleanse the house
The things to cleanse a person and a house were the same - Lev. 14:4
The priest would take two birds, cedar wood, scarlet and hyssop
The priest would kill one of the birds in an earthen vessel over running water
The priest would dip the living bird and other things in the blood
The priest would then sprinkle the house seven times
The priest cleansed the house with the blood of the bird and running water
The priest would cleanse the living bird with these things
The priest would cleanse the cedar wood scarlet and hyssop
The priest would set the living bird free outside the city in an open field
The priest did this to make atonement for the house and it was clean
Atonement made it possible for the priest to declare something clean - Lev. 14:20

8. The priest was to teach what was unclean and clean - 14:54-57

The law for any leprous sore or scale
Anything leprous made a person unclean - Lev. 13:30
The law for leprosy of a garment or a house
The law for a swelling, a scab or a bright spot
The law was to teach when it is unclean and when it is clean
Israel was to separate themselves from unclean creatures - Lev. 20:25
The law regarding anything leprous was for teaching
One of the ministries of the priests was to teach the people - Deut. 24:8

E. The instructions regarding unclean discharges - 15:1-33

1. Instruction regarding discharges from the body - 15:1-12

a. Moses was told that a discharge from the body was unclean - 15:1-3

**The Lord spoke to Moses and Aaron, saying,
The Lord told them to speak to the children of Israel
The Lord told them to instruct about any discharge from the body
Anyone with a discharge was to be put out of the camp - Num. 5:2-3
The Lord said this involved two kinds of discharges
The Lord said this included a body that runs with its discharges
Handwashing is done to prevent the spread of disease - Lev. 15:11
The Lord said this included a body that was stopped up by his discharge**

b. Moses was told that a bed or seat became unclean - 15:4-7

**The Lord said every bed he laid on became unclean
The Lord said every thing he sat on became unclean
The Lord said any who touched his bed became unclean until evening
The Lord said any who touched his bed had to wash his clothes and bathe
The Lord said the one who sat on his bed had to wash his clothes and bathe
The Lord said any who touched his body became unclean until evening
The Lord said each unclean person had to wash his clothes and bathe
The Lord said that person was unclean until evening**

c. Moses was told one with a discharge was to rinse his hands - 15:8-12

**The Lord said if one with a discharge spit on another he was unclean
The Lord said he was to wash his clothes and bathe and be unclean
The Lord said any saddle on which one with a discharge rides was unclean
(Uncleanness came on anything upon which the person with the discharge sat)
The Lord said one who touched anything under him was unclean
The Lord said one who carried any of these things was unclean
The Lord said he was to wash his clothes and bathe and was unclean
The Lord said any who touched one with a discharge was unclean
The Lord said any who touched him and did not rinse his hands was unclean
This was also true of any container that became unclean - Lev. 11:32
The Lord said one who did any of these things was unclean until the evening
The Lord said any vessel of earth one with a discharge touched was broken
An unclean earthenware container (clay pot) was to be broken - Lev. 11:33
The Lord said a vessel of wood was to be rinsed with water
An unclean container of other materials was to be washed with water - Lev. 6:28**

2. Instruction regarding the cleansing of discharges - 15:13-24

a. Moses was given instruction for a man that was cleansed - 15:13-15

The Lord said what happened when a man with a discharge was cleansed
The Lord said the person was to count seven days for his cleansing
The Lord said he was to wash his clothes and bathe his body
The Lord said that then he was to be declared clean
The Lord said the man was to bring his sacrifice on the eighth day
This sacrifice allowed a person to identify with any sin committed - Lev. 4:24-25
The Lord said he was to bring two turtledoves or two pigeons
The Lord said he was to bring them to the priest at the door of the tabernacle
The Lord said the priest was to offer one as a sin offering
The sin offering was an offering for unintentional sins - Lev. 4:2
The Lord said the priest was to offer the second as a burnt offering
The burnt offering was a thank offering dedicated to God - Lev. 1:9
The Lord said the priest would make atonement on his behalf

b. Moses was given instruction for a discharge of semen - 15:16-18

The Lord said if any man had an emission of semen
The Lord said he was to wash his body and be unclean until evening
The Lord said what to do if semen got on a garment or leather
The Lord said it was to be washed and be unclean until the evening
The Lord said what they were to do when a woman lies with a man
The Lord said that if there was an emission of semen
The Lord said both were to bathe with water and be unclean until evening
(This was a ceremonial cleansing and required no sacrifice)

c. Moses was given instruction for a woman with a discharge - 15:19-24

The Lord said a woman with a menstrual impurity was unclean seven days
The Lord said whoever touched her was unclean until evening
The Lord said everything she laid on or sat on became unclean
The Lord said anyone who touches her bed was unclean until evening
The Lord said he was to wash his clothes and bathe in water and be unclean
The Lord said the same thing applied to anything she sits on
The Lord said he was to wash his clothes and bathe in water and be unclean
The Lord said this was true of the bed or the thing on which she was sitting
The Lord said when he touched it he would be unclean until evening
The Lord said if a man lies with her it put her menstrual impurity on him
This meant that the man was then unclean for seven days - Lev. 15:24
The Lord said then every bed on which he lies shall be unclean

3. Instruction regarding a prolonged impurity - 15:25-33

a. Moses was given instruction for a woman with a long discharge - 15:25-27

**The Lord said if a woman had a discharge of blood for many days
The Lord said if this was not at her menstrual impurity
The Lord said if her menstrual discharge lasted beyond that period
The Lord said all the days of her impure discharge would continue
The Lord said they were like her menstrual impurity and she is unclean
The Lord said any bed she lies on will be like her bed at menstruation
The Lord said everything she sits on would also be unclean
The Lord said her uncleanness will last all that time
The woman with the flow of blood had been unclean 12 years - Luke 8:43
The Lord said whoever touches them shall be unclean
The Lord he shall wash his clothes and be unclean until evening**

b. Moses was told the offering for a long discharge - 15:28-30

**The Lord said what she was to do to be cleansed
The Lord said she was to count seven days and would then be clean
The Lord told what she was to do on the eighth day
The Lord said she was to take two turtledoves or two young pigeons
The Lord said she was to bring them to the priest
The Lord said the priest was to offer one for a sin offering
The Lord said he was to offer the other for a burnt offering
The Lord said the priest would make atonement on her behalf
This was to remove any guilt from a wrongdoing - Ex. 29:36-37
The Lord said this was because of her impure discharge**

c. Moses was told that these were the laws for discharges - 15:31-33

**The Lord said this was to keep the sons of Israel separated
The Lord said this was so they would not die in their uncleanness
The Lord said this was to keep from defiling His tabernacle among them
God had called Israel to be a holy people - Lev. 11:44-45; 1 Pet. 1:15-16
The Lord said this was the law for one with a discharge
The Lord said this was for the man who has a seminal emission
The Lord said this would have made him unclean
(That was why he was to wash himself as a ceremonial cleansing)
The Lord said was for the woman who is ill because of menstrual impurity
The Lord said this was for the one who has a discharge
The Lord said one with a discharge could be male or female
The Lord said this was for a man who lies with an unclean woman**

IV. God gave instructions regarding the Day of Atonement - 16:1-34

A. The Lord gave Moses instructions for Aaron - 16:1-2

**The Lord spoke to Moses after the death of the two sons of Aaron
The Lord killed them for offering profane fire before the Lord
The Lord had him tell Aaron not to enter inside the veil at any time
The Lord said that was where the mercy seat was on the ark
The Lord said then Aaron would die
The Lord said He will appear in the cloud over the mercy seat**

B. The Lord told how Aaron was to come into the Holy Place - 16:3-5

**Aaron was to enter the holy place with a bull of a sin offering
This was the offering for his own sin - Lev. 4:3-7
Aaron was to enter the holy place with a ram for a burnt offering
Aaron was to wear a holy linen tunic with linen undergarments
Aaron was to wear a linen sash and a linen turban
Aaron was to recognize that these were holy garments
Aaron was to bathe his body in water and then put them on
Aaron was to take a sin offering for Israel of two kids of the goats
Aaron was to take one ram as a burnt offering for Israel**

C. The Lord said Aaron was offer a sin offering for his family - 16:6-7

**Aaron was to offer a bull as a sin offering for himself and his house
Aaron offered his own sin offering before offering for the people - Heb. 16:27
Aaron was to present two goats before the Lord at the tent of meeting**

D. The Lord said Aaron was to cast lots for the two goats - 16:8-10

**Aaron shall cast lots for the two goats
Aaron was to bring the goat on which the Lord's lot fell
Aaron was to offer that goat as a sin offering
It was not possible for the blood of a goat to pay for sin - Heb. 7:19-24
Christ paid the full penalty for our sins - 2 Cor. 5:21
Aaron also had a lot for the other goat
Christ also takes away our sins - John 1:29; 1 Pet. 2:24
Aaron was to present that goat alive before the Lord
Aaron was to make atonement upon that goat
Christ paid for our sins with His blood - John 14:6; Isa. 53:5; Heb. 7:23-27
Aaron was to let it go as the scapegoat into the wilderness
Christ both paid for our sins and also takes them away - Heb. 9:12-14**

E. The Lord said Aaron was to offer his sin offering - 16:11-14

Aaron was to bring the blood of the bull which was a sin offering for himself

Aaron was to make atonement for himself and for his house

Aaron was to kill the bull that was a sin offering for himself

Aaron was to take a censer of burning coals from the altar before the Lord

Aaron was to take the coals and sweet incense inside the veil

The Lord said this was to be done by the high priest once a year - Heb. 9:7

Aaron was to put the incense on the fire before the Lord

Aaron was to let it cover the mercy seat on the Testimony lest he die

The Lord warned disobedience would bring death - Lev. 22:9; Num. 4:15, 20

Aaron was to take some blood of the bull and sprinkle it on the mercy seat

Aaron was to do this on the east side of the mercy seat

Aaron was then to sprinkle some of the blood seven times

F. The Lord said Aaron was to offer the goat of the sin offering - 16:15-19

Aaron was to come out and kill the goat of the sin offering for the people

Aaron was to take its blood and sprinkle it as he had the earlier blood

Aaron was to sprinkle the blood on the mercy seat and before the mercy seat

**Aaron was to make atonement for the Holy Place because of the people
(this was for their uncleanness and their transgressions and all of their sins)**

Aaron was to do this for the tabernacle which remained among them

(the tabernacle was among the people in the midst of their uncleanness)

Aaron was to have no man in the tabernacle when he made atonement

Aaron was to do it in the Holy Place for himself, his family and all the people

Aaron was to go out to the altar before the Lord and make atonement for it

Aaron was to take some of the blood of the bull and some of the goat

Aaron was to put the blood on the horns of the altar

Aaron was to sprinkle some of the blood with his finger seven times

Aaron was to do this to cleanse the altar and consecrate it

Aaron was to do this because of the uncleanness of the people

G. The Lord said Aaron was to send away the live goat - 16:20-22

Aaron was to bring the live goat after he finished the atoning

Aaron was to lay both his hands on the head of the live goat

Aaron was to confess over it all their iniquities and transgressions

Aaron was thus putting them on the head of the goat

Aaron was then to send the goat into the wilderness by a suitable man

(This goat would bear on itself all their iniquities to an uninhabited land)

Christ bore our sins once for all on the cross - Isa. 53:6, 11-12; Heb. 9:28

Aaron was to then have the suitable man release the goat in the wilderness

H. The Lord said Aaron was to then offer the burnt offerings - 16:23-28

1. Aaron changed his clothes before offering the burnt offerings - 16:23-26

**Aaron was to go out of the tabernacle and take off his linen garments
(these were the special clothes he put on to go into the Holy Place)
Aaron was to leave these garments in the tabernacle of meeting
Aaron was to wash his body and put on his garments
Aaron was to offer his burnt offering and the burnt offering of the people
Aaron was to do this to make atonement for himself and the people
Aaron was then to burn the fat of the sin offering on the altar
Aaron was to have the one who released the goat wash his clothes
Aaron was to tell him to come into the camp after he washed his clothes**

2. Aaron was to have the sin offerings burned outside the camp - 16:27-28

**Aaron was to have the bull and goat of the sin offering taken out of the camp
Christ also suffered for our sins outside the gate - Heb. 13:10-14
Aaron had brought their blood into the Holy Place
Christ entered the Most Holy Place once for all - Heb. 9:12
Aaron was to have their skins, flesh and offal burned with fire
Aaron was to have the one who burned them wash his clothes and bathe
Aaron was to tell him that afterward he could come into the camp**

I. The Lord said this was to be an everlasting statute for Israel - 16:29-34

**The Lord said this was to be a statute for Israel forever
The Lord said this was to be in the seventh month on the tenth day
The Lord said Israel was to humble their souls and do no work on that day
The Lord said this was for both a native and a stranger living among them
The Lord said on that day the priest made atonement to cleanse them
The Lord wanted them to be clean from their sins before Him
The Lord said it is a solemn rest to humble their souls
We are also to humble ourselves before God - Ezra 8:21; James 4:10
The Lord said this was a statute for Israel forever
The Lord said this was to continue to be done by the priest
The Lord said this was for each one consecrated in his father's place
The Lord said he was to make atonement and put on the holy garments
The Lord said he was to make atonement for the Holy Sanctuary
The Lord said he was to make atonement for the priests and people
The Lord said this was to be an everlasting statute for Israel
The Lord said this was to make atonement for all their sins once a year
The Lord saw Moses carry out His commandments**

V. God gave Instructions regarding how to live Holy Lives - 17:1-27:34

A. The instructions regarding sacrifices and blood - 17:1-16

1. The Lord warned about sacrifices to demons - 17:1-9

a. The Lord said the people were to offer animals as sacrifices - 17:1-4

The Lord spoke to Moses, saying
The Lord told Moses to teach Aaron and the people
The Lord said these were the things He commanded Israel
The Lord spoke about killing an ox, lamb or goat
The Lord said this might be in the camp or in some other place
The Lord warned if he failed to bring it to the tabernacle of meeting
The Lord said it was to be offered before the tabernacle of the Lord
The Lord said otherwise that blood would be imputed to man
The Lord said that the man had shed blood
The Lord commanded Noah not to eat flesh with its blood - Gen. 9:4
The Lord said he was to be cut off from among his people
Whoever eats any blood shall be cut off from his people - Lev. 7:27

b. The Lord said the people were to burn the fat of the sacrifices - 17:5-6

The Lord did not want Israel offering sacrifices in the open field
The Lord said they were to bring them to the Lord at the tabernacle
The Lord said they were to offer them as peace offerings to the Lord
The Lord said the priest was to sprinkle the blood on the altar of the Lord
The Lord said this was at the door of the tabernacle of meeting
The Lord said the fat was to be burned as a sweet aroma to the Lord
The fat was to be burned by fire as an offering to the Lord - Lev. 3:9-11

c. The Lord said the people were not to sacrifice to demons - 17:7-9

The Lord said they were no longer to offer sacrifices to demons
Israel worshiped the whole host of heaven in the wilderness - Acts 7:42-43
The Lord said this was what they did when they played the harlot
Idol worship and immorality often went together - 2 Ki. 17:10; Jer. 2:20; 3:6
The Lord said this was to be a statute throughout their generations
Manasseh even set up altars to the host of heaven in the temple - 2 Ki.21:3-9
The Lord said this applied to a man of Israel or a stranger
The Lord said this was for anyone who offered a burnt offering
The Lord gave the penalty for not obeying
The Lord said that man was to be cut off from among his people

2. The Lord explained the importance of the blood - 17:10-16

a. The Lord said the life is in the flesh of the blood - 17:10-11

The Lord said this applied to any man of Israel
The Lord said this applied to any stranger who lived among them
The Lord said this applied to all who offered a burnt offering or sacrifice
The Lord said He would set His face against any that eat blood
The Lord said he will be cut off from among his people
The Lord said that the life of the flesh is in the blood
The Lord said He gave it to them to make atonement for their souls
The Lord said it is the blood that makes atonement for the soul

b. The Lord said there were not to eat the blood - 17:12-14

The Lord said that is why He spoke to the children of Israel
The Lord said no one among them was to eat blood
The Lord said no stranger among them was to eat blood
The Lord said both Israel and strangers living in Israel were under this law
The Lord said they could catch any bird or animal that may be eaten
The Lord said they had to pour out its blood and cover it with dust
The Lord said blood was to be poured out like water and covered - Deut. 12:16
The Lord said its blood is the life of all flesh
The Lord said that its blood sustains life
God said that the life of all flesh is its blood - Gen. 9:3-4
The Lord said that was why He told Israel not to eat the blood of any flesh
The Lord said the life of all flesh is in its blood
The Lord said any who ate it would be cut off from Israel

c. The Lord explained about anything that died naturally - 17:15-16

The Lord said gave instructions about an animal that died naturally
Israel could give such an animal to a stranger or foreigner - Deut. 14:21
The Lord said this included both a person of Israel or a stranger
The Lord said if they ate that meat they had to wash their clothes and bathe
God showed his mercy to one who had not drained the blood - Lev. 17:4, 9
The Lord said that person would then be unclean until evening
The Lord said that it is the blood that makes atonement - Lev. 17:11
The Lord said that then the person would be clean
The Lord warned if the person did not wash his clothes and bathe
Anyone who was unclean had to bathe in water - Lev. 15:5
The Lord said that then that person would bear his guilt
That person was cut off from Israel if he failed to cleanse himself - Lev. 17:10-12

B. The instructions regarding improper sexual behavior - 18:1-30

1. The Lord said they were not to do the sins of the nations - 18:1-5

a. Israel was not to walk in the ordinances of the nations - 18:1-3

**The Lord spoke to Moses, saying
The Lord told him to tell Israel, "I am the Lord your God"
The Lord said they were not to do as the people in Egypt did
The Lord said they were not to do as the people in Canaan did
The Lord had given the Canaanites almost 700 years to repent - Gen. 15:16
The Lord said they were not to commit their sinful acts
The Lord said they were not to walk in their ordinances**

b. Israel was to obey the commandments of the Lord - 18:4-5

**The Lord said that they were to obey His judgments
The Lord said they were to keep His ordinances and walk in them
The Lord said they were to remember that He is their God
Israel was to be a light to the Gentiles- Isa. 42:6; 49:6
The Lord said they were to keep His statutes
The Lord said they were to keep His ordinances and judgments
The Lord said a man would live if he walked in those laws**

2. The Lord said they were not to uncover the nakedness of relatives - 18:6-18

a. This included unlawful marriages to their parents or stepparents - 18:6-8

**The Lord said they were not to approach any near kin (relatives)
The Lord said to uncover their nakedness (have sexual relations)
The Lord wanted Israel to show that He is the Lord
The Lord said He was to be proclaimed to the ends of the earth - Acts 13:45-47
The Lord said this applied to either their father or mother
Even the Gentiles did not allow this type of relationship - 1 Cor. 5:1
The Lord said this applied to a sister of their father or mother**

b. This included the children and grandchildren of any parent - 18:9-11

**The Lord said this applied to their sister
The Lord said this applied to a son or daughter's child
The Lord said this applied whether they were born at home or elsewhere
The Lord said such nakedness was also their nakedness
The Lord said this included their father's wife's daughter (step-sister)**

c. This included any aunts or uncles - 18:12-14

The Lord said they were not to uncover the nakedness of their father's sister
The Lord said they were not to uncover the nakedness of their mother's sister
The Lord said they were not to uncover the nakedness of an uncle
~~**The Lord said they were not to uncover the nakedness of an aunt**~~

~~**d. This included any children or sisters of their wives - 18:15-18**~~

The Lord said not to uncover the nakedness of a father's brother
The Lord said they were not to approach his wife (aunt)
God said they were not to do this with either an uncle or aunt - Lev. 20:19
The Lord said not to uncover the nakedness of a daughter-in-law
The Lord said she is your son's wife
The Lord said not to uncover the nakedness of a brother's wife
The Lord said not to uncover the nakedness of a woman and her daughter
The Lord said they were not to take her son's daughter
The Lord said they were not to take her daughter's daughter
The Lord said not to take a woman as a rival to her sister
~~**The Lord said this applied while his wife was alive**~~

3. The Lord said they were not to commit any form of immorality - 18:19-23

~~**a. This included any other woman - 18:19-20**~~

~~**The Lord said not to approach a woman during her customary impurity**
The Lord said they were not to lie carnally with their neighbor's wife
The Lord said a man would defile himself with her~~

~~**b. This included having their children pass through the fire - 18:21**~~

~~**The Lord said they were not to let any descendants pass through the fire**
(To pass through the fire of Molech was to offer as a human sacrifice)
The Lord said this would profane the name of their God~~

~~**c. This included not mating with any other male or animal - 18:22-23**~~

~~**The Lord said they were not to lie with a man as with a woman**
God said this is the result of not retaining God in their knowledge - Rom. 1:27-28
The Lord said that was a perversion
The Lord said they were not to mate with any animal
The Lord said a woman was not to stand before an animal to mate with it~~

4. The Lord said the nations before had defiled the land - 18:24-29

a. The Lord said that the inhabitants had defiled the land - 18:24-25

The Lord told Israel not to defile themselves with any of these sins

The Lord took our sins so He could wash and cleanse us - 1 Cor. 6:9-14

The Lord said this was how the nations of Canaan were defiled

The Lord said this was why He was casting them out before Israel

God had given them an additional 700 years to repent - Gen. 15:16

The Lord said the land had become defiled by all of these sins

The Lord said this was why He was going to drive out the nations - Deut. 18:12

The Lord said he would punish its iniquity upon the Canaanites

The Lord is the One who will take all vengeance - Rom. 12:19-21

The Lord said the land would vomit out its inhabitants

b. The Lord said Israel was not to follow their sins - 18:26-29

The Lord said Israel was to keep His statutes and His judgments

The Lord said Israel was not to commit any of these abominations

The Lord warned what would happen if Israel did not obey - Deut. 28:15-62

The Lord said this applied to their own nation

The Lord said this applied to any stranger who lived among them

The Lord said these were the abominations the men of the land have done

The Lord said the land had been defiled before Israel arrived

The Lord said this was why He was going to drive them out - Deut. 9:5; 18:12

The Lord said the land would vomit them out if they also defiled it

Israel became guilty of these same sins - Deut. 28:63-68

The Lord said this would happen if Israel did any of these abominations

Israel forsook the God of their fathers in Judges - Judges 2:10-13

The Lord said those individuals were to be cut off from their people

The Lord brought judgment on Israel at that time - Judges 2:14-15

5. The Lord said these were the customs of the people before - 18:30

The Lord said that was why they were to keep His ordinance

The Lord promised Israel great blessing for obedience - Deut. 28:1-13

The Lord said Israel was not to commit any of these abominable customs

The Lord warned Israel not to turn aside to other gods - Deut. 28:14

The Lord said they had been committed by the nations there before them

These sins were already being committed in the time of Abraham - Gen. 15:16

The Lord said Israel was not to defile themselves by them

The Lord is the One who will judge all unbelievers - Rev. 20:11-15

The Lord said He was their God

Israel would not be an effective witness if they did not obey God - James 1:22

C. The instructions regarding kindness to all people - 19:1-37

1. The Lord said Israel was to be a godly people - 19:1-10

a. The Lord told Israel why they should be a holy people - 19:1-4

The Lord spoke to Moses, saying
The Lord told Moses to speak to all the congregation of Israel
The Lord said they were to be holy because the Lord their God is holy
The Lord said every person was to respect their father and mother
The Lord said this would give them long lives - Deut. 5:16
The Lord said Israel was to keep His Sabbaths
The Lord said this was to be a sign between God and Israel - Ex. 31:13
The Lord reminded Israel that He is their God
The Lord warned Israel not to turn to idols
The Lord warned Israel not to make gods of metal
This was an idol made of cast metal - Ex. 32:4; 34:17
The Lord reminded Israel again that He is their God

b. The Lord told Israel how long they could eat a peace offering - 19:5-8

The Lord told Israel how to sacrifice peace offerings to Him
The peace offering was a voluntary offering - Lev. 7:16
The Lord said they were to do this so they would be accepted
The Lord said it could be eaten that day and the next day
The Lord said what remained was to be burned on the third day
The Lord said if any was eaten on the third day it would not be accepted
The Lord said everyone who did so would bear his iniquity
The Lord said such a person had profaned the holy offering of the Lord
The Lord said that person was to be cut off from his people

c. The Lord told Israel how to provide for the poor - 19:9-10

The Lord told them what to do when they reaped the harvest of their land
The Lord said He would bless them as they cared for the poor - Deut. 24:19-22
The Lord said they were not to reap to the very corners of their field
The Lord said they were not to gather the gleanings of their harvest
The Lord said they were not to glean their vineyard
The Lord said they were not to gather the fallen fruit of their vineyard
The Lord said they were to leave them for the needy and the stranger
The Lord has a great concern for the poor and needy - Lev. 23:22
The Lord said that He is the Lord their God
These actions were to remind them that the Lord was their God - Lev. 19:3

2. The Lord said Israel was to be a righteous nation - 19:11-18

a. The Lord told Israel to avoid sinning against Him - 19:11-12

The Lord said they were not to steal
The Lord said they were not to deal falsely
The Lord said they were not to lie to one another
The Lord said they were not to swear falsely by His name
The Lord said they were not to profane the name of their God
The Lord reminded them that He is the Lord
The Lord wanted them to be holy and separate from idols - Lev. 19:4

b. The Lord told Israel to avoid sinning against others - 19:13-14

The Lord said they were not to cheat their neighbor
The Lord said they were not to rob their neighbor
The Lord said they were not to hold back the wages of the one they hired
The Lord said they were not to curse a deaf person
The Lord said they were not to place a stumbling block before the blind
The Lord said they were to fear their God
The Lord reminded them again that He is the Lord

c. The Lord told Israel how to judge with righteousness - 19:15-16

The Lord said they were to do no injustice in judgment
The Lord said they were not to be partial to the poor
The Lord said they were not to favor the person that was great
James gave Christians a very good illustration of this - James 2:1-4
The Lord said they were to judge their neighbor fairly
The Lord said they were not to be a slanderer among their people
The Lord said they were not to stand against the life of their neighbor
The Lord reminded them again that He is the Lord

d. The Lord told Israel they were to keep His statutes - 19:17-18

The Lord said they were not to hate their neighbor in their heart
Evil actions against others come from the heart - Mark 7:21-23
The Lord said they were to reason fairly with their neighbor
The said they were not to take vengeance
The Lord said they were not bear a grudge against the sons of your people
The Lord said they were to love their neighbor as they loved themselves
Jesus said to love for Him and their neighbor fulfilled the Law - Matt. 22:37-40
The Lord reminded them again that He is the Lord

3. The Lord said Israel was to practice separation to Him - 19:19-28

a. The Lord talked about mixing different things - Lev. 19:19

**The Lord said they were not to breed together two kinds of livestock
The Lord said they were not to sow different kinds of seed in their fields
The Lord said they were not to wear garments of different materials**

b. The Lord talked about the need for a trespass offering - 19:20-22

**The Lord said a man was not to lie with a woman that was a slave
The Lord said she had not been redeemed or given freedom
The Lord said there was to punishment
The Lord said they were not to be put to death because she was not free
The normal penalty for such sin (rape) was death - Deut. 23:25-27
The Lord said the man had to bring a trespass offering to the tabernacle
The man had to bring a ram as his trespass offering
The Lord said the priest was to make atonement for him
The Lord said the ram of the trespass offering was for the sin he committed
The Lord said that then his sin would be forgiven him**

c. The Lord talked about the fruit of trees planted - 19:23-25

**The Lord said when they entered the land they would plant trees for food
The Lord said the first three years they were to count their fruit as unclean
The Lord said the fruit was not to be eaten during those three years
The Lord said that in the fourth year all its fruit would be holy
The Lord said that fruit was to be given to the Lord as a praise offering
The Lord said in the fifth year they could eat its fruit
The Lord said that the tree would yield its increase for them
The Lord promised Israel blessing for obedience - Deut. 29:9-13
The Lord reminded them that He is the Lord their God**

d. The Lord talked about other things to avoid - 19:26-28

**The Lord said they were not to eat anything with blood
The Lord said they were not to practice divination or soothsaying
The Lord forbid any involvement in evil practices - Deut. 18:9-13, 2 Ki. 17:17
The Lord said they were not to shave the sides of their heads
The Lord said they were not to disfigure the edges of their beards
The Lord said they were not to make any cuts in their body for the dead
The Lord said they were not to make tattoo marks on themselves
The Lord reminded them again He is Lord**

4. The Lord said Israel was to do no injustice - 19:29-37

a. This included being godly parents - 19:29-30

The Lord forbid parents from making their daughter a prostitute
Parents are to train their children in the way they should go - Prov. 22:6
The Lord said that would lead the land to prostitution and lewdness
The Lord said they were to keep His Sabbaths and reverence His sanctuary
The Lord reminded them I am the Lord

b. This included avoiding mediums - 19:31

The Lord told them not to turn to mediums or spiritists
The Lord said not to seek them out and be defiled by them
The Lord reminded them that He is the Lord their God

c. This included respecting strangers - 19:32-34

The Lord said they were to rise up and respect the gray headed
The Lord said that they were to honor the aged
We honor the elders by listening and learning from them - Prov. 23:22
The Lord said they were to fear (revere) their God
The Lord reminded them that He is the Lord
The Lord told them how to treat a stranger in the land
The Lord said they were not to do him wrong
The Lord said they were to treat the stranger the same as themselves
The Lord said they were to love the stranger as they loved themselves
Israel had been oppressed in Egypt because they were strangers - Deut. 10:17-19
The Lord said to remember that they had been aliens in Egypt
The Lord reminded them that He is the Lord their God

d. This included being honest in all things - 19:35-37

The Lord said they were to do no injustice in judgment
The Lord said they were to have just measures, weight or volume
The Lord said this included just balances and weights
The Lord said included a just ephah and a just hin
The Lord reminded Israel that He is the Lord their God
The Lord said that He is the One who brought them out of Egypt
The Lord said they were to obey His statutes and ordinances and do them
The Lord said they were to learn His commandments and obey them - Deut. 5:1
The Lord reminded them that He is the Lord
The Lord is a God of righteousness and not like a lifeless idol - Deut. 4:5-7

D. The instructions regarding things that bring judgment - 20:1-27

1. God gave the judgment for offering human sacrifices - 20:1-5

The Lord spoke to Moses saying
The Lord told Moses what he was to teach to Israel
The Lord told Moses these laws were also for others living with Israel
The Lord said judgment must come to any who sacrificed children to Molech
(The worship of the idol Molech included human sacrifices)
The Lord said the penalty for offering human sacrifices was death
The Lord said the people were to stone them with stones
The Lord said He would set His face against that man and cut him off
The Lord said this judgment applied to any who sacrificed descendants
The Lord said it would defile His sanctuary and profane His name
God that these actions defiled His temple and profaned His name - Lev. 18:21
The Lord warned would happen if there was no judgment
The Lord said this was if they did not kill one who offered human sacrifice
The Lord said He would set His face against that man and his family
The Lord said He would cut him off from his people
The Lord said those who sacrificed children were committing prostitution
The Lord said they were doing this by offering human sacrifices to Molech
God said sacrificing a child to Molech caused the land to sin - 2 Ki. 23:10

2. God gave the judgment for failing to follow Him - 20:6-8

The Lord warned about those who turned to mediums
The Lord warned about those who turned to familiar spirits
God said they would make themselves unclean by them - Lev. 19:31
The Lord said this was also a form of prostitution
The Lord said He would set His face against that person
The Lord said He would cut that person off from His people
The Lord said Israel was to consecrate themselves to Him
The Lord said they were to be holy because He is the Lord
The Lord said Israel was to keep His statutes and obey them
The Lord said He is the One who sanctifies (makes holy) a person

3. God gave the judgment for cursing parents - 20:9

The Lord warned about all who curse their father or mother
The Lord said that person was to be put to death
The Lord will be the source of His judgment - Prov. 20:20
The Lord said this was because he curses father or mother
The Lord said his blood would be upon him

4. God gave the judgment for sexual immorality - 20:10-16

a. The judgment for adultery with another person - 20:10

**The Lord gave the judgment for one who committed adultery
The Lord said this was the judgment for adultery with someone's wife
The Lord said they were both to be put to death
The Lord told Israel adultery was to bring death - Deut. 22:22
The Lord said that their blood would be on them**

b. The judgment for one who commits perversion in the family - 20:11-12

**The Lord gave the judgment for one who lies with his father's wife
The Lord said had uncovered his father's nakedness
The Lord said both of them were to be put to death
The Lord gave the judgment for one who lies with his daughter-in-law
The Lord said both of them were to be put to death
The Lord said they had committed perversion and their blood was on them**

c. The judgment for other relationships - 20:13-16

**The Lord gave the judgment for a man who lies with a male
The Lord said they had both committed an abomination
The Lord said they shall surely be put to death as their blood was on them
The Lord told Israel that homosexual relations was to bring death - Judges 19:22
The Lord said if a man married a woman and her mother, it was wickedness
The Lord said they were to be burned with fire, both he and they
The Lord said this was so wickedness would not be among them
The Lord said if a man mates with an animal he was to be put to death
The Lord said the animal was to be killed
The Lord said if a woman approaches an animal and mates with it
The Lord said they were to kill the woman and the animal
The Lord said they were to be put to death and their blood be on them
The Lord told Israel sex with an animal was to bring death - Lev. 18:23**

5. God gave the judgment for incest and uncleanness - 20:17-18

**The Lord said if a man took his sister and they see each others nakedness
The Lord said this was a wicked thing and be cut off from the people
The Lord said he shall bear his guilt
The Lord said if a man lies with a woman during her sickness
The Lord says he had uncovered the flow of her blood
The Lord said they were both to be cut off from the people**

6. God gave the judgment for marrying close relatives - 20:19-21

**The Lord gave judgment for one who uncovered the nakedness of an aunt
The Lord said that she was a close relative
The Lord said they would bear their guilt
The Lord said if a man lies with his uncle's wife
The Lord said he had uncovered his uncle's nakedness
The Lord said they would bear their sin and die childless
The Lord said if a man takes his brother's wife it is an unclean thing
The Lord said they would be childless**

7. God gave other instructions to live holy lives - 20:22-26

**The Lord said Israel was to keep and perform all of His statutes
The Lord said then they would live in the land where they were going
The Lord said obedience would mean that He would not spit them out
The Lord said they were not to follow the customs of the land
Those customs included demon worship and human sacrifices - Jer. 32:35
The Lord said that was why He would drive them out before Israel
The Lord said the people in the land did all these wicked things
The Lord had shown mercy and given them 700 years to repent - Gen. 15:16
The Lord said that was why He was punishing them
The Lord said that was why He gave them their land to possess
The Lord said that it was a land flowing with milk and honey
A land that produced large crops (milk and honey) - Num. 13:23-27
The Lord said He was their God who separated them from the people
The Lord said they were to distinguish between the clean and unclean
The Lord said this included both the birds and the animals
The Lord said He did not want them to make themselves detestable
The Lord said that was why He separated from them what is unclean
Many diseases are passed through the blood - Gen. 9:4-5
The Lord said Israel was to be holy to Me for He is holy
The Lord said He had set them apart from the peoples
The Lord said they were to be His (separated) people
God did this so that Christ could come from a holy nation - Gen. 12:1-3**

8. God gave the judgment for one who practiced witchcraft - 20:27

**The Lord said man or woman who was a medium was to be put to death
The Lord said the same for any man or woman who had familiar spirits
God told Israel not to go to mediums or seek them out - Lev. 19:31
The Lord said such a person was to be stoned with stones
The Lord said their blood would be upon them**

E. The instructions regarding the priests - 21:1-22:24

1. The priests were given restrictions to avoid - 21:1-9

a. The priests could only defile themselves for very close relatives - 21:1-4

The Lord told Moses to speak to the priests, the sons of Aaron
The Lord said the priests were not to defile themselves for a dead person
This was why they were not to touch a body that was unclean - Is. 52:7-12
The Lord said the exception was for the nearest relatives
The Lord said this included his father or mother that died
The Lord said this included his son, daughter or brother
The Lord said this included a virgin sister who had no husband
The Lord said that these were the ones for which he could defile himself
This kind of defiling made a person unclean for seven days - Num. 19:11-14
The Lord said he was not to defile himself for a relative by marriage
The Lord said the priest would profane himself for a relative by marriage

b. The priests were to protect the holy name of God - 21:5-6

The Lord said the priests were not to make any bald places on their heads
The Lord said they were not to shave the edges of their beards
The Lord said they were not to make any cuttings on their flesh
This was part a part of Baal worship and other false religions - 1:Ki. 18:28
The Lord said they were to be holy to their God
The Lord said they were not to profane the name of their God
The Lord said the priests present the offerings by fire to the Lord
The Lord said they presented the food of their God
The Lord said that why they were to be holy

c. The priests were not to marry a defiled woman - 21:7-8

The Lord said a priest was not to marry a harlot (prostitute)
The one who was high priest was to marry a virgin - Lev. 21:13-14
The Lord said a priest was not to marry a divorced woman
The priests of Israel were to teach by their example - Deut. 24:1-2
The Lord said a priest was to be holy to his God
The Lord said they were to consecrate a priest
The Lord said a priest offers the food of your God
The Lord said a priest was to be holy to them
The priests were to be holy because God is holy - Lev. 11:44-45
The Lord said that God is the One who sanctifies you and He is holy
God is a holy God and He is the one who makes us holy - 1 Pet. 1:13-16

d. The priest whose daughter profaned herself by harlotry was burned - 21:9

**The Lord said if the daughter of a priest profaned herself by harlotry
Israel was not to cause their daughters to become prostitutes - Lev. 19:29**

The Lord said a daughter who did that profanes her father

The Lord said that she was to be burned

The normal penalty for one who became a prostitute was stoning - Deut. 22:21

2. The high priest was given even further restrictions - 21:10-15

a. The high priest was not even to go close to a dead body - 21:10-12

The Lord gave further restrictions for the high priest

**The Lord said the anointing oil had been poured on his head
Aaron had been anointed as the high priest in this way - Lev. 8:12**

The Lord said he had been consecrated to wear the priestly garments

The Lord said he was not to uncover his head or tear his clothes for the dead

The nation of Israel was to mourn on behalf of the priest - Lev. 10:6-7

The Lord said the high priest was not to go near any dead body

The high priest was not to go into a tent where one had died - Num. 19:13-14

The Lord said he was not to defile himself for his father or mother

The Lord said he was not to go out of the sanctuary

The Lord said he was not to profane the sanctuary of his God

The Lord judged the family of Eli for their sins - 1 Sam. 2:22-25; 4:17-18

God said the consecration of the anointing oil was upon him

God said He is the Lord

b. The high priest was to marry a virgin - 21:13-15

The Lord said the high priest was to take a wife in her virginity

The high priest modeled Israel's special relationship with God - Jer. 31:31-32

The Lord said the high priest was not to marry a widow

The Lord said the high priest was not to marry a divorced person

The Lord said the high priest was not to marry a defiled woman

The Lord said the high priest was not to marry a harlot (prostitute)

None of the priests were to marry a prostitute - Lev. 21:7

The Lord said the high priest was not to marry any of these

The Lord said the high priest was to take a virgin

The Lord said this virgin was to be of his own people (Israel)

(That way both the priest and his wife were from Israel)

The Lord said this was to avoid profaning future high priests

The Lord said He is the One who sanctifies the high priest

This was why the anointing oil was poured on Aaron - Ex. 29:7

3. The priests could not offer sacrifices that had a physical defect- 21:16-24

a. A priest could not offer sacrifices if he had one of these defects - 21:16-20

The Lord spoke to Moses saying:
The Lord had Moses explain these things to Aaron
The Lord said this was for Aaron and all future generations
The Lord said no one with defects was to offer the bread of God
The Lord said a man with a defect was not to approach the altar
Pictured Christ our perfect High Priest representing us - Heb. 9:12-14
The Lord said this included a man that was blind or lame
The Lord said this included a man with a marred face
The Lord said this included a man with a limb too long
The Lord said this included a hunchback or a dwarf
The Lord said this included one with a defect in his eye
The Lord said this included one with eczema or scabs
The Lord said this included one with crushed testicles

b. A priest could not offer an offering to the Lord made by fire - 21:21-22

The Lord said none of Aaron's descendants with defects could offer sacrifices
The priests were not to offer sacrifices with defects - Lev. 22:20
The Lord said that was due to the fact that he has a defect
Pictured the Father giving His perfect Son as our sacrifice for sin - Heb. 7:26
The Lord said he could not offer the food of his God
The Lord said he could eat the food of his God
The priests with a defect could still eat the food of the priests - 1 Cor. 9:13
The Lord said this included both the most holy (sin offering) and the holy
Those with defects could still have fellowship with God - Heb. 7:22-26

c. A priest could not go into the tabernacle if he had a defect - 21:23-24

The Lord said he was not go through the veil
Even the high priest had to offer blood for himself first - Heb. 9:7-8
The Lord said he was not to approach the altar
The Lord said this was due to the fact he had a defect
Christ offered Himself without spot to God for us - Heb. 9:12-14
The Lord said that He is the Lord who sanctifies them
The Lord said was so that he would not profane His sanctuaries
The Lord said He is the Lord who sanctifies them
Christ is the One who sanctifies those with defects - Heb. 7:27-28
The Lord had Moses speak to Aaron and to his sons
The Lord had Moses speak to all the sons of Israel

4. The priests could not offer things that were unclean as sacrifices - 22:1-9

a. The sacrifices were to be dedicated to the Lord - 22:1-3

The Lord spoke to Moses, saying
The Lord told Moses to speak to Aaron and his sons
The Lord said they were to be careful with the holy gifts of Israel
The Lord said those were the gifts Israel dedicated to Him
The Lord said that was to avoid profaning His name
The Lord said to remind them that He is the Lord
The Lord said this would apply to all future descendants
The Lord said this applied to the holy gifts dedicated to the Lord
The Lord said a priest was not to do this while he had uncleanness
The Lord said that person was to be cut off from Israel
The consequences were serious because the Lord is holy - Num. 19:19-20
The Lord reminded them that He is the Lord

b. The sacrifices could not be eaten by any who were unclean - 22:4-7

The Lord said the following rules applied to the descendants of Aaron
The Lord said they were not to eat the holy gifts if they were a leper
The Lord said they were not to eat the holy gifts if they were unclean
The Lord said they could eat them once they were clean
Everyone in his family who was clean could eat it - Num. 18:9-11
The Lord said they became unclean by anything made unclean by a corpse
The Lord said they became unclean by a seminal emission
The Lord said any touching anything that creeps became unclean
The Lord said if they touched any person by which they became unclean
The Lord said whatever uncleanness meant they could not eat holy things
The Lord said one who touched any unclean was unclean until evening
The Lord said he could not eat the holy gifts unless he bathed in water
Any priest who was unclean had to bathe and wait until sunset - Lev. 15:16
The Lord said then he would be clean when the sun sets
The Lord said then he could eat the holy gifts for his food
This applied to all descendants who could eat the holy gifts - Lev. 15:16-18

c. The sacrifices were not to have died by anything else - 22:8-9

The Lord said whatever dies naturally or is torn by beasts he shall not eat
The Lord said the priests were to keep His ordinance or bear their sin
The Lord said otherwise they would die by their sin
Nadab and Abihu died for offering strange fire - Lev. 10:1-4; Num. 3:4
The Lord said He would be the One who sanctifies them

5. The priests were not to allow any others to eat the sacrifices - 22:10-16

a. The sacrifices could be eaten by a servant who was purchased - 22:10-11

The Lord said no outsider was to eat the holy things
The Lord had said this before the priesthood began - Ex. 29:33
The Lord said this included the hired servant of a priest
The Lord the hired servant was not to eat the holy things
The Lord made an exception for a servant that was purchased
The Lord said this was a slave purchased with money
The Lord said that servant could eat the holy things
This principle had been established at the Passover in Egypt - Ex.12:43-45
The Lord said a servant born in his house could eat the holy offerings

b. The sacrifices could no longer be eaten by certain daughters - 22:12-13

The Lord also talked about the daughter who married an outsider
(This would be someone who was not a descendant of Aaron)
The Lord said she could no longer eat the holy things
The Lord said what to do for her if she became a widow
The Lord said what to do for her if she became divorced
The Lord said this was if she had no child to care for her
An older widow who has no child and trusts in God - I Tim. 5:4-5; Acts 6:1
Anna was an example of a widow trusting God - Luke 2:36-38
The Lord said if she returned to her fathers house as in her youth
The Lord said then she could eat of her father's food
The Lord has a great concern for the widows and needy - Acts 9:39-41
The Lord said that no outsider could eat of it

c. The sacrifices eaten unintentionally were to have one-fifth added - 22:14-16

The Lord said if a man ate a holy gift unintentionally
The Lord said he was to add a fifth more to it
The Lord said he was to give this holy gift to the priest
The Lord said they were not to profane the holy gifts
This included any kind of gift offered to the Lord - Num. 18:29-32
The Lord said these were gifts Israel offered to the Lord
The Lord said otherwise it would bear the guilt of trespass
The Lord said this would be true when they ate their holy gifts
The Lord said that He is the One who sanctifies them
The Lord sanctified (set apart) the tabernacle by His glory - Ex. 29:43
The Lord sanctifies (set apart) His people through faith in God - Ezra 3:5; Job 1:5
We show that same faith by coming to the Father through Christ - John 14:6

6. The priests were told what sacrifices were not to be offered - 22:17-25

a. The sacrifices offered to fulfill a vow - 22:17-19

The Lord spoke to Moses saying
The Lord said speak to Aaron and his sons and all Israel
The Lord said any man of Israel or any alien who presents his offering
God called Israel to be a witness to the nations - Ps. 67:1-7
The Lord said this could be a vow or a freewill offering
The Lord said they were to offer it as a burnt offering
The Lord said they were to offer of a male without blemish
The Lord said this could be from the cattle, sheep or goats

b. The sacrifices that could not be offered to fulfill a vow - 22:20-22

The Lord said they were not to offer an animal with a defect
The Lord said an animal with a defect would not be accepted
The Lord said if a man offered a sacrifice of peace offering to Him
The Lord said this could be to fulfill a vow or as a freewill offering
The Lord said an animal must be perfect to be accepted
The Lord said it was to have no defect in it
The sacrifices were only a covering but must be perfect - Heb. 7:19-22
Christ is the true perfect sacrifice and High Priest - John 1:29; Heb.7:24-28
The Lord said this included animals blind, broken or maimed
The Lord said this included animals with running sores, an itch or scabs
The Lord said they were not to offer them on the altar by fire to the Lord

c. The sacrifices here are those which are freewill - 22:23

The Lord said if an animal had a long or short leg it could be freewill
The Lord said that animal would not be accepted if it was for a vow

d. The sacrifices from Israel or foreigners had to be perfect - 22:24-25

The Lord said they were not to offer what is bruised or crushed to Him
The Lord said they were not to offer what was torn or cut to Him
The Lord said they were not to do this in their land
The Lord said they were not to accept any such offering from a foreigner
Foreigners were also to offer perfect sacrifices to God - Num. 15:15-16
The Lord said this was an offering of food for God
The Lord said this was due to their corruption or defects in them
The Lord said such sacrifices would not be accepted for them
God said His name was to be great and feared among the nations - Mal. 1:6-14

7. The priests were given other instructions - 22:26-33

a. The sacrifice of a firstborn sheep or bull - 22:26-28

The Lord spoke to Moses saying
The Lord told them when a bull, sheep or goat was born
The Lord said that animal was to be with its mother seven days
The newborn animal was to stay with its mother for seven days - Ex. 22:29-30
The Lord said it would be accepted as a sacrifice on the eighth day
The Lord said it could be accepted as an offering made by fire to the Lord
Then the firstborn of an animal was to be offered as a sacrifice - Ex. 22:30
The Lord gave a restriction about a cow or a ewe (sheep)
The Lord said the mother and newborn were not to be killed the same day
This was also true for birds in their nests - Deut. 22:6-7

b. The sacrifice of thanksgiving to the Lord was eaten the same day 22:29-30

The Lord gave instructions about a sacrifice of thanksgiving to the Lord
The Lord also told what was to be included in this offering - Lev. 7:12-13
The Lord said this was to be a sacrifice of their own free will
Thanksgiving offerings were done with joy - Ps. 107:21-22
The Lord said it was to be eaten on the same day
The Lord said they were not to leave any of it until the morning
The thanksgiving offering was to be eaten that day only - Lev. 7:15

c. The sacrifices were to be offered in obedience - 22:31-33

The Lord said that they were to keep His commandments
They were to observe all God's statutes and rules - Lev. 19:37
The Lord said they were to do His commandments
They were promised blessing for obedience - Deut. 4:40
The Lord reminded them that He is the Lord
The Lord said they were not to profane His holy name
The Lord said they were not to profane the name of their God - Lev. 18:21
The Lord said He was to be sanctified among the sons of Israel
The Lord said those near Him would be sanctified - Lev. 10:3
The Lord said He is the One who sanctifies then
We are also to treat the name of the Lord as Holy - Matt. 6:9; Luke 11:2
The Lord said that He brought them out of Egypt
The Lord reminded them He brought them out of Egypt - Lev. 19:36
The Lord said that He was to be their God
The Lord reminded them that they were to be holy - Lev. 11:45
The Lord reminded them that He is the Lord

F. The instructions regarding the feasts - 23:1-44

1. The Lord said every Sabbath was to be a holy convocation - 23:1-3

The Lord spoke to Moses saying
The Lord told him to speak to the children of Israel
The Lord said he was to tell them about the feasts of the Lord
The Lord said these were holy convocations (people gathered for a purpose)
We gather on Sunday to remember Christ's resurrection - Acts 20:7; I Cor. 16:2
The Lord said that these were His feasts
The Lord said they were to do all their work in six days
The Lord said the seventh day is a Sabbath of complete rest
The Lord said it was to be a time for a holy gathering
We gather to eat the Lord's Supper and examine ourselves - 1 Cor. 11:23-34
We also gather together for teaching, fellowship, and prayer - Acts 2:42
The Lord said they were not to do any work on that day
The Lord said it was to be a Sabbath to the Lord in all their dwellings
Christians are to gather together to stir up love and good works - Heb. 10:24-25

2. The Lord gave the appointed times of the feasts - 23:4

The Lord gave Israel feasts to gather and remember the Lord
The Lord said these were to be holy convocations (gatherings)
The Lord said they were to be proclaimed at the times appointed for them

3. The Lord gave the time of the Passover - 23:5

The Lord said the Passover was to be the 14th day of the first month
Israel still continues to observe the Passover - Deut. 16:1; Josh. 5:10
The Lord said that they were to remember the Lord's Passover

4. The Lord gave instructions about the Feast of Unleavened Bread - 23:6-8

The Lord said the 15th day was the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Israel was given instructions about this - Ex. 12:14-20; Num. 28:16-25
The Lord said that they were to eat unleavened bread for seven days
They were to eat unleavened bread for seven days - Deut. 16:3-8
The Lord said the first day was to be a holy convocation
Israel (the Jews) are to do this forever - Ex. 12:17; Deut. 16:3
The Lord said they were not to do any ordinary work on that day
The Lord said each day they were to present an offering by fire to Him
The Lord said the seventh day was also to be a holy convocation
They were not to do any ordinary work on that day

5. The Lord gave instructions about the Feast of Firstfruits - 23:9-14

a. The grain offering was to be waved before the Lord - 23:9-12

**The Lord spoke to Moses saying,
The Lord told Moses to speak to the people of Israel
The Lord said when the people came into the land that He would give them
The Lord told them what to do when they reaped the harvest
The Lord said they were to bring a sheaf of the firstfruits to the priest
The Lord said the priest was to wave the sheaf before the Lord
The Lord said then the offering would be accepted on their behalf
The Lord said he was to wave this sheaf the day after the Sabbath
(This was the Sabbath after the offering of unleavened bread)
The Lord told them the offering that was to be offered on that day
The Lord said they were to offer a male lamb of the first year
The Lord said to offer the lamb without blemish as a burnt offering**

b. The grain offering was to be offered before eating any grain - 23:13-14

**The Lord said the grain offering was two tenths of an ephah (two quarts)
The Lord said the grain offering was to be mixed with oil
The Lord said the grain offering was an offering by fire to the Lord
The Lord said the grain offering was a sweet aroma to the Lord
The Lord said the drink offering was one fourth of a hin (about a quart)
The Lord said they had to bring their grain offering first
The Lord wanted both Israel and us to put Him first in our lives - Rom. 8:23
The Lord said this included bread, parched grain or fresh grain
The Lord said they could then begin eating the grain the same day
They could eat after they dedicated the harvest to the Lord - Num. 15:20-21
The Lord said this was to be a statute throughout their generations
The Lord said this was to be true in all their dwellings**

6. The Lord gave instructions about the Feast of Weeks - 23:15-22

a. The instructions about the time of the Feast of Weeks - 23:15-16

**The Lord said they were to begin their count after the Sabbath
The Lord said this was the Sabbath they brought their wave offering
The Lord said they were to complete seven more Sabbaths
This was the Day of Pentecost - Deut. 16:9-12; Acts 1:5; 2:1-4
The Lord said to count fifty days to the day after the seventh Sabbath
The Lord said then they were to offer a new grain offering to the Lord
The Lord said this day was to be a holy convocation - Num.28:26-31**

b. The instructions about what was to be offered - 23:17-20

The Lord said they were to bring two wave loaves of two tenths of an ephah
The Lord said they were to be fine flour
The Lord said they were to be baked with leaven
The Lord said these are the firstfruits for the Lord
This was at the completion of harvest (Pentecost) - Deut. 16:9-10
The Lord said to offer seven lambs without blemish of the first year
The Lord said they were to offer one young bull and two rams
The Lord said these were to be a burnt offering to the Lord
The Lord said they were to be offered with their grain and drink offerings
The Lord said it was an offering made by fire for a sweet aroma to the Lord
The Lord said to sacrifice one kid of the goats as a sin offering
The Lord said to offer two male lambs of the first year as a peace offering
The Lord said the priest was to wave them with the bread of firstfruits
The Lord said this was a wave offering before Him
The Lord said they were to be holy to the Lord for the priest

c. The instructions included no ordinary work on that day - 23:21

The Lord said they were to proclaim that day as a holy convocation
A gathering to remember God delivered them from slavery - Deut. 16:11-12
The Lord said they were to do no laborious work on that day
The Lord said this was to be in all their dwellings
The Lord said this was to be done throughout their generations

d. The instructions about gleaning and the harvest - 23:22

The Lord said they were not to reap to the corners of their land
The Lord said they were not to gather the gleaning of their harvest
Gleaning was gathering the heads of grain that fell - Ruth 2:14-17
The Lord said they were to leave them for the poor and the stranger
God shows a great concern to the poor and the foreigner - Ruth 2:2-3; 2:8-11
The Lord reminded them that He is the Lord your God

7. The Lord gave instructions about the Feast of Trumpets - 23:23-25

The Lord spoke to Moses again saying
The Lord said the seventh month, the first day was to be a sabbath-rest
The Lord said it was to be a memorial of blowing of trumpets
The Lord said this was to be a holy convocation
The Lord said they were not to do any laborious work on that day
The Lord said they were to present an offering by fire to Him

8. The Lord gave instructions about the Day of Atonement - 23:26-32

a. The Day of Atonement was a day to afflict their souls - 23:26-29

The Lord spoke to Moses saying,
The Lord said the tenth day of the seventh month was the Day of Atonement
The Lord said that day was to be a holy convocation for Israel
The high priest went into the Holy of Holies on this day - Lev. 16:1-34, 16:17
The Lord said the people were to humble themselves on that day
The Lord said they were to offer an offering by fire to the Lord
The Lord said they were not to do any work on this day
The Lord said it was the Day of Atonement (Yom Kipper)
The Lord said this was an everlasting statute for Israel - Lev. 16:34
The Lord said this was to make atonement on their behalf
Christ made redemption eternal with His atonement - Heb. 7:26-28; 9:11-10:18
The Lord said this was before the Lord your God
The Lord warned about anyone who would not humble himself on this day
They would have no atonement until their death - Isa. 22:12-14
The Lord said he would be cut off from his people
They would also face eternal judgment - Heb. 9:26-27

b. The Day of Atonement was a day to do no work - 23:30-31

The Lord warned if anyone did any work on this day
The Lord said He would destroy him from among his people
This also included eternal judgment - Heb. 10:3-10; Rev. 20:11-15
The Lord said Israel was to do no work at all
The Lord said this was to be a statute forever
All Jews who believe in Christ now share in this eternal life - Rev. 21:1-7
The Lord said this was to last throughout their generations
The Lord said this was to be true in all their dwelling places
The Lord explains when this will be true in all their places - Heb. 8:10-13

c. The Day of Atonement was a day of solemn rest - 23:32

The Lord said it was to be a Sabbath of complete rest
Christ will make this rest eternal - Jer. 31:2-3, 9, 31-34; Heb. 8:7-13
The Lord said that they were to humble themselves
The Lord said it began at the seventh month at evening
The Lord said it was to last from evening until evening
This fast required right attitudes and actions by the people - Isa. 58:3-5
The Lord said that they were to keep their Sabbath
The Lord said their righteousness was to go before them - Isa. 58:6-9

9. The Lord gave instructions about the Feast of Tabernacles - 23:33-44

a. The instructions for the Feast of Tabernacles (Booths) - 23:33-36

The Lord spoke to Moses saying.
The Lord told him to speak to the children of Israel
The Lord said the 15th of the seventh month was the Feast of Tabernacles
The Lord said this feast was for seven days to the Lord
The Lord said the first day was a holy convocation with no laborious work
The Lord said seven days they were to present an offering by fire to the Lord
The Lord said on the eighth day they were to have a holy convocation
The whole city (town) was to gather for these convocations - Deut. 16:11; 16:14
The Lord said they were to present an offering by fire to the Lord
The Lord said they were to do no laborious work

b. The instructions for the feasts that were holy convocations - 23:37-38

The Lord said these were the feasts when they had holy convocations
The men of Israel were to bring gifts three times during the year - Ex. 23:14-17
The Lord said they were to present offerings by fire to the Lord
(this included burnt and grain offerings, sacrifices and drink offerings)
The Lord said they were to do everything on its day
The Lord said this was besides their gifts, vow offerings and freewill offerings
These were for the priests, the Levites and all the tribe of Levi - Deut. 18:1-5
The Lord said they were to give these to the Lord

c. The instructions for living in booths for the feast - 23:39-44

The Lord said to do this on exactly the 15th day of the seventh month
The Lord said that they would be after they gathered in the crops of the land
The Lord said to celebrate the feast of the Lord for seven days
This was to remember the years in the wilderness - Neh. 8:14-18
The Lord said the first and eighth days would be a sabbath-rest
The Lord said on the first day they were to gather branches
(This included from fruit trees, palm trees, leafy trees and willows)
The Lord said they were to rejoice before the Lord their God for seven days
The Lord said to celebrate this feast to Him for seven days each year
The Lord said this was to be done perpetually in the seventh month
The Lord said all the native born of Israel were to dwell in booths
The people were to live in booths made from branches - Deut. 16:13-15
The Lord wanted all generations to know He brought them out of Egypt
The Lord wanted them to know He is the Lord their God
The Lord had Moses declare these appointed times to Israel

G. The instructions regarding the Tabernacle - 24:1-9

1. The instructions about the care of the lamps in the tabernacle - 24:1-4

**The Lord spoke to Moses saying,
The Lord said Israel was to bring clear oil from beaten olives for light
The Lord said to make the lamp in the holy place burn continually
The Lord said this was outside the veil of the Testimony
The Lord said Aaron was to be in charge of it from evening until morning
The Lord said this was to be a statute forever in their generations
The Lord said this was the lamps of the pure gold lampstand - Ex. 25:31
The Lord said this was to burn before Him continually**

2. The instructions about the bread of the tabernacle - 24:5-7

**The Lord said to take fine flour and bake twelve cakes with it
The Lord said to put two-tenths of an ephah in each cake (about 2 quarts)
The Lord said to set them in two rows of six each
The Lord said to set these on the table of pure gold before the Lord
The Lord said to put pure frankincense on each row as a memorial
The Lord said this was an offering by fire to the Lord (baked)**

3. The instructions about eating that bread - 24:8-9

**The Lord said new bread was to be set before Him continually
The Lord said this was an everlasting covenant
The Lord said the old bread was to be eaten by the priests in a holy place
The Lord said it was most holy to Him from the offerings made by fire
This is the bread David and his men were given - 1 Sam. 21:4-6; Matt. 12:3-5
The Lord said this was to belong to the priests forever**

H. The instructions regarding blasphemy - 24:10-23

1. The Lord's counsel was requested by Moses - 24:10-12

**Moses asked about the son of an Israelite woman and Egyptian father
Moses said this son and another man fought each other in the camp
Moses said the Israelite woman's son blasphemed the name of the Lord
Job is an example of one who refused to curse God - Job 2:5, 9-10
Moses saw this man brought to him
(His mother's name was Shelomith, daughter of Dibri, of the tribe of Dan)
Moses put him in custody to seek the mind of the Lord
Moses had other situations where he did the same thing - Num. 15:33-35**

2. The Lord told Moses what to do about blasphemy - 24:13-16

**The Lord spoke to Moses saying,
The Lord said to take outside the camp the one who has cursed
The Lord said all who heard him were to lay their hands on his head
The Lord said then the people were to stone him
The Lord said anyone who curses his God he shall bear his sin
The Lord said anyone who blasphemed God was to be put to death
The penalty for blaspheming the name of God was death - Ex. 20:7; Matt. 12:31
The Lord said the congregation should certainly stone him
The Lord said this applied to the stranger as well as an Israelite**

3. The Lord gave the penalty for murder or death to others - 24:17-18

**The Lord said anyone who kills another shall surely be put to death
The penalty for murder is death - Gen. 9:6; Num. 35:30-31, Deut. 19:11-12
The Lord said whoever kills an animal shall surely make it good
The Lord said that an animal must be replaced with another**

4. The Lord gave the penalty for injuring others - 24:19-22

**The Lord gave the consequence for disfiguring another person
The Lord said that person was to have the same thing done to him
The Lord said this included fracture for fracture, eye for eye
The Lord said this included tooth for tooth
Law came through Moses; grace and truth came through Jesus Christ - John 1:17
The Lord said the injury he gave was to be inflicted on him
The Lord said the law was to show no pity - Ex. 21:23; Deut. 19:21
The Lord said the one who kills an animal shall make it good
The Lord said one who kills a man shall be put to death
The Lord said there was to be one standard for Israel
The Lord said it was to be the same for a stranger as a native
The Lord said both are to be treated by the same rules - Num. 9:14; 15:15-16, 29
The Lord reminded them that He is the Lord their God**

5. The Lord was obeyed and the man was stoned to death - 24:23

**The Lord had Moses speak to the people of Israel
Moses had asked the Lord for guidance - Lev. 24:12
The Lord had them bring the one who cursed outside the camp
The Lord had them stone him with stones
The Lord saw that the people obeyed Him
The Lord saw that they did just as the Lord had commanded Moses**

I. The instructions regarding the seventh and forty-ninth years - 25:1-55

1. God gave instructions about the Sabbath of the seventh year - 25:1-7

a. God said the land also needed a sabbath - 25:1-4

**The Lord spoke to Moses on Mount Sinai saying,
The Lord told Moses to speak to the children of Israel
The Lord said to tell them about when they came into the land He gave
Israel had been mistreated slaves in Egypt and this gave hope - Deut. 26:6
The Lord said the land was to have a sabbath to the Lord
The Lord said six years they were to sow their field and harvest it
The Lord said six years they were to prune their vineyard and harvest it
The Lord said in the seventh year it was to have a sabbath-rest
The Lord said this was to be a sabbath to the Lord
The Lord said they were not to plant their field or prune their vineyard**

b. God said the land was to have a seventh year of rest - 25:5-7

**The Lord said what grows of its own accord they were not to reap
The Lord said they were not to gather grapes from their untrimmed vines
The Lord said the land was to be a year of rest for the land
The Lord said the sabbath produce was for food
The Lord said this was for them and their male and female slaves
The Lord said this was for their hired man and sojourners living with them
The Lord said the cattle and animals would have the crops for food**

2. God gave instructions about the Year of Jubilee - 25:8-12

**The Lord said they were to count off seven times of seven years
The Lord said that would be a total of forty-nine years
The Lord said to sound a ram's horn on 10th day of the seventh month
The Lord said the Day of Atonement was the day they sounded the horn
The Lord said to consecrate the fiftieth year
The Lord said they were to proclaim liberty throughout the land to all
Christ also called us to liberty when we placed our trust in Him - Gal. 5:1
The Lord said it was to be a year of jubilee for them
The Lord said each was to return to his possession and family
All property returned to the family in the year of jubilee - Lev. 25:28, 39-41
The Lord said in that year they were not to sow, reap or gather
The Lord later gave as a sign He would provide - 2 Ki. 19:29-30
The Lord said it was a year of jubilee and to be holy to them
The Lord said they were to eat its produce from the field**

3. God told what was to happen in the Year of Jubilee - 25:13-17

The Lord said in the Year of Jubilee each would return to his property
The Lord gave instructions about selling or buying from a neighbor
The Lord said they were not to wrong one another
The Lord said they only bought until the Year of Jubilee
The Lord said this was based on the number of years of crops
The Lord said more years would increase the price
The Lord said fewer years would diminish the price
The Lord said they were not to oppress one another
The Lord said they were to fear the Lord their God

4. God provided for the seventh year and Year of Jubilee - 25:18-22

The Lord said they were to keep (obey) His statutes and judgments
The Lord said if they obeyed they would live in the land in safety
This required teaching their children faithfully - Deut. 6:6-8; Judges 2:10-13
The Lord said the land would yield its produce
The Lord said they would eat their fill and live in safety
The Lord warned if they doubted His word about the seventh year
The Lord they might worry if they did not sow and gather crops
This required trust in the Lord to provide enough for three years - 2 Ki. 16:29
The Lord said He would order blessing for them in the sixth year
The Lord said they would have enough crops for three years
The Lord said they would sow again in the eighth year
The Lord said they eat the old produce until the ninth year
The Lord said to do this until the new produce comes in (ripens)

5. God provided for the redemption of property - 25:23-28

The Lord said the land was not to be sold permanently because it was His
The Lord said that they were aliens and sojourners with Him
The Lord said that is what applied to every piece of property
The Lord they were to provide for the redemption of the land
To redeem the land of Naomi and Ruth included responsibility - Ruth 4:4-6
The Lord said what to do if a brother became poor and sold his land
The Lord said the nearest relative was to buy back what his relative sold
The closest relative of Naomi said he could not mar his inheritance - Ruth 4:6-8
The Lord said a man could buy it back himself if he find sufficient means
The Lord said he was to count the years since selling and refund the balance
The Lord said if he did not get sufficient he waited until the Year of Jubilee
The Lord said in the Year of Jubilee he could return to his property
The land returned to a family that had possessed it in the 50tieth year - Lev. 25:10

6. God instructed about a house in a walled city - 25:29-34

**The Lord said a man who sold a house in a walled city had a year to redeem
The Lord said if he did not do it in that time, the sale became permanent
The Lord said that house belonged to the family of the one who bought it
That Lord said that house was not redeemed in the Year of Jubilee
The Lord said houses in villages without walls were counted as fields
The Lord said they were either redeemed or released in the Year of Jubilee
The Lord said the house of a Levite in their cities could be purchased
The Lord said a Levite could redeem it at any time
The Lord said connected to these cities were permanent possessions**

7. God instructed about charging interest - 25:35-38

**The Lord said brethren who became poor and in poverty were to be helped
The Lord has a great concern for the poor - 1 Sam. 2:7; Pro. 22:2; Gal. 2:9-10
The Lord said like a stranger or sojourner he may live with you
The Lord said they were not to charge interest on loans to them
The Lord said they were to fear God so brethren may live among them
The Lord said not to lend him money for interest or food for profit
The Lord said He was their God who brought them out of the land of Egypt
The Lord gave them the land of Canaan and was to be their God
They were not to profane His name and to be holy - Lev. 11:45; 22:32-33**

8. God instructed about any who were servants or slaves - 25:39-46

**The Lord said a countryman might become poor and sell himself to you
The Lord said they were not to make him serve as a slave
The Lord said he was to be like a hired servant and not a slave
The Lord said he would serve until the Year of Jubilee
The Lord said then he and his children shall go back to his family
The Lord said this way he could return to the possession of his fathers
The Lord said they are His servants that he brought out of Egypt
The Lord said they were not to be sold as slaves
The Lord said not to rule them with severity but to revere your God
They were to treat one another with respect - Lev. 25:53-55; Col. 4:1
The Lord said they could have female and male slaves
The Lord said they could be bought from the nations around them
The Lord said they could also buy slaves from among the sojourners
The Lord said they became their possession and inherited by your sons
The Lord said they could use them as permanent slaves
The Lord said they were to respect their countrymen, the sons of Israel
The Lord said they were not to rule with severity over each other**

9. God instructed how a person could be redeemed - 25:47-55

a. God told Israel who can redeem a person - 25:47-49

God said a stranger or sojourner might become rich
God said one of the men of Israel might become poor
God said the one who was poor might sell himself to an alien
God said one might sell himself to a member of an alien's family
God said after he was sold he could be redeemed again
God said one of his brothers may redeem him (buy him back)
God said an uncle or his son might redeem him
God said anyone who was a close relative could redeem him
The is a kinsman-redeemer illustrated by Boaz in Ruth - Ruth 4:14
The close relative had to be willing to redeem the person - Ruth 4:6
Christ is our close relative who redeemed us from the curse of the law - Gal. 3:13
God said the one who redeemed had to be able to pay the price
The close relative had to be able to redeem him - Ruth 4:8-10
Christ is the One who was able to pay for our sin - 1 Pet. 2:24

b. God told Israel how to determine the redemption price - 25:50-52

God said his buyer was to determine when the man sold himself
God said his buyer was to count to the Year of Jubilee
God said his price was based on the number of years
God said it was like the days of a hired man
God said they were not to oppress a hired servant - Deut. 24:14
God said if it was still many years he refunded part of the purchase price
God said this was in proportion to the time of his redemption

c. God told Israel what was to happen in the Year of Jubilee - 25:53-55

God said he was like a man hired year by year
God said he was not to rule over him with severity
No worker was to be mistreated by the one who bought him - Eph. 6:9
God said he might not be redeemed by any of these ways
God said he was then to be released in the Year of Jubilee
This was to be a year of liberty for all the people - Lev. 25:10
God said his children were to be released with the man
God said that children of Israel are servants to Him
God said that He brought them out of Egypt
God had seen their affliction when they were in Egypt - Ex. 2:23-25
God said I am the Lord your God
God was to be honored by the way Israel treated others - Lev. 25:43

J. The instructions regarding blessing and judgment - 26:1-46

1. God promised Israel blessings for obedience - 26:1-8

a. Israel was told not to make idols - 26:1-2

God said Israel was not to make idols, carved images and sacred pillars

This was the second of the ten commandments - Deut. 4:15-18; 5:8

God said this included an engraved stone in the land to bow down to it

God said He is the Lord their God and they were to keep His Sabbaths

God said to reverence His sanctuary because He is the Lord

They were to both keep His Sabbaths and reverence his sanctuary - Lev. 19:30

b. Israel would be blessed if they chose to obey -26:3-8

God said they were to walk in His statutes and keep His commandments

God said they were to perform them (carry them out)

This promise was based on obedience to God - Deut. 11:13; 28:1-14

God said He would give them rain in its season

God said the land would yield its produce

God said the trees of the field would bear their fruit

God said their threshing would last until grape gathering

God said their grape gathering would last until the time of sowing

God said they were eat food to the full and live safely

God said they would lie down and have no one to make them afraid

God said He would rid the land of evil beasts and they would live securely

God said they would chase their enemies and they would fall

God said small numbers would destroy large armies

This is illustrated in the ministry of Gideon - Judges 7:7-12, 22

God said their enemies would fall before them by the sword

2. God said He would look on them with favor - 26:9-13

God said He would make them fruitful and multiply them

God said He would confirm His covenant with them

This covenant was made with Abraham - Gen. 17:1-7, 19

God said they would eat the old harvest until the new harvest

God said He would live among them and not reject them

God said He would walk among them and they would be His people

The Lord promises that He will also make a covenant of peace - Ezek. 37:26-28

God said He brought them out of Egypt so they would not be slaves

God said He broke the bars of their yoke so they could walk erect

The Lord promises He will do this again in the future - Ezek. 34:23-29

3. God promised Israel judgment for rejection - 26:14-15

**God gave a warning if they did not obey Him and keep His commandments
God said if they despised His statutes or abhorred His judgments
God said if they failed to do all of His commands and broke His covenant**

4. God said this judgment included distress - 26:16-17

**God said this is what He would turn and do to them
God said He would appoint over them a sudden terror
God said this would include wasting disease and fever
God said He would consume their eyes and make their heart ache
God said they would sow their seed in vain for their enemies would eat it
The enemies came, took their crops and left nothing for Israel - Judg. 6:3-6
God said He would set His face against them
God said their enemies would defeat them
The Lord caused them to be defeated by their enemies - Deut. 28:25
God said those who hated them would rule over them
God said they would flee when no one was pursuing them**

5. God said this judgment included drought - 26:18-20

**God warned what would happen if they failed to obey after these things
God said He would punish them seven times more for their sins
God said He would break the pride of their power
God would cause their pride to be brought down - Isa. 28:1-3
God said He would make their sky like iron (no rain)
God said He would make their earth like bronze (very hard)
God said their strength would be spent uselessly
God said their land would not yield its produce
God said the trees of the land would not yield their fruit
God said this would cause the land to yield no produce - Deut. 11:16-17**

6. God said this judgment included wild beasts - 26:21-22

**God said if they walked contrary to Him and were unwilling to obey
God said He would continue striking them
God said He would judge them seven times according to their sins
God said He would let loose among them the beasts of the field
God said they would rob them of their children
God said He would destroy their livestock
God said He would reduce their number and their roads be deserted
The highways were abandoned for fear of their enemies - Judg. 5:6**

7. God said this judgment included disease - 26:23-26

**God warned what would happen if these things did not turn them to Him
God warned what would happen if they walked contrary to Him
God would walk contrary to them and punish them seven times for their sins
God said He would bring a sword upon them
God said this would execute the vengeance for the covenant
God warned if they gathered in their cities He would send them pestilence
God said they would be delivered into the hands of their enemy
God said He would break their supply of bread
God said ten women would bake their bread in one oven
God said they would bring back their food by weight, eat and not be satisfied
They would experience a lack of food in the land - Mic. 6:16**

8. God said this judgment included famine - 26:27-31

**God warned what would happen if they did not obey after all these things
God said if they continued to walk contrary to Him
God said He would punish them seven times for their sins
God said they would eat the flesh of their sons and daughters
God said He would destroy their high places and incense altars
God said He would cast their dead bodies on their dead idols and abhor them
God said He would lay waste their cities and make their sanctuaries desolate
God said He would humble their uncircumcised hearts - Lev. 26:41
God said He would not smell their soothing aromas**

9. God said this judgment included scattering - 26:32-39

a. The Lord would scatter them among the nations - 26:32-33

**God would make their land desolate so their enemies would be appalled
God would scatter them among the nations and draw out a sword after them
God scattered the Jews and they are still scattered today - Zech. 6:14
God said their land would be desolate and their cities become waste
God said this would happen to Jerusalem and all of Judah - Jer. 19:7-8**

b. The Lord would give the land its rests - 26:34-35

**God said the land would enjoy its sabbaths as long as it was desolate
The land was empty for seventy years to enjoy its Sabbaths - Jer. 25:11
God said while they were away the land would rest
God said it would observe the rest they did not give it while in the land
This would fulfill the prophecy of Jeremiah - Jer., 29:10; 2 Chron. 36:21**

c. The Lord would break their power over their enemies - 26:36-37

**The Lord would send faintness of heart in the lands of their enemies
The Lord said the sound of a shaken leaf would cause them to flee
The Lord said they would flee and fall when no one was pursuing
The Lord said they would have no power to stand before their enemies**

d. The Lord said they would perish among the nations - 26:38-39

**The Lord said they would perish and be consumed among the nations
The Lord said those who were left would rot away
The Lord said this would be because of their sins in the lands of their enemies
The Lord said this would also be because of the sins of their fathers
The Lord said this wickedness would cause them to waste away**

10. God promised to remember His covenant - 26:40-46

a. The Lord gave a promise for confession and repentance - 26:40-42

**The Lord said if they confessed their iniquities and those of their fathers
The Lord said if they confessed they had been unfaithful to Him
The Lord said if they would confess they had walked contrary to Him
The Lord said that was why He walked contrary to them
The Lord looks for true repentance from sin - Matt. 3:7-9
The Lord said that was why He brought them into the land of their enemies
The Lord said if their uncircumcised hearts were humbled
The Lord said then He would bring them back to their land - Ezek. 20:43
The Lord said then He would remember His covenant with Jacob and Isaac
The Lord would remember His covenant with Abraham and the land**

b. The Lord said He would remember His covenant - 26:43-46

**The Lord said the land would be abandoned by them
The Lord said the land would have its sabbaths while it was desolate
The Lord said when they made amends for their iniquity
The Lord said even if they rejected His ordinances and hated His statutes
The Lord said He would not reject them in the land of their enemies
The Lord said He would still be their God and the Lord
The Lord said He would remember His covenant with their ancestors
The Lord made this covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob - Ex. 6:6-8
The Lord said He brought them out of Egypt to be their God
These are the statutes, ordinances and laws the Lord established
The Lord established these between Himself and the children of Israel**

K. The instructions regarding things dedicated to God - 27:1-34

1. The Lord gave instructions about vows made for people - 27:1-7, 8

a. This included vows made for the men who provided - 27:1-3

The Lord spoke to Moses saying
The Lord said to speak to the people of Israel and say to them
The Lord spoke about vows involving the valuation for people
Vows were voluntary but must be given to keep the promise - Deut. 23:21-23
The Lord said a male 20 to 60 years old was valued at 50 shekels of silver
The Lord said this was according to the shekel of the sanctuary

b. The included vows for women, children and older people 27:4-7

The Lord said a female was to be valued at 30 shekels of silver
The Lord said a male from 5 to 20 was valued at 20 shekels of silver
The Lord said for a female from 5 to 20 was valued at 10 shekels of silver
The Lord said a male from 1 month to 5 years was valued at 5 shekels
The Lord said a female from 1 month to 5 years was valued at 3 shekels
The Lord said a male 60 years and above was valued at 15 shekels
The Lord said a female 60 and above was valued at 10 shekels

c. This included vows for the poor - 27:8

The Lord said some were too poor to pay this valuation
The Lord said the priest shall set a value for him
The Lord said the priest set it according to the ability of him who vowed
The Lord always made provision for the poor - Lev. 5:11; 14:21-24

2. The Lord gave instructions about vows made for animals - 27:9-13

The Lord said an animal of the kind a man could present as an offering
The Lord said that any animal a person gave was holy
The Lord said it was not to be exchanged good for bad or bad for good
The Lord said if it was exchanged both animals became holy
Those exchanged became holy and were not to be redeemed - Lev. 27:33
The Lord said an unclean animal could not be an offering to the Lord
The Lord said an unclean animal was to be brought before the priest
The Lord said the priest was to value it whether it was good or bad
The Lord said what to do if a person wanted to redeem it
The Lord said one-fifth of the valuation should be added to redeem it
This was the normal price to redeem anything - Lev. 6:5; 22:14; 27:15, 19

3. The Lord gave instructions about dedicating houses - 27:14-15

The Lord said a man could dedicate his house to be holy to the Lord
The Lord said then the priest was to value it whether good or bad
The Lord said what the priest valued it was to stand
The Lord said one who dedicated his house to the Lord could redeem it
The Lord said he was to add one-fifth to the valuation to buy it back
The Lord said then the house would remain his
A village with no walls was considered like a field - Lev. 25:31

4. The Lord gave instructions about dedicating a part of a field - 27:16-21

The Lord said a man could dedicate part of his own field to the Lord
Only a part of his own possession could be dedicated to the Lord - Lev. 25:28
The Lord said its valuation was according to the seed needed for it
The Lord said a homer of barley seed was valued at 50 shekels of silver
(A homer was about 6 bushels or about 192 pounds of seed)
The Lord said this was if it was valued from the Year of Jubilee
The Lord said if it was valued after a Year of Jubilee, it was proportionate
The Lord said the priest would determine this by the years left
The Lord said that amount would be deducted from their valuation
The Lord said if he wished to redeem it, he was to add one-fifth
He could redeem it at any time prior to the Year of Jubilee - Lev. 25:15-16
The Lord said then it would pass back to him
It would return to the owner in the Year of Jubilee - Lev. 25:28
The Lord said if he had sold the field to another he could not redeem it
The Lord said then it would revert in the Year of Jubilee
The Lord said then it was for the priest as his property
Personal property dedicated to the Lord went to the priest - Lev. 25:28

5. The Lord gave instructions about the return of land - 27:22-25

The Lord said a man might dedicate a field that he had bought
The Lord said if part of the field was not his property
Property bought was actually buying the use of that land - Lev. 25:25-27
The Lord said he was to count the valuation up to the Year of Jubilee
The Lord said on that day to give their valuation as holy to the Lord
(This was actually selling the crops that would be grown on that field)
The Lord said in the Year of Jubilee it returned to the original person
The Lord said this was one to whom the possession belongs
The Lord said every valuation was after the shekel of the sanctuary
(A shekel varied in weight from 1/3 to 1/2 of an ounce)
The Lord said the value of a shekel will be twenty gerahs

6. The Lord gave instructions about firstborn animals - 27:26-27

The Lord said the firstborn animal belonged to the Lord

The Lord said no man could dedicate the firstborn

The Lord said every firstborn was to belong to Him - Ex. 13:2, 12

The Lord said was true whether it was an ox or sheep

The Lord gave different instructions for an unclean animal

The Lord said to redeem it based on the valuation

This was the amount that the priest set for the unclean animal - Lev. 27:11-12

The Lord said one-fifth had to be added to its valuation

The Lord said then it could be sold according to that valuation

7. The Lord gave instructions about a tithe of the crops - 27:28-33

The Lord said anything a man sets apart for the Lord is to be given

The Lord said Israel was to destroy all in Jericho - Josh. 6:17-19

The Lord said this included man, animal or fields of his own property

The people responded quickly in the time of Hezekiah - 2 Chron. 31:4-5

The Lord said these were not to be sold or redeemed

The Lord said anything devoted to destruction is most holy to the Lord

The Lord said no man who had been set apart among men shall be ransomed

The Lord said he shall surely be put to death

The Lord said Israel was to give the tithe of the land and the seed of the land

The Lord said Israel was to give a tithe of the fruit of the tree

Jacob promised that he would give a full tithe - Gen. 18:22

The Lord said it was for the Lord

The Lord said it was holy to the Lord

The Lord told how a man could redeem a part of his tithe

The Lord said he was to add one-fifth of it

The Lord said he was to give one tenth of his herd or flock

The Lord said this applied to all that passed under the rod

The Lord said the tenth animal was to be holy to the Lord

The Lord said he was not to be concerned whether it was good or bad

The Lord said that he was not to exchange it

The Lord promised that the animals would again pass under the rod - Jer. 33:13

The Lord told what he was to do if it was exchanged

The Lord said both it and its substitute became holy

The Lord said it shall not be redeemed

8. The Lord summarized all of the laws for Israel - 27:34

The Lord said these are the commandments for Israel

The Lord reminded Israel to obey these commandments in the land - Deut. 4:5

The Lord said these were given to Moses on Mount Sinai