

SACRIFICES & OFFERINGS
PART I
SACRIFICES OF THE OLD COVENANT

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All Scriptural Quotations are taken from the New American Bible (1970 Version).

- *(Parenthetic Italics) Imbedded within Bible Quotes are Author’s Comments.*
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- **Green Indicates References & Quotations from Catholic “Deuterocanonical” Books.**

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SACRIFICES & OFFERINGS
PART I – SACRIFICES OF THE OLD COVENANT

Introduction

Sacrifices & Offerings are the Means Established by a Holy God for Sinful Man to Approach Him to Receive Forgiveness & Atonement (Covering) for Sins, be Reconciled with God, Worship and Offer Thanksgiving to God.

This is a Study of Sacrifices & Offerings Revealed by the Lord God and Prescribed in His Law.

A. Pre-Law Sacrifices

This Section Looks at Incidents Mentioned in Scripture Where Men Built Altars & Offered Sacrifices to the Lord Prior to the Law being Given to Moses on Mount Horeb/Sinai.

1. **God Establishes the Requirement of Sacrifice**

- a. God's Intention for Man Gen. 1:26 – 2:25
- 1) God Created Man in His Image. “Let us (*Triune God*) make man in our image, after our likeness. Let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, the birds of the air, and the cattle, and over all the wild animals and all the creatures that crawl on the ground.’ God created man in his image; in the divine image he created him; male and female he created them.”
(*Gen. 1:26-27*)
 - a) Man (Male & Female) were Created with Certain Godlike Attributes
 - (1) Triune Beings with a Body, Soul/Mind & Spirit
 - (2) Eternal Beings Created to be Timeless & Ageless
 - (3) Beings to be United with their Creator
 - (4) Beings Capable of Intimately Knowing & Communicating with God
 - b) God Gave Man Dominion Over Earth
 - (1) God's Governing Representative on Earth
 - c) God Placed Man in an Idyllic Garden
 - 2) God Commissioned Man to Populate Earth
 - a) Procreate Offspring Who are in God's Image
 - 3) God Warns Man of Disobedience. “You are free to eat from any of the trees of the garden except the tree of knowledge of good and bad. From that tree you shall not eat; the moment you eat from it you are surely doomed to die.”
(*Gen. 2:16-17*)
 - a) Man Created in an Innocent State with Free Will
 - b) God Allowed Man to be Tempted, Giving Him Choice:
 - (1) If Man Stays Obedient to God, He Will Live in Perfect Harmony with God and **there Would be No Need for Sacrifice!**
 - (2) If Man Disobeys God, He Will Die!
(*Separated from a Holy God - The Source of Life*)
- b. Man (Adam & Eve) Sin - Disobeying God Gen. 3:1-13
- 1) Serpent (Satan) Entices Eve to Eat from the Forbidden Tree
 - 2) Eve Entices Adam to Share the Forbidden Fruit
(*By Yielding to Sin, Adam Abdicates His God Given Dominion to Satan*)
 - 3) Adam & Eve Recognized Themselves as Being Naked (*Loss of Innocence*)
 - a) Afraid & Ashamed They Hide from God
 - 4) God Confronts Adam for His Disobedience (*Sin*)

- a) Adam Blames His Sin on Eve
 - b) Eve Blames Her Sin on the Serpent
 - c. God's Judgment of Sin Gen. 3:14-20
(Lord God Judges Adam & Eve, While Devising a Plan to Redeem Mankind.)
 - 1) Curses the Serpent for Allowing Satan to Use Him
 - 2) Curses Satan *(While Promising Redemption to Man)*. "I (God) will put enmity between you (Satan) and the woman, and between your offspring (Followers of Satan / Sinners) and her's (Woman's Offspring); He will strike your head (Mortal Wound), while you strike at his heel (Wound Temporarily Halting Her Offspring's Work/Walk)." (Gen. 3:15)
 - 3) Curses Mankind
 - a) Curses Eve *(Representing All Women)*
 - (1) Intense Pain in Childbirth
(Consequences in Fulfilling God's Command to Populate Earth)
 - (2) Submission to Her Husband *(Man to be Spiritual Head of Family)*
 - b) Curses Adam *(All Mankind)* & Earth that was Under His Authority
 - (1) Cursing the Earth/Ground
 - (a) Requires Man's Lifelong Labor for Sustenance
 - (b) Competing with Nature *(Weather, Thorns, Insects, Germs, etc.)* for Resources
 - (2) Cursing Mankind with Death *(Physical & Spiritual)*. "... For you are dirt, and to dirt you shall return." (Gen. 3:19)
 - d. Lord God Reveals His Means of Redemption Gen. 3:21-24
 - 1) God Made Leather Garments to Cover their Shame (Sin)
 - a) "For the man and his wife the LORD God made leather garments, with which he clothed them." (Gen. 3:21)
(Lord Reveals that Blood Sacrifice is Required for Atonement of Sin)
 - 2) God Banishes Man from Garden
(A Holy & Perfect God Can Not Look Upon or Associate with Sin)
 - a) Keeping Man from Partaking of the "Tree of Life" *(Eternal Life)* While in a Sinful Condition
 - b) Places an Impenetrable Barrier Keeping Man Outside the Garden
(Separates Sinful Man from His Holy Presence)
(The Lord God Demonstrates to Man, that Since the Curse of Sin is Death, then the Death of an Innocent Victim is Required to Cover their Sin Before Approaching Him.)
2. Sacrifices by Cain & Abel Gen. 4:1-16
Man's First Sacrificial Offerings Recorded in Scriptures
- a. Adam & Eve's First Born Son – Cain
 - 1) Cain Became a Tiller of Soil
 - b. Adam & Eve's Next Son – Abel
 - 1) Abel Became a Keeper of Flocks
 - c. Cain's & Abel's Offerings to the Lord Gen. 4:3-7
 - 1) Cain Offers Produce from His Crops *(Offering of Works)*
 - a) "... Cain brought an offering to the LORD from the fruit of the soil"
 - 2) Abel Offers Best Firstlings of His Flock *(Blood Sacrifices)*
 - a) "... Abel, for his part, brought one of the best firstlings of his flock."
 - 3) The Lord Accepts Abel's Offering, But Not Cain's. "The LORD looked with

favor on Abel and his offering, but on Cain and his offering he did not.....”

Why?

- a) *Abel's Blood Sacrifice. The Curse of Sin is Death. Blood is the Essence of Life (Re: Lev. 17:11). A Sacrifice Suitable to Cover Sins, Consistent with God's Revelation to Adam & Eve (See Gen. 3:21 Above.).*
 - b) *Cain's Offering of Works. The Works (Produce) of Sinful Men Can Not Cover their Sins.*
- 4) Cain Resentful
- a) The Lord Comforts Cain: “Why are you so resentful and crestfallen? If you do well, you can hold up your head; but if not, sin is a demon lurking at the door: his urge is toward you, yet you can be his master.”
(The Lord Was Not Angry with Cain for His Offering, but Wanted Him to Learn What is an Acceptable Sacrifice to Cover His Sins. If Cain had Truly Wanted to Pursue Righteousness, He Could have Used Produce from His Fields to Purchase a Sheep/Goat from His Brother & Offer it to the Lord as an Acceptable Sacrifice.)
- d. Cain Murders Abel (*Sin Intensifies - Spilling Human Blood*) Gen. 4:8-16
- 1) Cain Becomes Jealous & Conspires Against Abel. “Let us go out in the field.”
 - a) There “Cain attacked his brother Abel and killed him.”
 - 2) The Lord Confronts Cain: “Where is your brother Abel?”
 - 3) Cain's Defiance: “I do not know. Am I my brother's keeper?”
 - 4) The Lord's Verdict: “What have you done! Listen: your brother's blood cries out to me from the soil! Therefore you shall be banned from the soil that opened its mouth to receive your brother's blood from your hand. If you till the soil, it shall no longer give you its produce. You shall become a restless wanderer on the earth.”
 - a) Cain Responds: “My punishment is too great to bear. Since you have now banished me from the soil, and I must avoid your presence and become a restless wanderer on the earth, anyone may kill me at sight.”
 - b) Lord's Promise: “Not so! If anyone kills Cain, Cain shall be avenged sevenfold.”
- e. Adam & Eve Give Birth to Another Son - Seth Gen. 4:25-26
- 1) “Adam again had relations with his wife, and she gave birth to a son...”
 - a) Eve Names Him Seth: “God has granted me more offspring in place of Abel, because Cain slew him.”
3. Noah's Sacrifice Gen. 6 - 9
- a. The Lord Grieves Over the Corruption & Wickedness of Man
 - 1) Regrets Creating Man
 - 2) Decides to Destroy Life on Earth with a Flood (*Cleansing the Earth*)
 - a) Start Over with Noah. “But Noah found favor with the LORD.... a good man and blameless in that age, for he walked with God....” (*Gen. 6:8-10*)
 - b. Lord Warns Noah of Coming Flood
 - 1) Promises Noah. “.... I will establish my covenant (*Binding Contract*); you and your sons, your wife and your sons' wives, shall go into the ark.” (*Gen. 6:18*) (*Saving Them from Destruction*)
 - 2) Instructs Noah to Build an Ark
 - a) “Go into the ark, you and all your household, for you alone in this age have I found to be truly just.

- b) “Of every clean animal, take with you seven pairs, a male and its mate;.... likewise, of every clean bird of the air, seven pairs, a male and a female, (There was No Official Law at this Time Defining Clean & Unclean Animals. Apparently those Animals that Did Not Kill Prey or were Not Scavengers where Considered Clean & Suitable for Sacrifice.)
- c) “and of the unclean animals, one pair, a male and its mate.... and of all the unclean birds, one pair, a male and a female.....” (Gen. 7:1-3)
- c. Lord Sends Great Flood Upon Earth
 - 1) Earth’s Inhabitants Perish
 - 2) Noah, His Household & Animals Survive in the Ark
 - 3) The Flood Ends
 - a) “The flood continued upon the earth for forty days.” And “The waters maintained their crest over the earth for one hundred and fifty days...” (Gen. 7:17 & 24)
 - b) Waters Receding from the Earth
 - c) Ark Rests on Mountain
 - (1) Noah Sends Out a Raven (*Unclean Bird*). “he sent out a raven, to see if the waters had lessened on the earth. It flew back and forth until the waters dried off from the earth.” (Gen. 8:7)
 - (2) Noah Sends Out a Dove (*Clean Bird*) 3 Times
 - (a) Sends Out a Dove After He Sent Out the Raven. “Then he sent out a dove, to see if the waters had lessened on the earth. But the dove could find no place to alight and perch, and it returned to him in the ark” (Gen. 8:8-9)
 - (b) Sends Out the Dove After 7 Days. “.... In the evening the dove came back to him, and there in its bill was a plucked-off olive leaf! So Noah knew that the waters had lessened on the earth.” (Gen. 8:10-11)
 - (c) Sends Out the Dove After Another 7 Days. “.... released the dove once more; and this time it did not come back.” (Gen. 8:12) (*The Dove Does Not Return, Finding a Place to Nest.*)
 - d) Noah & His Family Disembark at the Lord’s Command
 - (1) Bringing Out All the Animals
- d. Noah Builds an Altar & Offers Sacrifices to the Lord Gen. 8:20-22
Scripture Does Not State that the Lord Commanded Noah to Offer Sacrifices. It Seems that Noah, Knowing the Will of the Lord, Takes the Initiative and Offers Sacrifices from the Clean Animals that were on the Ark.
 - 1) “Then Noah built an altar to the LORD, and choosing from every clean animal and every clean bird, he offered holocausts (Whole Burnt Offerings) on the altar.”
 - 2) Lord Accepts Noah’s Sacrifice. “.... When the LORD smelled the sweet odor, he said to himself: ‘Never again will I doom the earth because of man, since the desires of man’s heart are evil from the start; nor will I ever again strike down all living beings, as I have done. As long as the earth lasts, seedtime and harvest, cold and heat, Summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease.’”
- e. Lord Establishes His Covenant with Noah Gen. 9:1-17
The Lord Establishes His Covenant with Noah After Accepting His Sacrifice.
 - 1) Instructs Noah to Repopulate Earth. “Be fertile and multiply and fill the earth.” (Gen. 9:1)

- 2) Permits Man to Eat Meat. “Every creature that is alive shall be yours to eat; I give them all to you as I did the green plants.” (*Gen. 9:3*)
 - a) Forbids Eating Blood (*Essence of Life*). “.... flesh with its lifeblood still in it you shall not eat.” (*Gen. 9:4*)
- 3) Death Penalty for Murder. “If anyone sheds the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed; For in the image of God has man been made.” (*Gen. 9:6*)
- 4) Covenant Made with Noah & All Inhabitants of Earth. “See, I am now establishing my covenant with you and your descendants after you (*i.e. All Families/Nations of Earth*)” (*Gen. 9:9*)
- 5) Lord Will Never Again Destroy Earth with a Flood
- 6) Sign of Covenant is the Rainbow
Rainbow Symbolizes Lord’s Promise of Redemption Offered to All Races / Nations (Descendants of Noah)

4. Abraham’s Sacrifices & Offerings

- a. The Lord Announces His Covenant with Abram (Abraham)
Abram Claims the Promise Land by Offering Sacrifices to the Lord.
 - 1) Lord Calls Abram Gen. 12:1-3
 - a) Instructs Abram. “Go forth from the land of your kinsfolk and from your father’s house to a land that I will show you.”
 - b) Promises Abram:
 - (1) Father a Nation. “I will make of you a great nation, and I will bless you; I will make your name great, so that you will be a blessing.
 - (2) God’s Favor on His Nation. “I will bless those who bless you and curse those who curse you.
 - (3) Blessing to All Mankind. “All the communities of the earth shall find blessing in you.”
 - 2) Abram Migrates to Canaan (Promised Land) Gen. 12:4-5
 - a) Takes His Wife Sarai (Sarah)
 - b) Takes His Nephew Lot
 - c) Takes His Servants & Possessions
 - 3) Abram Claims the Land for the Lord & His People Gen. 12:6-9
 - a) Lord Appears to Abram at Shechem, Declaring: “To your descendants I will give this land.”
 - (1) “So Abram built an altar there to the LORD who had appeared to him” (*Gen. 12:7*)
 - b) Abram Travels in Promise Land. “..... pitching his tent with Bethel to the west and Ai to the east. He built an altar there to the LORD and invoked the LORD by name.” (*Gen. 12:8*)
 - c) Abram Journeys to Negev Desert
 - 4) Abram Later Travels to Egypt to Survive Famine Gen, 12:10-20
(Leaving the Promise Land)
 - 5) Abram Returns to Promise Land Gen. 13
 - a) Goes to Site Where He Built an Altar & Invoked the Name of the Lord
(Re: Gen. 12:8)
 - b) Makes a Pact with Lot to Separate
 - (1) Lot Travels to Fertile Jordan Plain
 - (2) Abram Stays in Canaan
 - c) Lord Reaffirms His Promises to Abram: “Look about you, and from

where you are, gaze to the north and south, east and west; all the land that you see I will give to you and your descendants forever. I will make your descendants like the dust of the earth; if anyone could count the dust of the earth, your descendants too might be counted.” (*Gen. 13:14-16*)

- d) Abram Settles in Hebron “... There he built an altar to the LORD.” (*Gen. 13:18*)

b. The Lord Seals His Covenant with Abram

Gen. 15

(The Lord Reveals that His Covenants are Put into Effect by Blood Sacrifice)

- 1) The Lord Addresses Abram in a Vision: “Fear not, Abram! I am your shield; I will make your reward very great.” (*Gen. 15:1b*)
 - a) Abram Questions the Lord
 - (1) He Remains Childless After Many Years (*Awaiting Lord’s Promise*)
 - (2) He & Sarai are Advanced in Years
 - (3) His Servant Will Become His Heir
 - b) Lord Reassures Abram
 - (1) “No, that one shall not be your heir; your own issue shall be your heir.
 - (2) “Look up at the sky and count the stars, if you can. Just so, shall your descendants be.” (*Gen. 15:4-5*)
 - c) “Abram put his faith in the LORD, who credited it to him as an act of righteousness.” (*Gen. 15:6*)
 - 2) Lord Confirms His Promise: “I am the LORD who brought you from Ur of the Chaldeans to give you this land as a possession.” (*Gen. 15:7*)
 - a) Abram Asks: “How am I to know that I shall possess it?” (*Gen. 15:8*)
 - 3) Lord Answers by Prescribing a Sacrifice

The Lord Prescribes a Sacrifice Consistent with an Ancient Middle Eastern Ritual Sealing a Covenant Between 2 Parties. In this Ritual, an Animal is Split in Half Placing One Half Opposite the Other on the Ground. The 2 Parties Walk Between the Halves and Call Down the Fate of the Slain Animal Upon Themselves if they Should Break the Covenant.

 - a) “Bring me a three-year-old heifer, a three-year-old she-goat, a three-year-old ram, a turtle-dove, and a young pigeon.” (*Gen. 15:9*)
 - 4) Abram Prepares the Sacrifice as Prescribed by the Lord
 - a) “He brought him all these, split them in two, and placed each half opposite the other; but the birds he did not cut up.” (*Gen. 15:10*)
 - b) Birds of Prey Swoop Down on Carcasses
 - c) Abram Remains with His Sacrifice
 - 5) Abram Falls into Deep Trance When Sun is About to Set
 - a) Lord Prophesies the Establishment of Abram’s Descendants as a Nation
 - 6) Sacrifice Consumed by the Lord. “When the sun had set and it was dark, there appeared a smoking brazier and a flaming torch, which passed between those pieces.” (*Gen. 15:17*) (*The Smoking Brazier & Flaming Torch are the Visible Presence of the Lord that Passed through the Split Animals Consuming them, While Abram Remains Seated on the Ground.*)
 - 7) Lord Confirms His Covenant: “To your descendants I give this land, from the Wadi of Egypt to the Great River (the Euphrates) ...” (*Gen. 15:18-21*)
- c. Sign of the Lord’s Covenant with Abraham Gen. 17
- 1) Lord Appears to Abram & Confirms His Covenant Gen. 17:1-8
 - a) Changes Abram’s Name to “Abraham” (*Meaning ‘Father is Exalted’*)
 - 2) Lord Establishes Circumcision as Sign of His Covenant Gen. 17:9-14

(Blood Covenant Applied to Man's Means of Procreation)

a) "... This is my covenant with you and your descendants after you that you must keep: every male among you shall be circumcised. Circumcise the flesh of your foreskin, and that shall be the mark of the covenant between you and me. Throughout the ages, every male among you, when he is eight days old, shall be circumcised, Thus my covenant shall be in your flesh as an everlasting pact. If a male is uncircumcised, that is, if the flesh of his foreskin has not been cut away, such a one shall be cut off from his people; he has broken my covenant."

(Circumcision Initiates a Male Under the Lord's Covenant with Abraham)

3) Lord Promises to Give Abraham & Sarai a Son Gen. 17:15-22

a) Changes Sarai's Name to "Sarah" (*Meaning 'Princess'*)

b) Confirms His Covenant with their Son Before He is Conceived. "... your wife Sarah is to bear you a son, and you shall call him Isaac. I will maintain my covenant with him as an everlasting pact, to be his God and the God of his descendants after him." (*Gen. 17:19*)

4) Abraham Circumcises Himself & His Household Gen. 17:23-27

(Abraham Fathers a Son by His Wife Sarah After He is Circumcised. They Name their Son Isaac. Gen. 21:1-8)

d. Abraham Offers His Son Isaac Gen. 22

1) The Lord Commands Abraham: "Take your son Isaac, your only one, whom you love, and go to the land of Moriah. There you shall offer him up as a holocaust (*Whole Burnt Offering*) on a height that I will point out to you." (*Gen 22:2*)

2) Abraham Goes to the Land of Moriah

a) Takes Isaac with 2 Servants

b) Takes Wood for Holocaust Offering

3) Abraham Offers His Son Isaac

a) Abraham Sights the Place of Sacrifice on Third Day

(1) Orders His Servants to Wait at a Distance

b) Abraham & Isaac Ascend Mount Moriah (*Future Temple Site*) Gen. 22:4-8

(1) "... Abraham took the wood for the holocaust and laid it on his son Isaac's shoulders, while he himself carried the fire and the knife."

(2) Isaac Asks His Father: "... Here are the fire and the wood, but where is the sheep for the holocaust?"

(3) Abraham Answers: "God himself will provide the sheep for the holocaust...."

c) Abraham Prepares His Sacrifice Gen. 22:9-10

(1) "... Abraham built an altar there and arranged the wood on it.

(2) "Next he tied up his son Isaac, and put him on top of the wood on the altar.

(3) Then he reached out and took the knife to slaughter his son."

4) The Lord's Intervention Gen. 22:11-14

a) Lord's Messenger Calls from Heaven: "... Do not lay your hand on the boy. Do not do the least thing to him. I know now how devoted you are to God, since you did not withhold from me your own beloved son."

b) "Abraham looked about, he spied a ram caught by its horns in the thicket.

c) "So he went and took the ram and offered it up as a holocaust in place of his son.

- d) “Abraham named the site Yahweh-yireh; hence people now say, ‘On the mountain the LORD will see.’” (“*Yahweh-yireh*” = “*The Lord – Shall be Seen*” / “*The Lord - Shall Provide*”)
- 5) Lord’s Messenger Reiterates Lord’s Covenant, Sealing it by Divine Oath
- a) “I swear by myself, declares the LORD, that because you acted as you did in not withholding from me your beloved son, I will bless you abundantly and make your descendants as countless as the stars of the sky and the sands of the seashore; your descendants shall take possession of the gates of their enemies, and in your descendants all the nations of the earth shall find blessing—all this because you obeyed my command.” Gen. 22:15-18
5. Isaac’s Sacrifice
- a. The Lord Confirms His Covenant with Isaac Gen. 26:23-25
- 1) Lord Appears to Isaac in Beer-Sheba: “I am the God of your father Abraham. You have no need to fear, since I am with you. I will bless you and multiply your descendants for the sake of my servant Abraham.”
- 2) Isaac. “... built an altar there and invoked the LORD by name”
6. Jacob’s Sacrifices & Offerings
- a. Jacob’s Pact with Laban Gen. 31:43-54
Jacob, Son of Isaac, Leaves the Promise Land to Get a Wife From His Kinsmen. There He Served His Uncle Laban, Married Laban’s Daughters & had 12 Children. After Serving Laban for Many Years, Jacob Took His Family & His Possessions, and Returned to the Promise Land. Laban Pursued Jacob Accusing Him of Stealing. They Meet and Make a Pact With Each Other, Setting Up a Memorial Stone to Separate their Respective Territories. (Gen. 28 – 31)
- 1) Jacob & Laban Set Up a Boundary Marker
- a) Laban Swears an Oath: “May the God of Abraham and the god of Nahor (their ancestral deities) maintain justice between us!” (*Gen. 31:53a*)
- b) Jacob Swears an Oath by the Lord: “Awesome One of Isaac”
- c) Jacob Sacrifices to the Lord. “He then offered a sacrifice on the mountain and invited his kinsmen to share in the meal.” (*Gen. 31:54*)
- (1) Kinsmen Share in His Sacrificial Meal
- b. The Lord Confirms His Covenant with Jacob Gen. 35:1-15
- 1) Lord Instructs Jacob: “Go up now to Bethel. Settle there and build an altar there to the God who appeared to you ...” (*Gen. 35:1*)
(*Site Where the Lord First Confirmed His Covenant with Jacob. Re: Gen. 28*)
- 2) Jacob Purifies His Household
- 3) Jacob & His Household Arrive at Bethel
- a) “There he built an altar and named the place Bethel, for it was there that God had revealed himself to him” (*Gen. 35:7*)
(“*Bethel*” Means “*House of God*”)
- b) Lord Confirms His Covenant with Jacob, Changing His Name to Israel
- c) Israel Reaffirms Bethel as a Sacred Site
- c. Israel’s Migration to Egypt Gen. 46:1-7
- 1) Jacob (Israel) & His Household Migrate to Egypt to Survive Famine
- a) Jacob Stops at Beer-sheba Before Leaving Promise Land
- b) “When he arrived at Beer-sheba, he offered sacrifices to the God of his father Isaac.” (*Gen. 26:1b*)

- c) Lord Appears to Jacob (Israel) in Night Vision: “I am God, the God of your father. Do not be afraid to go down to Egypt, for there I will make you a great nation. Not only will I go down to Egypt with you; I will also bring you back here, after Joseph has closed your eyes.” (*Gen. 46:3-4*)
- 2) Jacob & His Household Settle in Egypt
 - a) Jacob’s Sons Become the 12 Tribes of Israel

7. Sacrifices & Israel’s Deliverance from Bondage Ex. 1 - 18
The Israelites Grew & Prospered in Egypt. The Egyptians became Intimidated by the Israelites and Eventually Enslaved Them. The Lord Calls & Equips Moses to Deliver His Chosen People from Bondage and Establish Them as His Nation. This Section Looks at the Relevance of Sacrifices in Israel’s Deliverance from Bondage, Prior to Moses Receiving the Law on Mount Horeb/Sinai.

- a. Israel Enslaved by the Egyptians Ex. 1 - 2
 - 1) Lord Chooses a Deliverer
 - a) Moses, Israelite from Tribe of Levi, Escapes Pharaoh’s Infanticide Order
 - (1) Adopted by & Grows Up in Egypt’s Royal Family
 - b) Moses Flees Egypt After Killing an Abusive Taskmaster
- b. The Lord Calls & Commissions Moses Ex. 3 - 4
 - 1) Moses Tending Sheep at Mount Horeb
 - a) “There an angel of the LORD appeared to him in fire flaming out of a bush.....” (*Ex. 3:2*)
 - 2) Lord God Speaks to Moses from Flaming Bush
 - a) “Come no nearer! Remove the sandals from your feet, for the place where you stand is holy ground. I am the God of your father, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, the God of Jacob.” (*Ex. 3:5-6*)
 - b) “I have witnessed the affliction of my people in Egypt and have heard their cry of complaint against their slave drivers, so I know well what they are suffering. Therefore I have come down to rescue them from the hands of the Egyptians and lead them out of that land into a good and spacious land, a land flowing with milk and honey (*Promise Land*)....” (*Ex. 3:7-9*)
 - c) “Come, now! I will send you to Pharaoh to lead my people, the Israelites, out of Egypt..... when you bring my people out of Egypt, you will worship God on this very mountain.” (*Ex. 3:10-12*)
 - 3) Moses Asks Lord God His Name (*Egyptians had Many Gods, All had Names*)
 - 4) Lord Replies:
 - a) “I am who am. This is what you shall tell the Israelites: I AM (“Yahweh”) sent me to you.” (*Name Means: I AM the Ever Present, Ever Living, No Beginning, No Ending God!*)
 - b) “Thus shall you say to the Israelites: The LORD (*Yahweh*), the God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, the God of Jacob, has sent me to you.
 - c) “This is my name forever; this is my title for all generations.” (*Ex. 3:14-15*)
 - 5) Lord Instructs Moses
 - a) “Go and assemble the elders of the Israelites, and tell them: The LORD, the God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, has appeared to me and said: I am concerned about you and about the way you

- are being treated in Egypt; so I have decided to lead you up out of the misery of Egypt into the land of the Canaanites, . . . , a land flowing with milk and honey (*Promise Land Inheritance*).
- b) “Thus they will heed your message. Then you and the elders of Israel shall go to the king of Egypt and say to him: The LORD, the God of the Hebrews, has sent us word. Permit us, then, to go a three days’ journey in the desert, that we may offer sacrifice to the LORD, our God. (*Worship the Lord their God by Offering Him Sacrifices*)
 - c) “Yet I know that the king of Egypt will not allow you to go unless he is forced. I will stretch out my hand, therefore, and smite Egypt by doing all kinds of wondrous deeds there.....” (*Ex. 3:16-20*)
- 6) Lord Confirms Moses’ Commission
- a) First Sign
 - (1) Lord Tells Moses to Throw His Staff on Ground
(*Staff Symbolizes Authority*)
 - (a) Moses Does So & Staff Turns into a Serpent
(*Serpent Symbolizes Satan – Source of Egyptian Religion*)
 - (2) Lord Tells Moses to Grab Serpent’s Tail
 - (a) Moses Does So & Serpent Turns Back into a Staff
(*Symbolizing Authority Over Satan & the Gods of Egypt*)
 - (3) Use this Sign as Proof that Lord God Appeared to Him
 - b) Second Sign
 - (1) Lord Tells Moses to Put His Hand in His Bosom
(*Symbolizing Man’s Heart / Innermost Allegiance*)
 - (a) Moses Does So & Withdraws a Leprous Hand (*Symbolizing Sin*)
 - (2) Lord Tells Moses to Put His Hand Back in His Bosom
 - (a) Moses Does So & Withdraws a Completely Restored Hand
(*Symbolizing the Lord’s Authority Over Sin*)
 - c) Third Sign
 - (1) Lord Instructs Moses to Take Water from River & Pour on Ground
(*Egyptians Believe the River Nile is the Source of Life*)
 - (a) Water Will Turn to Blood (*Symbolizing Sacrifice*)
- 7) Moses Returns to Egypt as Instructed by the Lord
- a) Lord’s Warning & Promise
 - (1) Pharaoh Will be Obstinate Refusing to Release Israel
 - (2) “So you shall say to Pharaoh: Thus says the LORD: Israel is my son, my first-born. Hence I tell you: Let my son go, that he may serve me. If you refuse to let him go, I warn you, I will kill your son, your first-born.” (*Ex. 4:22-23*) (*What will Start as a Simple Request to Allow the Israelite Slaves to Offer Sacrifices to their God, will Escalate to the Death of Pharaoh’s First Born Son - Heir to Throne of Egypt.*)
 - b) Aaron Meets Moses on His Way Back to Egypt, as Lord Instructed
 - (1) Aaron Appointed as Moses’ Spokesman
 - c) Moses & Aaron Meet with Israelites in Egypt
 - (1) Inform Them of their Mission & Perform Signs
 - (2) “The people believed, and when they heard that the LORD was concerned about them and had seen their affliction, they bowed down in worship (*Without Offering Sacrifice*).” (*Ex. 4:31*)

- c. The Lord Delivers Israel from Bondage Ex. 5:1 - 12:36
The Israelites were in Egypt Over 400 Years, being Influenced and Assimilated into the Egyptian Culture & Religion. The Lord God Sends Plagues Upon Egypt to Demonstrate His Supremacy Over Egyptian Gods & Human Authorities; thereby, Revealing He is the Only True God Worthy of Sacrificial Worship.
- 1) Moses' & Aaron's First Audience with Pharaoh
 - a) They Say to Pharaoh: "Thus says the LORD, the God of Israel: Let my people go, that they may celebrate a (Sacrificial) feast to me in the desert." (Ex. 5:1)
 - b) Pharaoh Refuses
 - (1) Does Not Know the Lord & Will Not Let Israelites Go
 - c) They Reply: "The God of the Hebrews has sent us word. Let us go a three days' journey in the desert, that we may offer sacrifice to the LORD, our God; otherwise he will punish us with pestilence or the sword." (Ex. 5:3)
 - d) Pharaoh Increases Hardships on Israelites Slaves. "... They are lazy; that is why they are crying, 'Let us go to offer sacrifice to our God.' Increase the work for the men, so that they keep their mind on it and pay no attention to lying words." (Ex. 5:8-9)
 - 2) Foremen Complain to Pharaoh, Moses & Aaron
 - a) Pharaoh Refuses to Release Israelites to Offer Sacrifices to the Lord
 - 3) Moses Complains to the Lord
 - a) Lord Assures Moses, Repeating His Promises of Deliverance
 - (1) "Now you shall see what I will do to Pharaoh. Forced by my mighty hand, he will send them away; compelled by my outstretched arm, he will drive them from his land."
 - (2) "..... I also established my covenant with them, to give them the land of Canaan (*Promise Land*),"
 - (3) ".....I will take you as my own people, and you shall have me as your God. You will know that I, the LORD, am your God when I free you from the labor of the Egyptians and bring you into the land which I swore to give to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. I will give it to you as your own possession—I, the LORD!" (Ex. 6:1-8)
 - 4) Moses Repeats Word of Lord to Israelites
 - a) They Refuse to Listen
 - 5) Moses Consults Lord Again
 - a) Lord Orders Moses Back to Pharaoh: "I am the LORD. Repeat to Pharaoh, king of Egypt, all that I tell you." (Ex. 6:29)
 - b) Lord Encourages Moses
 - (1) "See! I have made you as God to Pharaoh,..."
 - (2) "Yet I will make Pharaoh so obstinate that, despite the many signs and wonders that I will work in the land of Egypt, he will not listen to you."
 - (3) "Therefore I will lay my hand on Egypt and by great acts of judgment I will bring the hosts of my people, the Israelites, out of the land of Egypt" (Ex. 7:1-4)
 - c) Lord Instructs Moses & Aaron to Perform the First Sign Before Pharaoh
 - 6) Moses & Aaron Return to Pharaoh
 - a) Aaron Throws His Staff to Ground which Turns into a Serpent

- b) Pharaoh Summons His Wise Men, Sorcerers & Magicians
 - (1) Each One Throws His Staff to Ground that Turn into Serpents
(*Counterfeiting Lord's Sign by Black Arts*)
 - (2) Aaron's Staff Swallows Egyptian Staffs (*Showing Superiority*)
- c) Pharaoh Remains Obstinate, Refusing to Listen to Them
- 7) The Lord God Sends Plagues on Egypt Ex. 7:14 - 12:30
 - a) Turns Egypt's Water into Blood Ex. 7:14-24
 - (1) Lord Instructs Moses to Confront Pharaoh at River Bank
 - (a) Say to Pharaoh: "The LORD, the God of the Hebrews, sent me to you with the message: Let my people go to (Sacrificially) worship me in the desert. But as yet you have not listened. The LORD now says: This is how you shall know that I am the LORD. I will strike the water of the river with the staff I hold, and it shall be changed into blood." (*Ex. 7:16-17*)
 - (2) Aaron Strikes River with His Staff in Front of Pharaoh
 - (a) River, Streams & All Water Supplies Turn to Blood
 - (b) Fish Die & Water Polluted throughout Egypt
 - (3) Egyptian Magicians Turn Water to Blood by their Black Arts
 - (4) Pharaoh Refuses to Listen to Moses & Aaron
 - b) Infestation of Frogs Ex. 7:25 - 8:11
 - (1) Lord Instructs Moses to Confront Pharaoh
 - (a) Say to Pharaoh: "Thus says the LORD: Let my people go to worship me. If you refuse to let them go, I warn you, I will send a plague of frogs over all your territory." (*Ex. 7:26-27*)
 - (2) Aaron Stretches Out His Hand Over Egypt's Waters
 - (a) Frogs Emerge Covering Land & Invading their Houses
 - (3) Egyptian Magicians Replicate Plague by their Black Arts
 - (4) Pharaoh Summons Moses & Aaron, and Says: "Pray the LORD to remove the frogs from me and my subjects, and I will let the people go to offer sacrifice to the LORD." (*Ex. 8:4*)
 - (5) Moses Prays at the Time Appointed by Pharaoh
 - (a) Dead Frogs are Gathered Up – Stench Fills Egypt
 - (6) Pharaoh Reneges on His Promise
 - c) Infestation of Gnats Ex. 8:12-15
 - (1) Lord Instructs Moses to Smite Egypt with Plague of Gnats
 - (2) Aaron Strikes the Dust with His Staff
 - (a) Gnats Emerge, Covering Man & Beast throughout Egypt
 - (3) Egyptian Magicians Unable to Replicate Plague
 - (a) Tell Pharaoh: "This is the finger of God" (*Ex. 8:15a*)
 - (4) Pharaoh Remains Obstinate & Does Not Listen to Them
 - d) Swarms of Flies Ex. 8:16-28
 - (1) Lord Instructs Moses to Confront Pharaoh
 - (a) Say to Pharaoh: "Thus says the LORD: Let my people go to worship me. If you will not let my people go, I warn you, I will loose swarms of flies upon you....." (*Ex. 8:16-17*)
 - (b) Lord Will Exclude Goshen (Where Israelites Live) from Plague
 - (2) Lord Sends Thick Swarms of Flies Upon Egypt
 - (3) Pharaoh Summons Moses & Aaron
 - (a) Pharaoh Offers: "Go and offer sacrifice to your God in this land

- (i.e. Offer Sacrifices in Egypt).” (Ex. 8:21)
- (b) Moses Refuses: “It is not right to do so, for the sacrifices we offer to the LORD, our God, are an abomination to the Egyptians. If before their very eyes we offer sacrifices which are an abomination to them, will not the Egyptians stone us? We must go a three days’ journey in the desert to offer sacrifice to the LORD, our God, as he commands us.” (Ex. 8:22-23)
- (c) Pharaoh Agrees: “... I will let you go to offer sacrifice to the LORD, your God, in the desert, provided that you do not go too far away and that you pray for me.” (Ex. 8:24)
- (d) Moses Agrees: “As soon as I leave your presence I will pray to the LORD that the flies may depart tomorrow Pharaoh, however, must not play false again by refusing to let the people go to offer sacrifice to the LORD.” (Ex. 8:25)
- (4) Moses Prays & Lord Removes Plague of Flies
- (5) Pharaoh Reneges on His Word
- e) Death of Egyptian Livestock Ex. 9:1-7
- (1) Lord Commands Moses to Confront Pharaoh
- (a) Say to Pharaoh: “Thus says the LORD, the God of the Hebrews: Let my people go to worship me. If you refuse to let them go and persist in holding them, I warn you, the LORD will afflict all your livestock with a very severe pestilence.” (Ex. 9:1-3)
- (b) Lord Will Spare Israel’s Livestock
- (2) All Egyptian Livestock Die
- (3) Pharaoh Remains Obstinate & Does Not Release Israel
- f) Egyptians Afflicted with Boils Ex. 9:8-12
- (1) Moses & Aaron Initiate Plague of Boils, as Lord Instructed
- (2) Pharaoh Remains Obstinate, Refusing to Listen to Them
- g) Devastating Hail Storm Ex. 9:13-35
- (1) Lord Instructs Moses to Confront Pharaoh
- (a) Say to Pharaoh: “Thus says the LORD, the God of the Hebrews: Let my people go to worship me, or this time I will hurl all my blows (*Plagues*) upon you and your servants and your subjects, that you may know that there is none like me anywhere on earth.” (Ex. 9:13-14)
- Threatens to Send a Devastating Hail Storm
- (2) Moses Stretches His Staff Toward the Sky, as Lord Commanded
- (a) Lord Sends Severe Hail Storm, Fierce Lightning & Thunder
- (b) No Hail Falls on Land of Goshen, Where Israelites Live
- (3) Pharaoh Summons Moses & Aaron
- (a) Pharaoh will Allow Israel to Worship their Lord if Plague Ends
- (4) Moses Prays to Lord & Storm Ceases
- (5) Pharaoh Reneges on His Promise
- h) Plague of Locusts Ex. 10:1-20
- (1) Lord Explains Purpose of Plagues to Moses: “Go to Pharaoh, for I have made him and his servants obdurate in order that I may perform these signs of mine among them and that you may recount to your son and grandson how ruthlessly I dealt with the Egyptians and what signs I wrought among them, so that you may know that I am the

LORD” (Ex. 10:1-2) (*The Lord God Reveals His Authority Over Pharaoh to His Chosen People*)

- (2) Moses & Aaron Confront Pharaoh: “Thus says the LORD, the God of the Hebrews: How long will you refuse to submit to me? Let my people go to worship me.” (Ex. 10:3)
 - (a) If You Refuse, Lord Will Send Plague of Locusts on Egypt
 - (b) Moses & Aaron Leave Pharaoh’s Presence
 - (c) Servants Beg Pharaoh: “How long must he be a menace to us? Let the men go to worship the LORD, their God. Do you not yet realize that Egypt is being destroyed?” (Ex. 10:7)
- (3) Pharaoh Negotiates with Moses & Aaron
(*Pharaoh Attempts to Control/Manipulate the Lord’s Plan*)
 - (a) Pharaoh Asks: “You may go and worship the LORD, your God. But how many of you will go?”
 - (b) Moses Answers: “Young and old must go with us, our sons and daughters as well as our flocks and herds must accompany us. That is what a (Sacrificial) feast of the LORD means to us.”
 - (c) Pharaoh Replies: “The LORD help you, if I ever let your little ones go with you! Clearly, you have some evil in mind. No, no! Just you men can go and worship the LORD. . . .” (Ex. 10:8-11)
(*Keeping their Women & Children Hostage in Egypt*)
- (4) Moses, Unwilling to Compromise, Stretches His Staff Over Egypt
 - (a) Lord Sends East Wind Bringing Swarms of Locusts on Egypt
 - Cover the Land, Fill their Houses & Eat All Vegetation
- (5) Pharaoh Confesses His Sin & Asks Moses & Aaron to Pray
- (6) Moses Prays to Lord
 - (a) Lord Sends West Wind Driving Locusts into Red Sea
- (7) Pharaoh Remains Obstinate, Not Letting Israelites Go
- i) Intense Darkness Ex. 10:21-29
 - (1) Moses Stretches His Hand Toward the Sky, as Lord Commanded
 - (a) Dense Darkness Covers Egypt for 3 Days
 - Egyptians Unable to See or Move About
 - (b) Israelite Communities Have Light
 - (2) Pharaoh Summons Moses & Aaron
 - (a) Pharaoh States His Conditions: “Go and worship the LORD. Your little ones, too, may go with you. But your flocks and herds must remain (*Worship Without Sacrifice*).” (Ex. 10:24)
 - (b) Moses Rejects Pharaoh’s Offer: “You must also grant us sacrifices and holocausts to offer up to the LORD, our God. Hence, our livestock also must go with us. Not an animal must be left behind. Some of them we must sacrifice to the LORD, our God, but we ourselves shall not know which ones we must sacrifice to him until we arrive at the place itself.” (Ex. 10:25-26)
 - (c) Pharaoh Refuses, Dismissing Moses: “. . . . The day you appear before me you shall die!” (Ex. 10:28)
 - (d) Moses Answers: “Well said! I will never appear before you again.” (Ex. 10:29)
- j) The Last Plague – Death of the First Born Ex. 11:1 – 12:30
 - (1) Pronouncement of Last Plague Ex. 11

(Plague Fulfills Lord's Promise to Moses. See Ex. 4:22-23 Above)

- (a) Lord's Announcement to Moses: "One more plague will I bring upon Pharaoh and upon Egypt. After that he will let you depart. In fact, he will not merely let you go; he will drive you away." (*Ex. 11:1*)
 - (b) Moses' Pronouncement to Pharaoh: "Thus says the LORD: At midnight I will go forth through Egypt. Every first-born in this land shall die, from the first-born of Pharaoh on the throne to the first-born of the slave-girl at the handmill, as well as all the first-born of the animals." (*Ex. 11:4-5*)
 - (c) Lord Will Protect Israelites from Plague
- (2) Preparation for Last Plague
- (a) Lord Prescribes Passover Ritual to Moses Ex. 12:1-20
 - Set this Month as Head of Calendar (1st Month)
 - Instruct Each & Every Israelite Household
 - "On the tenth of this month every one of your families must procure for itself a (*Paschal*) lamb, one apiece for each household...."
 - "The lamb must be a year-old male and without blemish. You may take it from either the sheep or the goats."
 - "You shall keep it until the fourteenth day of this month (*Inspecting their Lamb to Ensure it's Suitable for Sacrifice, i.e. Without Blemish*), and then, with the whole assembly of Israel present, it shall be slaughtered during the evening twilight."
 - They shall take some of its blood and apply it to the two doorposts and the lintel of every house in which they partake of the lamb."
 - "That same night they shall eat its roasted flesh with unleavened bread and bitter herbs...."
 - "None of it must be kept beyond the next morning; whatever is left over in the morning shall be burned up." (*Ex. 12:3-10*)
 - The "Passover of the Lord"
 - "For on this same night I (Lord God) will go through Egypt, striking down every first—born of the land, both man and beast, and executing judgment on all the gods of Egypt - I, the LORD!"
 - "But the blood will mark the houses where you are. Seeing the blood, I will pass over you; thus, when I strike the land of Egypt, no destructive blow (*Plague*) will come upon you." (*Ex. 12:12-13*)
 - Lord Establishes Passover as a Perpetual Memorial Feast
 - "This day shall be a memorial feast for you, which all your generations shall celebrate with pilgrimage to the LORD, as a perpetual institution."
 - "For seven days you must eat unleavened bread. From the very first day you shall have your houses clear of all leaven"

- On the first day you shall hold a sacred assembly, and likewise on the seventh. On these days you shall not do any sort of work, except to prepare the food that everyone needs.” (Ex. 12:14-16)
- Regulations Regarding Unleavened Bread
 - “Keep, then, this custom of the unleavened bread. Since it was on this very day that I brought your ranks out of the land of Egypt, you must celebrate this day throughout your generations as a perpetual institution.”
 - “From the evening of the fourteenth day of the first month until the evening of the twenty-first day of this month you shall eat unleavened bread”
 - “For seven days no leaven may be found in your houses. Nothing leavened may you eat; wherever you dwell you may eat only unleavened bread.” (Ex. 12:17-20)
- (b) Israel Prepares for Passover Ex. 12:21-28
 - Moses Instructs Elders of Israel. “Go and procure lambs for your families, and slaughter them as Passover victims. Then take a bunch of hyssop, and dipping it in the blood that is in the basin, sprinkle the lintel and the two doorposts with this blood. But none of you shall go outdoors until morning.
 - Moses Tells Them of Lord’s Final Plague. “For the LORD will go by, striking down the Egyptians. Seeing the blood on the lintel and the two doorposts, the LORD will pass over that door and not let the destroyer come into your houses to strike you down.
 - Moses Instructs Them to Observe Passover as Perpetual Ordinance. “You shall observe this as a perpetual ordinance for yourselves and your descendants. Thus, you must also observe this rite when you have entered the land which the LORD will give you as he promised. When your children ask you, ‘What does this rite of yours mean?’ you shall reply, ‘This is the Passover sacrifice of the LORD, who passed over the houses of the Israelites in Egypt; when he struck down the Egyptians, he spared our houses.’
 - Israelites Prepare for Passover. “Then the people bowed down in worship, and the Israelites went and did as the LORD had commanded Moses and Aaron.”
- (3) Execution of the Last Plague Ex. 12:29-36
 - (a) Lord Kills All First Born of Egypt at Midnight
 - Pharaoh’s First Born Son Among Dead
 - Death Passes Over Israelite Homes Covered by the Blood (*Sparing the First Born of Israel*)
 - (b) Pharaoh Summons Moses & Aaron During the Night
 - Sets Israel Free. “Leave my people at once, you and the Israelites with you! Go and worship the LORD as you said. Take your flocks, too, and your herds, as you demanded, and be gone; and you will be doing me a favor.” (Ex. 12:31-32)

- (c) Egyptians Urge Israelites to Leave Immediately
 - Give Israelites All the Valuables they Request
- (d) Israelites Prepare to Leave Egypt
 - “The people, therefore, took their dough before it was leavened, in their kneading bowls wrapped in their cloaks on their shoulders.” (Ex. 12:34)
 - Gather the Spoils of Egypt
- d. Israel’s Exodus from Egypt Ex. 12:37 - 13:22
 - 1) Israelites Leave Egypt Ex. 12:37-42
 - a) Taking Spoils of Egypt (*Materials that Will be Used to Construct Lord’s Tabernacle, its Altar, Furnishings, Utensils & Priestly Vestments*)
 - b) Taking Large Flocks & Herds of Livestock
(*For Sustenance & Blood Sacrifices to Lord*)
 - c) Hurriedly Baking Unleavened Dough into Loaves
(*For Sustenance & Cereal Offerings to Lord*)
 - 2) Lord Gives Moses & Aaron Regulations for Celebrating Passover
Ex. 12:43-49
 - a) “These are the regulations for the Passover. No foreigner may partake of it (*Paschal Lamb*)....”
 - b) “It must be eaten in one and the same house; you may not take any of its flesh outside the house. You shall not break any of its bones.”
 - c) “The whole community of Israel must keep this feast. If any aliens (*Gentiles*) living among you wish to celebrate the Passover of the LORD, all the males among them must first be circumcised (*Bringing them Under Lord’s Covenant*), and then they may join in its observance just like the natives. But no man who is uncircumcised may partake of it....”
 - 3) “...On that same day the LORD brought the Israelites out of Egypt company by company.” Ex. 12:50-51
 - 4) Lord Commands Israel to Consecrate their First Born to Him Ex. 13:1-16
(*Israel’s First-Born Belong to the Lord, Since He Spared their First-Born During the 10th Plague*)
 - a) “Consecrate to me (*Lord*) every first-born that opens the womb among the Israelites, both of man and beast, for it belongs to me.” (Ex. 13:2)
 - b) Reminds Israel to Celebrate Passover Annually in Promise Land
 - c) “When the LORD, your God, has brought you into the land of the Canaanites (*i.e. Promise Land*), which he swore to you and your fathers he would give you, you shall dedicate to the LORD every son that opens the womb; and all the male firstlings of your animals shall belong to the LORD.... Every first-born son you must redeem (With a Sacrifice).”
 - (1) If Your Son Asks: “What does this mean?”
 - (2) You Shall Answer: “With a strong hand the LORD brought us out of Egypt, that place of slavery. When Pharaoh stubbornly refused to let us go, the LORD killed every first-born in the land of Egypt, every first-born of man and of beast. That is why I sacrifice to the LORD everything of the male sex that opens the womb, and why I redeem every first-born of my sons.” (Ex. 13:11-15)
 - 5) Lord Leads Israel Toward Red Sea Ex. 13:17-22
- e. The Lord Leads Israel to Mount Horeb/Sinai to Receive the Law Ex. 14 - 18
 - 1) The Lord Leads Israel Through the Red (“Reed”) Sea Ex. 14

- a) Lord Informs Moses: “..... Thus will I make Pharaoh so obstinate that he will pursue them (*i.e. Israel*). Then I will receive glory through Pharaoh and all his army, and the Egyptians will know that I am the LORD.”
(*Ex. 14:4*) (*The Lord Reveals & Confirms His Supremacy Over Egypt’s Authority & Strength.*)
- b) Pharaoh Regrets Releasing Israel
 - (1) Leads Egyptian Army in Pursuit of Israelites
 - (2) Israel Encamped by Red Sea
- c) Israelites See Egyptian Army & Become Fearful
 - (1) People Cry Out to Lord & Complain to Moses
- d) Israel Crosses the Red Sea
 - (1) Lord Commands Moses to Move Israelites Toward the Sea
 - (2) Moses Stretches His Hand Over Sea, as Lord Commanded
 - (a) Lord Sends a Strong East Wind Dividing the Waters
 - (3) Israel Marches Through the Sea on Dry Ground
- e) Egyptians Pursue Israel into Midst of Sea
 - (1) Wheels of Egyptian Chariots Bog Down
- f) Moses Stretches His Hand Over Sea, as Lord Commanded
 - (1) Sea Flows Back to its Normal Depth, Drowning Egyptian Army
- g) Moses & Israelites Rejoice Ex. 15:1-21
- 2) The Lord Sweetens Bitter Water in Desert Ex. 15:22-27
 - a) Israel Travels 3 Days Without Finding Water
 - (1) People Thirsty & Dehydrating
 - (2) Arrive at Marah, Where Waters are Bitter
 - (3) People Grumble Against Moses
 - b) Lord Points Out a Piece of Wood to Moses
 - (1) Moses Throws Wood into Bitter Water, as Lord Instructed
 - (2) Waters Became Fresh & Suitable to Drink
 - c) Lord then Leads Israel to Oasis of Elim
 - (1) Camp Among 12 Springs of Water & 70 Palm Trees
- 3) The Lord Provides Food in Desert Ex. 16
 - a) Israel Travels to Desert of Sin
 - (1) People Hungry, Grumble Against Moses & Aaron (*Lord’s Anointed*)
 - (2) Lord Feeds His People in Desert
 - (a) Sends Bread from Heaven (Manna) Every Morning
 - (b) Sends Quail Every Evening
- 4) The Lord Provides Water from Rock Ex. 17:1-7
 - a) Israel Travels to Rephidim & Camps
 - (1) No Water for People to Drink at Campsite
 - (2) People Quarrel with Moses
 - b) Lord Instructs Moses to Strike Rock at Horeb with His Staff
 - (1) Moses Obeys & Water Gushes Out of Rock
 - (a) Sufficient Water Supply for Entire Israelite Community
(*Over 600,000 Men + Women, Children & Livestock*)
 - (2) Place Named “Meribah” (*Meaning: ‘Place of the Test/Quarrel’*)
- 5) The Lord Gives Israel Victory Over Amalek Ex. 17:8-16
 - a) Amalek Wages War with Israel at Rephidim
 - (1) Moses Orders Joshua to Select Troops & Engage Amalek
 - b) Moses Stands on Hill Raising His Staff (*Symbol of Authority*) with Aaron

& Hur at His Sides (*Attitude of Praise & Surrender to Lord*)

- (1) Israel Prevails when Moses' Hands are Raised
- (2) Amalek Prevails when Moses Tires & Lowers His Hands
- (3) Aaron & Hur Hold Up Moses' Hands Until Amalek is Defeated
- c) "Moses also built an altar there, which he called Yahweh-nissi (Meaning 'The Lord My Victor/Banner'); for he said, 'The LORD takes in hand his banner (*i.e. Israel's Standard/Flag*); the LORD will war against Amalek (*Israel's Enemies*) through the centuries.'" (*Ex. 17:15-16*)
- 6) Moses' Reunion with Wife's Family Ex. 18:1-27
 - a) Moses' Father-in-law Jethro (Priest of Midian) Meets Moses at Horeb
 - b) Moses Relates to Jethro How the Lord Delivered Israel from Egypt & Sustained Them in Desert
 - c) Jethro Confesses: "Blessed be the LORD, who has rescued his people from the hands of Pharaoh and the Egyptians. Now I know that the LORD is a deity great beyond any other." (*Acknowledging & Confirming Supremacy of the Lord God of Israel.*)
 - (1) "Then Jethro brought a holocaust and other sacrifices to God, and Aaron came with all the elders of Israel to participate with Moses' father-in-law in the meal before God." (*Ex. 18:10-12*)

B. Sacrifices & Offerings Prescribed in the Law

The Mosaic Law Consists of Moral, Civil and Sacred/Religious Laws, of which Sacrifices & Offerings are Integral.

1. Initiation of the Law Ex. 19 - 24
 - a. Israel Camps at Mount Horeb (Sinai)

(Horeb & Sinai are the Same Mountain. Ex. 19:11 & Deut. 4:10)
 - b. The Lord's Intention for His Nation Ex. 19:1-15

The Lord's Intention for Israel is to be His Kingdom of Priests on Earth; His Witness to the Nations.

 - 1) Moses Ascends Mount Sinai
 - a) Lord Speaks to Moses: "Thus shall you say to the house of Jacob;
 - (1) ".....You have seen for yourselves how I treated the Egyptians and how I bore you up on eagle wings and brought you here to myself.
 - (2) "Therefore, if you hearken to my voice and keep my covenant, you shall be my special possession, dearer to me than all other people, though all the earth is mine. "You shall be to me a kingdom of priests, a holy nation." (*Ex. 19:3c-6*)
 - 2) Moses Returns from the Mountain & Summons the Elders
 - a) Relates the Word of the Lord
 - b) People Respond: "Everything the LORD has said, we will do." (*Ex. 19:8b*)
 - 3) Moses Reports Israel's Answer to the Lord
 - 4) The Lord Instructs Moses:
 - a) "I am coming to you in a dense cloud, so that when the people hear me speaking with you, they may always have faith in you also.
 - b) "Go to the people and have them sanctify themselves today and tomorrow. Make them wash their garments and be ready for the third day; for on the third day the LORD will come down on Mount Sinai before the eyes of all

- the people.....” (Ex. 19:9b-13)
- c) Moses Prepares the People as the Lord Instructed
 - c. The Lord’s Visitation (*“The Great Theophany”*) Ex. 19:16 – 20:17
 - 1) On 3rd Day, Heavy Cloud Appears Over Mount Sinai with Thunder & Lightning Accompanied by Loud Trumpet Blasts
 - a) Moses Leads People Out of their Camp to Meet the Lord
 - (1) Stations Them at Foot of the Mountain
 - 2) Mount Sinai Wrapped in Smoke & Trembled as the Lord Descends in Fire
 - a) Moses Speaks & Lord Answers with Thunder
 - 3) The Lord Delivers His 10 Commandments to Israel Ex. 20:1-17
 - a) “I, the LORD, am your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, that place of slavery. You shall not have other gods besides me. You shall not carve idols for yourselves in the shape of anything in the sky above or on the earth below or in the waters beneath the earth; you shall not bow down before them or worship them....” (Ex. 20:2-5)
 - d. Israel’s Reaction Ex. 20:18-20
 - 1) The People Become Afraid & Ask Moses: “You speak to us, and we will listen; but let not God speak to us, or we shall die.” (Ex. 20:19)
(Israelite People were Afraid by the Lord’s Revelation at Mount Sinai. They Ask Moses to Intercede to God for Them, Keeping a Distance Between Themselves and the Lord their God; thereby, Setting the Premise for Israel’s Formal Priesthood Who Will Offer Sacrifices to the Lord in their Behalf.)
 - 2) Moses Answers: “Do not be afraid, for God has come to you only to test you and put his fear (*Awe*) upon you, lest you should sin.” (Ex. 20:20)
 - e. Moses Approaches the Cloud Where God Was
 - 1) The Lord Instructs Moses: Ex. 20:21-26
 - a) “Thus shall you speak to the Israelites: You have seen for yourselves that I have spoken to you from heaven.
 - b) “Do not make anything to rank with me; neither gods of silver nor gods of gold shall you make for yourselves.”
(The Lord Must Remain Preeminent in the Lives of His People)
 - c) “An altar of earth you shall make for me, and upon it you shall sacrifice your holocausts and peace offerings, your sheep and your oxen. In whatever place I choose for the remembrance of my name I will come to you and bless you.” (The Lord God Requires Sacrifice to Approach Him.)
 - d) “If you make an altar of stone for me, do not build it of cut stone, for by putting a tool to it you desecrate it. You shall not go up by steps to my altar, on which you must not be indecently uncovered.” (Ex. 20:22-26)
(Sacrifices to the Lord Must be Sacred.)
 - 2) The Lord Gives Moses Laws for His People/Nation Ex. 21 – 23
 - a) Civil Laws Ex. 21:1 - 23:9
 - (1) Laws Concerning Sacrifices & Offerings
 - (a) “Whoever sacrifices to any god, except to the LORD alone, shall be doomed (*Executed*).” (Ex. 22:19)
 - (b) “You shall not delay the offering of your harvest and your press. You shall give me the first-born of your sons. You must do the same with your oxen and your sheep;....” (Ex. 22:28-29)
 - b) Sacred/Religious Laws Observed with Prescribed Sacrifices Ex. 23:10-19
 - (1) Appointed Times When Israel is to Assemble & Worship the Lord

- (a) Sabbatical (Every 7th Year)
- (b) The Sabbath (Every 7th Day)
- (c) Three Annual Pilgrim Feasts (Divine Appointments)
- (2) Sanctity of Sacrifices & Offerings
 - (a) “You shall not offer the blood of my sacrifice with leavened bread; nor shall the fat of my feast be kept overnight till the next day.
 - (b) “The choicest first fruits of your soil you shall bring to the house of the LORD, your God.....” (Ex. 23:18-19)
- f. Ratification of the Covenant Ex. 24:1-11
 - 1) Moses Relates the Word & Ordinances of the Lord to People
 - a) People Respond: “We will do everything that the LORD has told us.” (Ex. 24:3b)
 - b) Moses Writes Book of the Covenant, Containing the Law
 - 2) Moses Seals the Lord’s Covenant with Israel by Blood Sacrifices
 - a) Moses Erects an Altar with 12 Pillars at Foot of Mountain
(*A Memorial Affirming Acceptance of the Law by 12 Tribes of Israel*)
 - b) “Then, having sent certain young men of the Israelites to offer holocausts and sacrifice young bulls as peace offerings to the LORD,” (Ex. 24:5)
 - c) “Moses took half of the blood and put it in large bowls; the other half he splashed on the altar (Sanctifying It).” (Ex. 24:6)
 - d) Moses Reads Book of the Covenant to People
 - (1) People Respond: “All that the LORD has said, we will heed and do.” (Ex. 24:7b) (*Confirming their Acceptance*)
 - e) “Then he took the blood and sprinkled it on the people, saying, ‘This is the blood of the covenant which the LORD has made with you in accordance with all these words of his.’” (Ex. 24:8)
(*Sealing the Lord’s Covenant with Israel*)
 - 3) Moses Escorts Aaron & His Sons with 70 Elders to Meet the Lord
(*The Lord Reveals His Majesty to Israel’s Leadership*)
- 2. Summary of Sacred/Religious Laws
 - a. The Lord Gives Moses His Sacred Law Ex. 24:12-18
 - 1) The Lord Invites Moses: “Come up to me on the mountain and, while you are there, I will give you the stone tablets on which I have written the commandments” (Ex. 24:12)
 - 2) Moses Ascends Mount Sinai to Receive the Sacred Law
 - a) Cloud of Glory Settles Upon Mount Sinai
 - (1) Cloud Covers Mountain 6 Days
 - (2) Glory Appears as Consuming Fire on Mountain Top
 - (3) Lord Calls Moses into Midst of Cloud (*Lord’s Presence*) the 7th Day
 - b) Moses Enters into Midst of Cloud, Receiving the Law
 - (1) Remains on Mountain 40 Days & 40 Nights
 - b. The Sacred Laws Consist of 4 Major Elements:
 - 1) The Tabernacle Ex. 25 - 27 & 30
The Lord God’s Dwelling Place Among His People on Earth & Israel’s Central Place of Worship. The Tabernacle is Consecrated as Israel’s Sacred Place to Offer Sacrifices to the Lord.
(See ‘Tabernacle & Temple - Part I’ Study)

- a) Basic Configuration of the Tabernacle
 - (1) The Outer Court (*People Gather with their Sacrificial Offerings*)
 - (a) Altar of Sacrifice (*Priests Offer Sacrifices on Altar*)
 - (b) Laver (*Priests Wash Blood from Sacrificed Animals Off Themselves Before Entering Sanctuary*)
 - (2) Meeting Tent (*Priests Minister Daily Before the Lord*)
(Also Referred to as the “Sanctuary” or “Dwelling”)
 - (a) First Chamber is Inner Court (“Holy Place”)
 - Table of Showbread
 - Lampstand (Menorah)
 - Incense Altar
(*Priests Intercede for Israel Before Presence of the Lord*)
 - Veil Separating Inner Court from Holy of Holies
 - (b) Second Chamber is Holy of Holies (“Most Holy Place”)
 - Ark of the Covenant (*God’s Throne of Earth*)
(*High Priest Enters Only on the Day of Atonement, Ministering with Blood of Sacrificed Animals. Lev. 16*)
 - 2) The Priesthood Ex. 28 - 29
Consecrated Priests Who Make Constant Intercession for God’s Chosen People with Continual Blood Sacrifices (See ‘Anointed Priest – Part I’ Study).
 - a) Lord Designates House of Aaron, Tribe of Levi, as His Exclusive Priests
 - b) Lord Appoints Levites as Attendants & Assistants to His Priests
 - 3) Holy Days, Festivals & Feasts Lev. 16; Lev. 23
Divine Appointments Prescribed by the Lord for His People to Honor & Celebrate Him with Sacrifices & Offerings.
(See ‘Holy Days, Festivals & Feasts – Part I’ Study).
 - 4) Sacrifices & Offerings Lev. 1 - 7
Prescribed Means to Make Atonement for Sins Before a Holy God, Seek His Forgiveness, Absolution & Reconciliation, and to Offer Thanksgiving.
 - a) “No one shall appear before me (a Holy God) empty-handed.” Ex. 34:20c
(God’s People Must Approach Him with Sacrifices & Offerings)
 - (1) *What Sacrifices & Offerings are Acceptable to God?*
 - (2) *How, Where & When are they to be Presented to Him?*
3. Lord’s Prescribed Sacrifices & Offerings Lev. 1 - 7
- a. Overview of Sacred Sacrifices & Offerings
 - 1) Sacrifices to be Offered at the Consecrated Tabernacle. “.... Anyone, whether of the house of Israel or of the aliens residing among them, who offers a holocaust or sacrifice without bringing it to the entrance of the meeting tent to offer it to the LORD, shall be cut off from his kinsmen.” Lev. 17:8-9
 - 2) Altar of Sacrifice in Outer Court of Tabernacle Ex. 27:1-8
(Also Referred to as “Altar of Holocausts” or “Bronze/Brazen Altar”)
 - a) Hollow Wooden Box Plated Inside & Outside with Bronze
 - (1) Horns at 4 Corners of Altar
 - (2) Grating from Ground to Middle of Altar with Rings at its 4 Corners
 - b) Consecrated Priests Offer Sacrifices on the Altar
 - c) Priests Keep Fire Continuously Burning on the Altar
 - 3) Acceptable Sacrifices
The Sacrificial Elements are Animals for Blood Sacrifice (Blood is the Essence)

of Life), and Cereal (Bread is the Sustenance of Life).

- a) Animals Suitable for Sacrifice Must be Clean (*As Prescribed by Law*), Without Any Defects & Taken from Israel's Herds or Flocks. The Poor May Offer Turtledoves or Pigeons.
 - (1) Animals from the Herd:
 - (a) Bull / Bullock (Young Bull) (*Symbols of Authority/Strength*)
 - (b) Heifer (Young Cow that Has Not Borne a Calf)
(*A Symbol of Cleanliness / Purity*)
 - (c) Calf (*A Symbol of Praise / Thanksgiving*)
 - (d) Ox / Oxen (*A Beast of Burden*)
 - (2) Animals from the Flock:
 - (a) Goat (*A Symbol of Sin*)
 - (b) Lamb (*A Symbol of Innocence*)
 - (c) Sheep (*A Defenseless Animal*)
 - (d) Ram (*Symbolizes Substitutional Sacrifice*)
 - (3) Turtledove & Pigeon (*Symbolizes the Spirit of God*)
 - b) Cereal Offerings Must be of Fine Flour Mixed with Oil, Unleavened Cakes or Wafers Made from Fine Flour Spread with Oil.
(*Fine Flour Represents Purity & Oil Represents the Lord's Anointing*)
 - (1) Frankincense Applied to Certain Offerings (*Signifies Devotion*)
- 4) Major Types of Sacrifices
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a) Holocausts (Whole Burnt Offerings) | Lev. 1 |
| b) Cereal Offerings | Lev. 2 |
| c) Peace Offerings | Lev. 3 |
| d) Sin Offerings | Lev. 4:1 - 5:13 |
| e) Guilt Offerings | Lev. 5:14-26 |
- 5) Typical Sacrificial Practices
The Rituals Prescribed by the Lord for Blood Sacrifices are Similar, with Variations for Each Type of Sacrifice and Each Type of Animal.
- a) Offeror Purchases a Sacrificial Animal
 - b) Offeror Brings Sacrificial Animal to Entrance of Tabernacle (*Offeror May be a Layman, Levite or Priest, as Applicable*)
 - (1) Lays Hands on its Head, Confessing their Sins
 - (2) Slaughters Animal Before the Lord & His Priests
 - c) Priest Sacrifices the Offering to the Lord
 - (1) Applies Animal's Blood to the Altar
(*A Holy Libation Unto the Lord, Purifying the Altar*)
 - (2) Prepares Slain Animal for Sacrifice
 - (3) Places Embers & Wood on Altar
 - (4) Burns Animal on Altar (*A Sweet-Smelling Oblation to the Lord*)
 - d) Unclean Portions & Waste from Sacrifices Discarded Outside the Camp/City
 - e) Specified Portions of Sacrifices & Offerings Given to Priests as Sacred Food

Note. Hebrew Measurements used within certain descriptions of Sacrifices & Offerings:

- Dry Unit typically used for Flour is the "Ephah" = 1.25 Bushels or 45 Liters.
(e.g. "one tenth of ephah" would equal 1.25 Gallon or 4.5 Liters.)
- Liquid Unit typically used for Wine is the "Hin" = 2 Gallons or 7.5 Liters.

- *Liquid Unit typically used for Oil is the “Log” = 20 Fluid Ounces or 0.6 Liters*

b. Descriptions of Sacrificial Rituals

“The LORD called Moses, and from the meeting tent gave him this message:
 ‘Speak to the Israelites and tell them: When any one of you wishes to bring an animal offering to the LORD, such an offering must be from the herd or from the flock.’” Lev. 1:1-2

1) **Holocausts** (Whole Burnt Offerings) Lev. 1

Holocausts are Voluntary Sacrifices for the Atonement of Sins. They’re an Act of Worship, Expressing the Offeror’s Devotion, Commitment & Surrender to the Lord God. (Under the Law, Atonement is Covering Sin with the Blood of Sacrifices.)

a) Bull from the Herd

(1) The Offering. “If his holocaust offering is from the herd, it must be a male without blemish. To find favor with the LORD, he (*Offeror*) shall bring it to the entrance of the meeting tent and there lay his hand on the head of the holocaust, so that it may be acceptable to make atonement for him. He shall then slaughter the bull before the LORD,

(2) Bull Sacrificed. “... Aaron’s sons, the priests, shall offer up its blood by splashing it on the sides of the altar which is at the entrance of the meeting tent. Then he shall skin the holocaust and cut it up into pieces. After Aaron’s sons, the priests, have put some burning embers on the altar and laid some wood on them, they shall lay the pieces of meat, together with the head and the suet, on top of the wood and embers on the altar. The inner organs and the shanks, however, the offerer shall first wash with water. The priest shall then burn the whole offering on the altar as a holocaust, a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD.” (*Lev. 1:3-9*)

b) Sheep or Goat from the Flock

(1) The Offering. “If his holocaust offering is from the flock, that is, a sheep or a goat, he (*Offeror*) must bring a male without blemish. This he shall slaughter before the LORD at the north side of the altar.

(2) Sheep/Goat Sacrificed. “Then Aaron’s sons, the priests, shall splash its blood on the sides of the altar. When the offerer has cut it up into pieces, the priest shall lay these, together with the head and suet, on top of the wood and the fire on the altar. The inner organs and the shanks, however, the offerer shall first wash with water. The priest shall offer them up and then burn the whole offering on the altar as a holocaust, a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD.” (*Lev. 1:10-13*)

c) Turtledove or Pigeon

(1) The Offering. “If he offers a bird as a holocaust to the LORD, he (*Offeror*) shall choose a turtledove or a pigeon as his offering.

(2) Turtledove/Pigeon Sacrificed. “Having brought it to the altar where it is to be burned, the priest shall snap its head loose and squeeze out its blood against the side of the altar. Its crop and feathers shall be removed and thrown on the ash heap at the east side of the altar (*Toward the Exit*). Then, having split the bird down the middle without separating the halves, the priest shall burn it on the altar, over the wood on the fire, as a holocaust, a sweet-smelling oblation to the

LORD.” (Lev. 1:14-17)

2) **Cereal Offerings**

Lev. 2

Cereal Offerings are Voluntary Thanksgiving Offerings. They're an Act of Worship, Recognizing God's Goodness & Provision.

a) Offerings of Fine Flour

(1) The Offering. “When anyone wishes to bring a cereal offering to the LORD, his offering must consist of fine flour. He shall pour oil on it and put frankincense over it.

(2) Offering Sacrificed. “When he has brought it to Aaron's sons, the priests, one of them shall take a handful of this fine flour and oil, together with all the frankincense, and this he shall burn on the altar as a token offering, a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD.

(3) Priests' Portion. “The rest of the cereal offering belongs to Aaron and his sons. It is a most sacred oblation to the LORD.” (Lev. 2:1-3)

b) Offerings of Unleavened Breads

(1) The Offering. “When the cereal offering you present is baked in an oven, it must be in the form of unleavened cakes made of fine flour mixed with oil, or of unleavened wafers spread with oil. If you present a cereal offering that is fried on a griddle, it must be of fine flour mixed with oil and unleavened. Such a cereal offering must be broken into pieces, and oil must be poured over it. If you present a cereal offering that is prepared in a pot, it must be of fine flour, deep-fried in oil.

(2) Offering Sacrificed. “A cereal offering that is made in any of these ways you shall bring to the LORD, offering it to the priest, who shall take it to the altar. Its token offering the priest shall then lift from the cereal offering and burn on the altar as a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD.

(3) Priests' Portion. “The rest of the cereal offering belongs to Aaron and his sons. It is a most sacred oblation to the LORD.” (Lev. 2:4-10)

(4) “Every cereal offering that you present to the LORD shall be unleavened, for you shall not burn any leaven or honey as an oblation to the LORD. Such you may indeed present to the LORD in the offering of first fruits (*), but they are not to be placed on the altar for a pleasing odor. However, every cereal offering that you present to the LORD shall be seasoned with salt. Do not let the salt of the covenant of your God be lacking from your cereal offering. On every offering you shall offer salt.” (Lev. 2:11-13)

c) Offerings of First Fruits Grains (*). “If you present a cereal offering of first fruits to the LORD, you shall offer it in the form of fresh grits of new ears of grain, roasted by fire. On this cereal offering you shall put oil and frankincense. For its token offering the priest shall then burn some of the grits and oil, together with all the frankincense, as an oblation to the LORD.” (Lev. 2:14-16)

(* Refers to Grain Offerings at Spring Feasts. See Lev. 23:9-14 & 15-21 Below)

3) **Peace Offerings**

Lev. 3

Peace Offerings are Voluntary Sacrifices to Fulfill a Vow. They're an Act of Worship, Expressing Thanksgiving & Fellowship.

a) Male or Female Animal from the Herd

- (1) The Offering. “If someone in presenting a peace offering makes his offering from the herd, he (*Offerer*) may offer before the LORD either a male or a female animal, but it must be without blemish. He shall lay his hand on the head of his offering, and then slaughter it at the entrance of the meeting tent;
 - (2) Animal Sacrificed. “... Aaron’s sons, the priests, shall splash its blood on the sides of the altar. From the peace offering he shall offer as an oblation to the LORD the fatty membrane over the inner organs, and all the fat that adheres to them, as well as the two kidneys, with the fat on them near the loins, and the lobe of the liver, which he shall sever above the kidneys. All this Aaron’s sons shall then burn on the altar with the holocaust, on the wood over the fire, as a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD.” (*Lev. 3:1-5*)
- b) Male or Female Animal from the Flocks. “If the peace offering he presents to the LORD is from the flock, he may offer either a male or a female animal, but it must be without blemish.
- (1) Lamb Offering. “If he presents a lamb as his offering, he shall bring it before the LORD, and after laying his hand on the head of his offering, he shall slaughter it before the meeting tent;
 - (2) Lamb Sacrifice. “... Aaron’s sons shall splash its blood on the sides of the altar. As an oblation to the LORD he shall present the fat of the peace offering: the whole fatty tail, which he must sever close to the spine, the fatty membrane over the inner organs, and all the fat that adheres to them, as well as the two kidneys, with the fat on them near the loins, and the lobe of the liver, which he must sever above the kidneys. All this the priest shall burn on the altar as the food of the LORD’S oblation.” (*Lev. 3:6-11*)
- or -
- (3) Goat Offering. “If he presents a goat, he shall bring it before the LORD, and after laying his hand on its head, he shall slaughter it before the meeting tent;
 - (4) Goat Sacrifice. “... Aaron’s sons shall splash its blood on the sides of the altar. From it he shall offer as an oblation to the LORD the fatty membrane over the inner organs, and all the fat that adheres to them, as well as the two kidneys, with the fat on them near the loins, and the lobe of the liver, which he must sever above the kidneys. All this the priest shall burn on the altar as the food of the sweet-smelling oblation. All the fat belongs to the LORD. (*Lev. 3:12-16*)
- c) This shall be a perpetual ordinance for your descendants wherever they may dwell. You shall not partake of any fat or any blood.” (*Lev. 3:17*)
- 4) **Sin Offerings** Lev. 4:1 – 5:13
Sin Offerings are Mandatory Sacrifices for Forgiveness of Sins Against the Lord, and/or Cleansing of Ritual Uncleaness. They are for the Atonement & Forgiveness of Unintentional Sins.
- a) Sin Offerings for Priests. “... When a person inadvertently commits a sin against some command of the LORD by doing one of the forbidden things, if it is the anointed priest who thus sins and thereby makes the people also become guilty, he shall present to the LORD a young, unblemished bull as a sin offering for the sin he committed.

- (1) Bullock Offering. “Bringing the bullock to the entrance of the meeting tent, before the LORD, he shall lay his hand on its head and slaughter it before the LORD.
 - (2) Blood Presented Before the Lord. “The anointed priest shall then take some of the bullock’s blood and bring it into the meeting tent, where, dipping his finger in the blood, he shall sprinkle it seven times before the LORD, toward the veil of the sanctuary (*i.e. Holy of Holies*). The priest shall also put some of the blood on the horns of the altar of fragrant incense which is before the LORD in the meeting tent.
 - (3) Bullock Sacrificed on Brazen Altar. “The rest of the bullock’s blood he shall pour out at the base of the altar of holocausts which is at the entrance of the meeting tent. From the sin-offering bullock he shall remove all the fat: the fatty membrane over the inner organs, and all the fat that adheres to them, as well as the two kidneys, with the fat on them near the loins, and the lobe of the liver, which he must sever above the kidneys. This is the same as is removed from the ox of the peace offering; and the priest shall burn it on the altar of holocausts.
 - (4) Remains Burnt Outside Camp/City. “The hide of the bullock and all its flesh, with its head, legs, inner organs and offal, in short, the whole bullock, shall be brought outside the camp to a clean place where the ashes are deposited and there be burned up in a wood fire. At the place of the ash heap, there it must be burned.” (*Lev. 4:1-12*)
- b) Sin Offerings for the Community. “If the whole community of Israel inadvertently and without even being aware of it does something that the LORD has forbidden and thus makes itself guilty, should it later on become known that the sin was committed,
- (1) Bullock Offering. “the community shall present a young bull as a sin offering. They shall bring it before the meeting tent, and here, before the LORD, the elders of the community shall lay their hands on the bullock’s head. When the bullock has been slaughtered before the LORD,
 - (2) Blood Presented Before the Lord. “the anointed priest shall bring some of its blood into the meeting tent, and dipping his finger in the blood, he shall sprinkle it seven times before the LORD, toward the veil (*Before the Holy of Holies*). He shall also put some of the blood on the horns of the altar of fragrant incense which is before the LORD in the meeting tent.
 - (3) Bullock Sacrificed on Brazen Altar. “The rest of the blood he shall pour out at the base of the altar of holocausts which is at the entrance of the meeting tent. All of its fat he shall take from it and burn on the altar, doing with this bullock just as he did with the other sin-offering bullock. Thus the priest shall make atonement for them, and they will be forgiven.
 - (4) Remains Burnt Outside Camp/City. “This bullock must also be brought outside the camp and burned, just as has been prescribed for the other one (*i.e. Sin Offerings for Priests*).
 - (5) “This is the sin offering for the community.” (*Lev. 4:13-21*)
- c) Sin Offerings for Israel’s Princes. “Should a prince commit a sin inadvertently by doing one of the things which are forbidden by some

commandment of the LORD, his God, and thus become guilty, if later on he learns of the sin he committed,

- (1) Male Goat Offering. “he (*Prince*) shall bring as his offering an unblemished male goat. Having laid his hands on its head, he shall slaughter the goat as a sin offering before the LORD, in the place where the holocausts are slaughtered.
 - (2) Male Goat Sacrifice. “The priest shall then take some of the blood of the sin offering on his finger and put it on the horns of the altar of holocausts. The rest of the blood he shall pour out at the base of this altar. All of the fat he shall burn on the altar like the fat of the peace offering. Thus the priest shall make atonement for the prince’s sin, and it will be forgiven.” (*Lev. 4:22-26*)
- d) Sin Offerings for Private Persons. “If a private person commits a sin inadvertently by doing one of the things which are forbidden by the commandments of the LORD, and thus becomes guilty, should he later on learn of the sin he committed,
- (1) She-Goat Offering. “he (*Offeror*) shall bring an unblemished she-goat as the offering for his sin. Having laid his hand on the head of the sin offering, he shall slaughter it at the place of the holocausts.
 - (2) She-Goat Sacrificed. “The priest shall then take some of its blood on his finger and put it on the horns of the altar of holocausts. The rest of the blood he shall pour out at the base of the altar. All the fat shall be removed, just as the fat is removed from the peace offering, and the priest shall burn it on the altar for an odor pleasing to the LORD. Thus the priest shall make atonement for him, and he will be forgiven.” (*Lev. 4:27-31*)
- or -
- (3) Female Lamb Offering. “If, however, for his sin offering he presents a lamb, he (*Offeror*) shall bring an unblemished female. Having laid his hand on its head, he shall slaughter this sin offering in the place where the holocausts are slaughtered.
 - (4) Female Lamb Sacrificed. “The priest shall then take some of the blood of the sin offering on his finger and put it on the horns of the altar of holocausts. The rest of the blood he shall pour out at the base of the altar. All the fat shall be removed, just as the fat is removed from the peace-offering lamb, and the priest shall burn it on the altar with the other oblations of the LORD. Thus the priest shall make atonement for the man’s sin, and it will be forgiven.” (*Lev. 4:32-35*)
- e) Sin Offerings for Special Cases. “If any person refuses to give the information which, as a witness of something he has seen or learned, he has been adjured to give, and thus commits a sin and has guilt to bear; or if someone, without being aware of it, touches any unclean thing, as the carcass of an unclean wild animal, or that of an unclean domestic animal, or that of an unclean swarming creature, and thus becomes unclean and guilty; or if someone, without being aware of it, touches some human uncleanness, whatever kind of uncleanness this may be, and then recognizes his guilt; or if someone, without being aware of it, rashly utters an oath to do good or evil, such as men are accustomed to utter rashly, and then recognizes that he is guilty of such an oath; then whoever is guilty in

any of these cases shall confess the sin he has incurred,

- (1) Female Animal from Flock. “and as his sin offering for the sin he has committed he shall bring to the LORD a female animal from the flock, a ewe lamb or a she-goat. The priest shall then make atonement for his sin.” (*Lev. 5:1-6*)
- (2) Turtledoves or Pigeons Allowed for Poor. “If, however, he cannot afford an animal of the flock, he shall bring to the LORD as the sin offering for his sin two turtledoves or two pigeons, one for a sin offering and the other for a holocaust. He shall bring them to the priest, who shall offer the one for the sin offering first. Snapping its head loose at the neck, yet without breaking it off completely, he shall sprinkle some of the blood of the sin offering against the side of the altar. The rest of the blood shall be squeezed out against the base of the altar. Such is the offering for sin. The other bird shall be offered as a holocaust in the usual way. Thus the priest shall make atonement for the sin the man committed, and it will be forgiven.” (*Lev. 5:7-10*)
- (3) Cereal Offerings Allowed for the Impoverished. “If he is unable to afford even two turtledoves or two pigeons, he shall present as a sin offering for his sin one tenth of an ephah of fine flour. He shall not put oil or frankincense on it, because it is a sin offering. When he has brought it to the priest, the latter shall take a handful of this flour as a token offering, and this he shall burn as a sin offering on the altar with the other oblations of the LORD. Thus the priest shall make atonement for the sin that the man committed in any of the above cases, and it will be forgiven. The rest of the flour, like the cereal offerings, shall belong to the priest.” (*Lev. 5:11-13*)

5) **Guilt Offerings**

Lev. 5:14-26

Guilt Offerings are Mandatory Sacrifices to Absolve Guilt of Sin Against Another Person and/or Transgression Against the Law. They are for the Atonement of Unintentional Sin that Requires Restitution.

- a) Ram Offering for Cheating the Lord (*Tithes, Defective Offerings, etc.*). “.... If someone commits a sin by inadvertently cheating in the LORD’S sacred dues, he shall bring to the LORD as his guilt offering an unblemished ram from the flock, valued at two silver shekels according to the standard of the sanctuary shekel. He shall also restore what he has sinfully withheld from the sanctuary, adding to it a fifth of its value. This is to be given to the priest, who shall then make atonement for him with the guilt-offering ram, and he will be forgiven.” (*Lev. 5:14-16*)
- b) Ram Offering for Transgressing the Law. “If someone, without being aware of it, commits such a sin by doing one of the things which are forbidden by some commandment of the LORD, that he incurs guilt for which he must answer, he shall bring as a guilt offering to the priest an unblemished ram of the flock of the established value. The priest shall then make atonement for the fault which was unwittingly committed, and it will be forgiven. Such is the offering for guilt; the penalty of the guilt must be paid to the LORD.” (*Lev. 5:17-19*)
- c) Ram Offering for Dishonesty. “.... If someone commits a sin of dishonesty against the LORD by denying his neighbor a deposit or a pledge for a stolen article, or by otherwise retaining his neighbor’s goods

unjustly, or if, having found a lost article, he denies the fact and swears falsely about it with any of the sinful oaths that men make in such cases, he shall therefore, since he has incurred guilt by his sin, restore the thing that was stolen or unjustly retained by him or the deposit left with him or the lost article he found or whatever else he swore falsely about; on the day of his guilt offering he shall make full restitution of the thing itself, and in addition, give the owner one fifth of its value. As his guilt offering he shall bring to the LORD an unblemished ram of the flock of the established value. When he has presented this as his guilt offering to the priest, the latter shall make atonement for him before the LORD, and he will be forgiven whatever guilt he may have incurred.” (Lev. 5:20-26)

- 6) Regulations for Offering Sacrifices Lev. 6 - 7
- a) Daily Holocausts (Whole Burnt Offering) Lev. 6:1-6
- (1) “..... This is the ritual for holocausts. The holocaust is to remain on the hearth of the altar all night until the next morning, and the fire is to be kept burning on the altar.
 - (2) “The priest, clothed in his linen robe and wearing linen drawers on his body, shall take away the ashes to which the fire has reduced the holocaust on the altar, and lay them at the side of the altar.
 - (3) “Then, having taken off these garments and put on other garments, he shall carry the ashes to a clean place outside the camp.
 - (4) “The fire on the altar is to be kept burning; it must not go out. Every morning the priest shall put firewood on it. On this he shall lay out the holocaust and burn the fat of the peace offerings. The fire is to be kept burning continuously on the altar; it must not go out.”
- b) Cereal Offerings Lev. 6:7-15
- (1) Daily Cereal Offerings. “This is the ritual of the cereal offering. One of Aaron’s sons shall first present it before the LORD, in front of the altar. Then he shall take from it a handful of its fine flour and oil, together with all the frankincense that is on it, and this he shall burn on the altar as its token offering, a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD. The rest of it Aaron and his sons may eat; but it must be eaten in the form of unleavened cakes and in a sacred place: in the court of the meeting tent they shall eat it. It shall not be baked with leaven. I have given it to them as their portion from the oblations of the LORD; it is most sacred, like the sin offering and the guilt offering. All the male descendants of Aaron may partake of it as their rightful share in the oblations of the LORD perpetually throughout your generations. Whatever touches the oblations becomes sacred.” (Lev. 6:7-11)
 - (a) *Portion of Cereal Offering Given to Priestly Line as Sacred Food*
 - (2) Special Ordination Offerings (*). “..... This is the offering that Aaron and his sons shall present to the LORD (on the day he is anointed): one tenth of an ephah of fine flour for the established cereal offering, half in the morning and half in the evening. It shall be well kneaded and fried in oil on a griddle when you bring it in. Having broken the offering into pieces, you shall present it as a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD. Aaron’s descendant who succeeds him as the anointed priest shall do likewise. This is a perpetual ordinance: for the Lord the

whole offering shall be burned. Every cereal offering of a priest shall be a whole burnt offering; it may not be eaten.” (*Lev. 6:12-16*)

(* See Consecration/Ordination of Priests Below. *Lev. 8*)

- c) Sin Offerings Lev. 6:17-23
- (1) “... This is the ritual for sin offerings. At the place where holocausts are slaughtered, there also, before the LORD, shall the sin offering be slaughtered. It is most sacred. The priest who presents the sin offering may partake of it; but it must be eaten in a sacred place, in the court of the meeting tent. Whatever touches its flesh shall become sacred. If any of its blood is spilled on a garment, the stained part must be washed in a sacred place. A clay vessel in which it has been cooked shall thereafter be broken; if it is cooked in a bronze vessel, this shall be scoured afterward and rinsed with water. All the males of the priestly line may partake of the sin offering, since it is most sacred. But no one may partake of any sin offering of which some blood has been brought into the meeting tent to make atonement in the sanctuary (*i.e. Sin Offerings for Priests & the Community*); such an offering must be burned up in the fire.”
- (a) *Flesh from Certain Sin Offerings Given to Priestly Line as Sacred Food*
- d) Guilt Offerings Lev. 7:1-6
- (1) “This is the ritual for guilt offerings, which are most sacred. At the place where the holocausts are slaughtered, there also shall the guilt offering be slaughtered. Its blood shall be splashed on the sides of the altar. All of its fat shall be taken from it and offered up: the fatty tail, the fatty membrane over the inner organs, as well as the two kidneys with the fat on them near the loins, and the lobe of the liver, which must be severed above the kidneys. All this the priest shall burn on the altar as an oblation to the LORD. This is the guilt offering. All the males of the priestly line may partake of it; but it must be eaten in a sacred place, since it is most sacred.”
- (a) *Portions of Guilt Offering Given to Priestly Line as Sacred Food*
- e) Priestly Portions of Holocausts, Cereal, Sin & Guilt Offerings.
- (1) “Because the sin offering and the guilt offering are alike, both having the same ritual, the guilt offering likewise belongs to the priest who makes atonement with it.
- (2) “Similarly, the priest who offers a holocaust for someone may keep for himself the hide of the holocaust that he has offered.
- (a) *The Hide that was Skinned Off the Animal Before it was Totally Burnt on the Altar was Given to the Priest.*
- (3) “Also, every cereal offering that is baked in an oven or deep-fried in a pot or fried on a griddle shall belong to the priest who offers it, whereas all cereal offerings that are offered up dry or mixed with oil shall belong to all of Aaron’s sons without distinction.” (*Lev. 7:7-10*)
- f) Peace Offerings Lev. 7:11-21 & 28-34
- (1) Offering of Flesh & Bread. “This is the ritual for the peace offerings that are presented to the LORD. When anyone makes a peace offering in thanksgiving, together with his thanksgiving sacrifice he shall offer unleavened cakes mixed with oil, unleavened wafers

spread with oil, and cakes made of fine flour mixed with oil and well kneaded. His offering shall also include loaves of leavened bread along with the victim of his peace offering for thanksgiving. From each of his offerings he shall present one portion as a contribution to the LORD; this shall belong to the priest who splashes the blood of the peace offering.” (Lev. 7:11-14)

(a) *Portion of Peace Offering Given to Officiating Priest*

(2) Stipulations for Eating Flesh from Peace Offerings

(Apparently a Portion of Peace Offering are Give to the Offeror as Food, with Certain Stipulations.)

(a) “The flesh of the thanksgiving sacrifice shall be eaten on the day it is offered; none of it may be kept till the next day.

(b) “However, if the sacrifice is a votive or a free-will offering, it should indeed be eaten on the day the sacrifice is offered, but what is left over may be eaten on the next day. Should any flesh from the sacrifice be left over on the third day, it must be burned up in the fire. If, therefore, any of the flesh of the peace offering is eaten on the third day, it shall not win favor for him nor shall it be reckoned to his credit; rather, it shall be considered as refuse, and anyone who eats of it shall have his guilt to bear.

(c) “Should the flesh touch anything unclean, it may not be eaten, but shall be burned up in the fire.” (Lev. 7:15-19a)

(3) Sanctity of Consumable Portions. “All (i.e. Offerors & Priests) who are clean may partake of this flesh (*From Peace Offering*). If, however, someone while in a state of uncleanness eats any of the flesh of a peace offering belonging to the LORD, that person shall be cut off from his people. Likewise, if someone touches anything unclean, whether the uncleanness be of human or of animal origin or from some loathsome crawling creature, and then eats of a peace offering belonging to the LORD, that person, too, shall be cut off from his people.” (Lev. 7:19b-21)

(4) Wave & Raised Offerings. “.... He (*Offeror*) who presents a peace offering to the LORD shall bring a part of it as his special offering to him (*Priest*), carrying in with his own hands the oblations to the LORD.

(a) “The fat is to be brought in, together with the breast, which is to be waved as a wave offering before the LORD. The priest shall burn the fat on the altar, but the breast belongs to Aaron and his sons.

- *Wave Offering: Priest Holds the Offering Toward Heaven Waving it from Side to Side.*

(b) “Moreover, from your peace offering you shall give to the priest the right leg as a raised offering. The descendant of Aaron who offers up the blood and fat of the peace offering shall have the right leg as his portion,

- *Raised Offering: Priest Holds the Offering Toward Heaven, Moving it Up & Down.*
(Also Referred to as a “Heave” Offering)

(c) “for from the peace offerings of the Israelites I have taken the

breast that is waved and the leg that is raised up, and I have given them to Aaron, the priest, and to his sons by a perpetual ordinance as a contribution from the Israelites.” (Lev. 7:28-34)

- *Breast & Right Leg Given to Priest as Sacred Food*

- g) Prohibition Against Eating Fat & Blood Lev. 7:22-27
(*God’s Portions of Animal Sacrifices*)
 - (1) “You shall not eat the fat of any ox or sheep or goat.... If anyone eats the fat of an animal from which an oblation is made to the LORD, such a one shall be cut off from his people.” (*Burning Fat of a Sacrifice Generates a Pleasing Odor Unto the Lord*)
 - (2) “Wherever you dwell, you shall not partake of any blood, be it of bird or of animal. Every person who partakes of any blood shall be cut off from his people.” (*Blood is the Essence of Life*)
- h) Priests’ Portion of Sacrifices Lev. 7:35-36
 - (1) “This is the priestly share from the oblations of the LORD, allotted to Aaron and his sons on the day he called them to be the priests of the LORD; on the day he anointed them the LORD ordered the Israelites to give them this share by a perpetual ordinance throughout their generations.”
- 7) “This is the ritual for holocausts, cereal offerings, sin offerings, guilt offerings, (ordination offerings) and peace offerings, which the LORD enjoined on Moses at Mount Sinai at the time when he commanded the Israelites in the wilderness of Sinai to bring their offerings to the LORD.” Lev. 7:37-38
- c. Sanctity of Sacrifices & Offerings Reaffirmed
 - 1) Sacredness of Blood Lev. 17
(*Curse of Sin is Death – Blood is the Essence of Life*)
 - a) Regulations Concerning Blood Sacrifices Lev. 17:1-7
 - (1) All Sacrifices to be Offered at the Tabernacle
 - (a) “Any Israelite who slaughters an ox or a sheep or a goat (*As a Sacrifice*), whether in the camp or outside of it, without first bringing it to the entrance of the meeting tent to present it as an offering to the LORD in front of his Dwelling, shall be judged guilty of bloodshed; and for this, such a man shall be cut off from among his people.” (*Lev. 17:3-4*)
 - (b) “Therefore, such sacrifices as they used to offer up in the open field the Israelites shall henceforth offer to the LORD, bringing them to the priest at the entrance of the meeting tent and sacrificing them there as peace offerings to the LORD. The priest shall splash the blood on the altar of the LORD at the entrance of the meeting tent and there burn the fat for an odor pleasing to the LORD.” (*Lev. 17:5-6*)
 - (c) Sacrifices to Pagan God’s Forbidden
 - (d) “This shall be an everlasting ordinance for them and their descendants.” (*Lev. 17:7b*)
 - b) Prohibitions Against Eating Blood Lev. 17:8-14
 - (1) Drinking Blood is Forbidden
 - (a) “.... Anyone, whether of the house of Israel or of the aliens residing among them, who offers a holocaust or sacrifice without bringing it to the entrance of the meeting tent to offer it to the

- LORD, shall be cut off from his kinsmen.
- (b) “And if anyone, whether of the house of Israel or of the aliens residing among them, partakes of any blood, I will set myself against that one who partakes of blood and will cut him off from among his people. Since the life of a living body is in its blood, I have made you put it on the altar, so that atonement may thereby be made for your own lives, because it is the blood, as the seat of life, that makes atonement.”
- (c) “That is why I have told the Israelites: No one among you, not even a resident alien, may partake of blood.”
- (2) Israelites Permitted to Eat Game from Hunting
- (a) Blood Must be Poured Out & Covered with Earth. “..... Since the life of every living body is its blood, I have told the Israelites: You shall not partake of the blood of any meat. Since the life of every living body is its blood, anyone who partakes of it shall be cut off.”
- 2) Holiness of Sacrifices & Offerings Lev. 22
- a) Priests Forbidden to Offer Sacrifices While Unclean Lev. 22:1-3
- (1) “..... Tell Aaron and his sons to respect the sacred offerings which the Israelites consecrate to me; else they will profane my holy name. I am the LORD.
- (2) “Tell them: If any one of you, or of your descendants in any future generation, dares, while he is in a state of uncleanness, to draw near the sacred offerings which the Israelites consecrate to the LORD, such a one shall be cut off from my presence. I am the LORD.”
- b) Restrictions on Eating Sacred Food Lev. 22:4-16
- (1) Priests Forbidden to Eat Sacred Food When Unclean
- (a) “No descendant of Aaron who is stricken with leprosy, or who suffers from a flow, may eat of these sacred offerings, unless he again becomes clean. Moreover, if anyone touches a person who has become unclean by contact with a corpse, or if anyone has had an emission of seed, or if anyone touches any swarming creature or any man whose uncleanness, of whatever kind it may be, is contagious, the one who touches such as these shall be unclean until evening and may not eat of the sacred portions until he has first bathed his body in water, then, when the sun sets, he again becomes clean. Only then may he eat of the sacred offerings, which are his food. He shall not make himself unclean by eating of any animal that has died of itself or has been killed by wild beasts. I am the LORD.”
- (b) “They shall keep my charge and not do wrong in this matter; else they will die for their profanation. I am the LORD who have consecrated them.” (*Lev. 22:4-9*)
- (2) No Layman Allowed to Eat Sacred Food
(*This is a General Provision that Does Not Address Laymen Offerors Who May Eat of their Peace Offerings.*)
- (a) “Neither a lay person nor a priest’s tenant or hired servant may eat of any sacred offering.” (*Lev. 22:10*)
- Except for Priest’s Salves Residing in His Household

- Restitution Prescribed for Inadvertently Eating Sacred Food
- (b) “The sacred offerings which the Israelites contribute to the LORD the priests shall not allow to be profaned nor in the eating of the sacred offering shall they bring down guilt that must be punished; it is I, the LORD, who make them sacred.”
(Lev. 22:15-16)
- c) Acceptable & Unacceptable Sacrifices Lev. 22:17-30
 - (1) Acceptable Sacrifices Lev. 22:17-21
 - (a) “...When anyone of the house of Israel, or any alien residing in Israel, who wishes to offer a sacrifice, brings a holocaust as a votive offering or as a free-will offering to the LORD, if it is to be acceptable, the ox or sheep or goat that he offers must be an unblemished male. You shall not offer one that has any defect, for such a one would not be acceptable for you.”
 - (b) “When anyone presents a peace offering to the LORD from the herd or the flock in fulfillment of a vow, or as a free-will offering, if it is to find acceptance, it must be unblemished; it shall not have any defect.”
 - (2) Unacceptable Sacrifices Lev. 22:22-25
 - (a) “One that is blind or crippled or maimed, or one that has a running sore or mange or ringworm, you shall not offer to the LORD; do not put such an animal on the altar as an oblation to the LORD.
 - (b) “An ox or a sheep that is in any way ill-proportioned or stunted you may indeed present as a free-will offering, but it will not be acceptable as a votive offering.
 - (c) “One that has its testicles bruised or crushed or torn out or cut off you shall not offer to the LORD.
 - (d) “You shall neither do this in your own land nor receive from a foreigner any such animals to offer up as the food of your God; since they are deformed or defective, they will not be acceptable for you.”
 - (3) Other Regulations Lev. 22:26-30
 - (a) “When an ox or a lamb or a goat is born, it shall remain with its mother for seven days; only from the eighth day onward will it be acceptable, to be offered as an oblation to the LORD.
 - (b) “You shall not slaughter an ox or a sheep on one and the same day with its young.”
 - (c) “Whenever you offer a thanksgiving sacrifice to the LORD, so offer it that it may be acceptable for you; it must, therefore, be eaten on the same day; none of it shall be left over until the next day. I am the LORD.”
- 3) Priests’ Sacred Portion of Sacrifices (*Sacred Food*) Num. 18:8-20
 - a) Priests Shall Treat their Allotted Portions as Sacred Num. 18:8-10
 - (1) “I (*Lord God*) myself have given you charge of the contributions made to me in the various sacred offerings of the Israelites; by perpetual ordinance I have assigned them to you and to your sons as your priestly share. You shall have the right to share in the oblations that are most sacred, in whatever they offer me as cereal offerings or

- sin offerings or guilt offerings; these shares shall accrue to you and to your sons. In eating them you shall treat them as most sacred; every male among you may partake of them. As sacred, they belong to you”
- b) Lord Allots Other Offerings to Priests Num. 18:11-18
- (1) Portions of Wave/Raised Offerings. “You shall also have what is removed from the gift in every wave offering of the Israelites; by perpetual ordinance I have assigned it to you and to your sons and daughters. All in your family who are clean may partake of it.”
(Num. 18:11)
- (2) First Fruits Offerings. “I have also assigned to you all the best of the new oil and of the new wine and grain that they give to the LORD as their first fruits; and likewise, of whatever grows on their land, the first products that they bring in to the LORD shall be yours;”
(Num. 18:12-13)
- (3) First-Born Dedicated to Lord (Re: Ex. 13:1-16). “Every living thing that opens the womb, whether of man or of beast, such as are to be offered to the LORD, shall be yours; but you must let the first-born of man, as well as of unclean animals, be redeemed.” (Num. 18:15)
- (a) Men & Unclean Animals Must be Redeemed/Ransomed
(Re: Lev. 27:26-27; Num 3:40-51)
- (b) Clean Animals Considered Sacred & Must be Sacrificed. “But the first-born of cattle, sheep or goats shall not be redeemed; they are sacred. Their blood you must splash on the altar and their fat you must burn as a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD. Their meat, however, shall be yours, just as the breast and the right leg of the wave offering belong to you.” (Num. 18:17-18)
- c) “By perpetual ordinance I have assigned to you and to your sons and daughters all the contributions from the sacred gifts which the Israelites make to the LORD; this is an inviolable covenant to last forever before the LORD, for you and for your descendants.”

C. Specified Times & Events to Offer Sacrifices

In Addition to Personal, Family and National Sacrifices & Offerings that May be Presented by the Israelites from Time to Time; the Lord Prescribed Specific Sacrifices & Offerings on Appointed Times, Specific Events and Certain Situations in Life.

1. Consecration of the Tabernacle with its Priests Ex. 35 - 40
These are the Sacrifices & Offerings Prescribed by the Lord to Consecrate His Tabernacle & Ordain His Priests.
- a. Manufacture & Construction of Tabernacle Ex. 35 - 39
- 1) Israelites Contribute Materials for Tabernacle & Priestly Vestments
Ex. 35:4-9 & 20-29; Ex. 36:2-7
- 2) Tabernacle, its Furnishings, Utensils & Priestly Vestments Manufactured in Accordance with Lord’s Specifications Ex. 36:8 - 39:43
- b. Consecration of Tabernacle & Priests Ex. 40
- 1) Lord Instructs Moses to Erect Tabernacle Ex. 40:1-15
- a) “Put the altar of holocausts in front of the entrance of the Dwelling of the meeting tent.” (Ex. 40:6)
- b) Anoint the Tabernacle & All its Furnishings Ex. 40:9-11

- (1) “Anoint the altar of holocausts and all its appurtenances, consecrating it, so that it will be most sacred.” (*Ex. 40:10*)
- c) Anoint the Priests Ex. 40:12-15
- 2) Moses Erects the Tabernacle as Lord Instructed Ex. 40:16-33
 - a) Erects the Meeting Tent
 - (1) Installs Ark of the Covenant with Lord’s Commandments
 - (2) Installs Veil Separating Holy of Holies from Inner Court
 - (3) Installs Table of Showbread & Sets it with 12 Loaves of Bread
 - (4) Installs, Fills & Lights the Lampstand (Menorah)
 - (5) Installs Altar of Incense with Burning Incense
 - b) Erects the Outer Court
 - (1) Installs Altar of Sacrifice. “He put the altar of holocausts in front of the entrance of the Dwelling of the meeting tent, and offered holocausts and cereal offerings on it,” (*Ex. 40:29*)
 - (2) Installs the Laver & Fills with Water
- 3) Moses Performs Consecration Rites Prescribed by Lord Lev. 8 - 9
(After Erecting the Tabernacle & Receiving the Sacrificial Law [Lev. 1 - 7], Moses Consecrates the Tabernacle with its Priests.)
(The Lord Gave Moses the Ordination Rites on Mount Sinai. Ex. 29)
 - a) Lord Commands Moses to Ordain His Priests Lev. 8:1-3
 - (1) “Take Aaron and his sons, together with the vestments, the anointing oil, the bullock for a sin offering, the two rams, and the basket of unleavened food.
 - (2) “Then assemble the whole community at the entrance of the meeting tent.” (*Lev. 8:2-3*)
 - b) Moses Assembles People & Announces Ordination of Priests Lev. 8:4-5
 - c) Moses Prepares Priests for Ordination Lev. 8:6-9
 - (1) Washes Aaron & His Sons
 - (2) Clothes Aaron in High Priest’s Vestments (*Re: Ex. 28*)
 - d) Moses Anoints & Consecrates the Tabernacle Lev. 8:10-11
(See Ex. 40:9-11 Above)
 - (1) “Taking the anointing oil, Moses anointed and consecrated the Dwelling, with all that was in it.
 - (2) “Then he sprinkled some of this oil seven times on the altar, and anointed the altar, with all its appurtenances, and the laver, with its base, thus consecrating them.”
 - e) Moses Anoints & Consecrates the Priests Lev. 8:12-13
 - (1) “He also poured some of the anointing oil on Aaron’s head, thus consecrating him.” (*Lev. 8:10*)
 - (2) Clothes Aaron’s Sons in Priestly Attire
 - f) Moses Offers Ordination Sacrifices Lev. 8:14-30
 - (1) Bullock as Sin Offering for Prospective Priests. “When he had brought forward the bullock for a sin offering, Aaron and his sons laid their hands on its head. Then Moses slaughtered it, and taking some of its blood, with his finger he put it on the horns around the altar, thus purifying the altar. He also made atonement for the altar by pouring out the blood at its base when he consecrated it. Taking all the fat that was over the inner organs, as well as the lobe of the liver and the two kidneys with their fat, Moses burned them on the altar.

The bullock, however, with its hide and flesh and offal he burned in the fire outside the camp, as the LORD had commanded him to do.”

- (2) Holocaust Ram. “He next brought forward the holocaust ram, and Aaron and his sons laid their hands on its head. When he had slaughtered it, Moses splashed its blood on all sides of the altar. After cutting up the ram into pieces, he burned the head, the cut-up pieces and the suet; then, having washed the inner organs and the shanks with water, he also burned these remaining parts of the ram on the altar as a holocaust, a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD, as the LORD had commanded him to do.”

(3) Ordination Ram

- (a) “Then he brought forward the second ram, the ordination ram, and Aaron and his sons laid their hands on its head. When he had slaughtered it, Moses took some of its blood and put it on the tip of Aaron’s right ear, on the thumb of his right hand, and on the big toe of his right foot. Moses had the sons of Aaron also come forward, and he put some of the blood on the tips of their right ears, on the thumbs of their right hands, and on the big toes of their right feet.

- Moses Puts Blood on Priests’ Right Ear, Thumb & Toe
(*Consecrating Priests to Hear the Lord, Serve the Lord & Walk in the Ways of the Lord*)

- (b) “The rest of the blood he splashed on the sides of the altar.”

(c) Wave Offering of Prospective Priests

- “He then took the fat: the fatty tail and all the fat over the inner organs, the lobe of the liver and the two kidneys with their fat, and likewise the right leg; from the basket of unleavened food that was set before the LORD he took one unleavened cake, one loaf of bread made with oil, and one wafer; these he placed on top of the portions of fat and the right leg.
- “He then put all these things into the hands of Aaron and his sons, whom he had wave them as a wave offering before the LORD.
- “When he had received them back, Moses burned them with the holocaust on the altar as the ordination offering, a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD.”

- (d) Moses’ Wave Offering. “He then took the breast and waved it as a wave offering before the LORD; this was Moses’ own portion of the ordination ram (*His Sacred Food*)”

- (e) Moses Anoints Priests & their Vestments. “Taking some of the anointing oil and some of the blood that was on the altar, Moses sprinkled with it Aaron and his vestments, as well as his sons and their vestments, thus consecrating both Aaron and his vestments and his sons and their vestments.”

g) Seven Day Sanctification of Israel’s Priests Lev. 8:31-36

(1) Moses Instructs Aaron & His Sons

- (a) “... Boil the flesh at the entrance of the meeting tent, and there eat it with the bread that is in the basket of the ordination

offering, in keeping with the command I have received: ‘Aaron and his sons shall eat of it.’ What is left over of the flesh and the bread you shall burn up in the fire.” (*Lev. 8:31-32*)

- (b) Remain at Entrance of Tabernacle 7 Days
 - (c) “The LORD has commanded that what has been done today be done to make atonement for you.” (*Lev. 8:34*)
- (2) Aaron & His Sons Obey Moses as Commanded by Lord
- h) The Lord Reveals Himself to Israel on 8th Day Lev. 9
 - (1) Moses Announces the Lord’s Revelation Lev. 9:1-7
 - (a) Moses Summons Priests & Elders of Israel on 8th Day
 - Instructs Aaron: “Take a calf for a sin offering and a ram for a holocaust, both without blemish, and offer them before the LORD.” (*Lev. 9:2*)
 - Instructs the Elders: “Take a he-goat for a sin offering, a calf and a lamb, both unblemished yearlings, for a holocaust, and an ox and a ram for a peace offering, to sacrifice them before the LORD, along with a cereal offering mixed with oil; for today the LORD will reveal himself to you.” (*Lev. 9:3-4*)
 - (b) Aaron & Elders Bring Offerings Requested by Moses
 - (c) Whole Israelite Community Assembles Before Lord
 - Moses Says: “This is what the LORD orders you to do, that the glory of the LORD may be revealed to you.”
 - Moses Instructs Aaron: “Come up to the altar, and offer your sin offering and your holocaust in atonement for yourself and for your family; then present the offering of the people in atonement for them, as the LORD has commanded.” (*Lev. 9:6-7*)
 - (2) Aaron Offers Sacrifices Prescribed by the Lord Lev. 9:8-21
 - (a) Sacrifices for Himself & His Family
 - “Going up to the altar, Aaron first slaughtered the calf that was his own sin offering. When his sons presented the blood to him, he dipped his finger in the blood and put it on the horns of the altar. The rest of the blood he poured out at the base of the altar. He then burned on the altar the fat, the kidneys and the lobe of the liver that were taken from the sin offering, as the LORD had commanded Moses; but the flesh and the hide he burned up in the fire outside the camp.
 - “Then Aaron slaughtered his holocaust. When his sons brought him the blood, he splashed it on all sides of the altar. They then brought him the pieces and the head of the holocaust, and he burned them on the altar. Having washed the inner organs and the shanks, he burned these also with the holocaust on the altar.”
 - (b) Sacrifices for the People
 - “Thereupon he had the people’s offering brought up. Taking the goat that was for the people’s sin offering, he slaughtered it and offered it up for sin as before.
 - “Then he brought forward the holocaust,.... and offered it in

the usual manner.

- “He then presented the cereal offering; taking a handful of it, he burned it on the altar.
- “Finally he slaughtered the ox and the ram, the peace offering of the people. When his sons brought him the blood, Aaron splashed it on all sides of the altar. The portions of fat from the ox and from the ram, the fatty tail, the fatty membrane over the inner organs, the two kidneys, with the fat that is on them, and the lobe of the liver, he placed on top of the breasts and burned them on the altar, having first waved the breasts and the right legs as a wave offering before the LORD, in keeping with the LORD’S command to Moses.”

(3) Revelation of the Lord’s Glory Lev. 9:22-24

(a) Aaron Blesses the People then Leaves the Altar

(b) Moses & Aaron Go into the Meeting Tent (Sanctuary)

- Return & Bless the People

(c) Lord Sends Fire Consuming Sacrifices on the Altar. “.... Then the glory of the LORD was revealed to all the people. Fire came forth from the LORD’S presence and consumed the holocaust and the remnants of the fat on the altar.” (*The Lord Ignites the Sacrificial Altar with Sacred Fire. Priests are Responsible for Keeping this Sacred Fire Burning Continuously on the Altar [Re: Lev. 6:6] to Offer Sacrifices Sacred to the Lord.*)

(d) “Seeing this, all the people cried out and fell prostrate.”

c. The Lord’s Presence (Shekinah Glory) Fills the Tabernacle Ex. 40:34-38
After Moses Consecrated the Tabernacle with its Priesthood, the Glory of God Descended on the Tabernacle Taking Up Residence in the Holy of Holies, Dwelling Among His Chosen People.

1) Glory of the Lord Descends on the Tabernacle. “Then the cloud covered the meeting tent, and the glory of the LORD filled the Dwelling.”

a) “Moses could not enter the meeting tent, because the cloud settled down upon it and the glory of the LORD filled the Dwelling.”

d. Dedication of the Tabernacle

1) Israel’s 12 Tribal Princes Bring Offerings to Tabernacle Num. 7

a) Offerings for the Dedication of the Sacrificial Altar

(1) “Now, when Moses had completed the erection of the Dwelling and had anointed and consecrated it with all its equipment (as well as the altar with all its equipment), an offering was made by the princes of Israel, who were heads of ancestral houses....”

(2) “The offering they brought before the LORD consisted of six baggage wagons and twelve oxen, that is, a wagon for every two princes, and an ox for every prince.”

(3) “These they presented as their offering before the Dwelling (*At the Altar of Sacrifice*).” (*Num. 7:1-3*)

b) The Lord Instructs Moses

(1) Accept Their Offerings & Assign them to the Levites

(2) “Let one prince a day present his offering for the dedication of the altar (*of Sacrifice*).” (*Num. 7:11*)

- c) Each Prince Presents His Offerings on His Assigned Day
- (1) Offerings Brought by Each Prince
 - (a) 1 Silver Plate Filled with Fine Flour Mixed with Oil for a Cereal Offering
 - (b) 1 Silver Basin Filled with Fine Flour Mixed with Oil for a Cereal Offering
 - (c) 1 Gold Cup Filled with Incense
 - (d) Sacrificial Animals:
 - 1 Young Bull, 1 Ram & 1 Yearling Lamb as Holocaust Offerings
 - 1 Goat as a Sin Offering
 - 2 Oxen, 5 Rams, 5 Goats & 5 Yearling Lambs as Peace Offerings
 - 2) Levites Dedicated for Service in the Tabernacle Num. 8:5-26
Levites Appointed by God to Assist the Priests, Serve at the Tabernacle & Minister to the Community are Dedicated to the Lord.
 - a) Lord Instructs Moses. "Take the Levites from among the Israelites and purify them." (Num. 8:6)
 - (1) Prescribing Purification & Dedication Rites
 - (a) Purify Levites & Wash their Clothes
 - (b) "They (*Levites*) shall take a young bull, along with its cereal offering of fine flour mixed with oil; you shall take another young bull for a sin offering." (Num. 8:8)
 - (c) Bring Levites in Front of Meeting Tent & Assemble Israelite Community. "... the Israelites shall lay their hands upon them." (Num. 8:10)
 - (d) "Let Aaron then offer the Levites before the LORD as a wave offering from the Israelites, thus devoting them to the service of the LORD." (Num. 8:11)
 - (e) "The Levites in turn shall lay their hands on the heads of the bullocks, which shall then be immolated, the one as a sin offering and the other as a holocaust to the LORD, in atonement for the Levites." (Num. 8:12)
 - (f) "Thus, then, shall you have the Levites stand before Aaron and his sons, to be offered as a wave offering to the LORD; and thus shall you set aside the Levites from the rest of the Israelites, that they may be mine." (Num. 8:13-14)
 - (g) "Only then shall the Levites enter upon their service in the meeting tent. You shall purify them and offer them as a wave offering; because they, among the Israelites, are strictly dedicated to me; I have taken them for myself in place of every first-born that opens the womb among the Israelites." (Num. 8:15-16)
(Every First-Born Male is Required to Pay a Ransom, So a Levite May Serve the Lord in His Stead. Ex. 13:1-16; Num. 31:40-51)
 - b) Moses & Aaron Dedicate Levites as Lord Instructed

2. Purification Sacrifices Lev. 12 - 15
There are Certain Human Conditions and/or Situation in Life that Render a Person Unclean, Separating Him/Her from Fully Participating in Sacramental Worship.
 ➤ “You shall warn the Israelites of their uncleanness, lest by defiling my Dwelling, which is in their midst, their uncleanness be the cause of their death.” Lev. 15:31
This Section Looks at Rituals Prescribed by the Lord to Purify Unclean People through the Offering of Sacrifices.
- a. Purification from Childbirth Lev. 12
- 1) Women Considered Unclean After Childbirth
 - a) Remain Unclean 7 Days for Birth of Son & 14 Days for Daughter
 - (1) Boy Circumcised on 8th Day
 - b) Waiting Period for Her Blood to Purify
 - (1) 33 Days for Son & 66 Days for Daughter
 - 2) Sacrifices Offered After Her Purification Period Lev. 12:6-8
 - (a) “When the days of her purification for a son or for a daughter are fulfilled, she shall bring to the priest at the entrance of the meeting tent a yearling lamb for a holocaust and a pigeon or a turtledove for a sin offering. The priest shall offer them up before the LORD to make atonement for her, and thus she will be clean again after her flow of blood....”
 - or -
 - (b) “If, however, she cannot afford a lamb, she may take two turtledoves or two pigeons, the one for a holocaust and the other for a sin offering. The priest shall make atonement for her, and thus she will again be clean.”
- b. Purification from Leprosy Lev. 13 - 14
Leprosy is Symbolic of Sin. It is a Destructive, Debilitating Disease of the Flesh that is Highly Contagious, Naturally Incurable & Fatal.
- 1) Priests Examine & Diagnose Leprosy Lev. 13
 - a) Person Suspected of Leprosy Brought Before Priests
 - b) Priest Examines Afflicted Person & Diagnoses Disease
 - (1) Declares Person Clean if it’s Not Leprosy
 - (2) Declares Person Unclean if it’s Leprosy
 - c) Lepers are Separated from Community
 - (1) Must Tear their Garments & Cry Out “Unclean, unclean!”
 - (2) Must Live Outside Camp
 - d) Priests Examine Garments Suspected of Contamination
 - (1) Infected Garments Destroyed by Fire
 - (2) Uninfected Garments Washed & Declared Clean
 - 2) Purification of Healed Lepers Lev. 14:1-32
 - a) Priest Examines Lepers Claiming to be Healed
 - (1) If Healed, Priest Orders Man to be Purified
 - b) Priest Performs Purification Rites
 - (1) Orders Man Being Purified: “.... get two live, clean birds, as well as some cedar wood, scarlet yarn, and hyssop. The priest shall then order him to slay one of the birds over an earthen vessel with spring water in it.
 - (a) “Taking the living bird with the cedar wood, the scarlet yarn and the hyssop, the priest shall dip them all in the blood of the bird that was slain over the spring water, and then sprinkle seven

times the man to be purified from his leprosy.

(b) “When he has thus purified him, he shall let the living bird fly away over the countryside.” (*Lev. 14:4-7*)

- c) Purification Sacrifices Offered on 8th Day Lev. 14:10-32
- (1) “On the eighth day he shall take two unblemished male lambs, one unblemished yearling ewe lamb, three tenths of an ephah of fine flour mixed with oil for a cereal offering, and one log of oil. The priest who performs the purification ceremony shall place the man who is being purified, as well as all these offerings, before the LORD at the entrance of the meeting tent. Taking one of the male lambs, the priest shall present it as a guilt offering, along with the log of oil, waving them as a wave offering before the LORD. (This lamb he shall slaughter in the sacred place where the sin offering and the holocaust are slaughtered; because, like the sin offering, the guilt offering belongs to the priest and is most sacred.) Then the priest shall take some of the blood of the guilt offering and put it on the tip of the man’s right ear, the thumb of his right hand, and the big toe of his right foot.
- (2) “The priest shall also take the log of oil and pour some of it into the palm of his own left hand; then, dipping his right forefinger in it, he shall sprinkle it seven times before the LORD. Of the oil left in his hand the priest shall put some on the tip of the man’s right ear, the thumb of his right hand, and the big toe of his right foot, over the blood of the guilt offering. The rest of the oil in his hand the priest shall put on the head of the man being purified.
- (3) “Thus shall the priest make atonement for him before the LORD.
- (4) “Only after he has offered the sin offering in atonement for the man’s uncleanness shall the priest slaughter the holocaust and offer it, together with the cereal offering, on the altar before the LORD.
- (5) “When the priest has thus made atonement for him, the man will be clean.”

- or -

- (6) “If a man is poor and cannot afford so much, he shall take one male lamb for a guilt offering, to be used as a wave offering in atonement for himself, one tenth of an ephah of fine flour mixed with oil for a cereal offering, a log of oil, and two turtledoves or pigeons, which he can more easily afford, the one as a sin offering and the other as a holocaust.
- (7) “On the eighth day of his purification he shall bring them to the priest, at the entrance of the meeting tent before the LORD. Taking the guilt-offering lamb, along with the log of oil, the priest shall wave them as a wave offering before the LORD. When he has slaughtered the guilt-offering lamb, he shall take some of its blood, and put it on the tip of the right ear of the man being purified, on the thumb of his right hand, and on the big toe of his right foot.
- (8) “The priest shall then pour some of the oil into the palm of his own left hand and with his right forefinger sprinkle it seven times before the LORD. Some of the oil in his hand the priest shall also put on the tip of the man’s right ear, the thumb of his right hand, and the big toe

of his right foot, over the blood of the guilt offering. The rest of the oil in his hand the priest shall put on the man's head. Thus shall he make atonement for him before the LORD.

- (9) "Then, of the turtledoves or pigeons, such as the man can afford, the priest shall offer up one as a sin offering and the other as a holocaust, along with the cereal offering. Thus shall the priest make atonement before the LORD for the man who is to be purified...."
- 3) Houses Contaminated by Leprosy Lev. 14:33-53
- a) Priest Examines the House
- (1) Quarantines House for 7 Days if Walls are Infected
- b) Priest Reexamines House After 7th Day
- (1) If Infection Returns, Priest Orders House Torn Down
- (2) If Not Infected Priest Declares House Clean
- c) Priest Performs Purification Rite Lev. 14:49-53
- (1) "To purify the house, he shall take two birds, as well as cedar wood, scarlet yarn, and hyssop. One of the birds he shall slay over an earthen vessel with spring water in it. Then, taking the cedar wood, the hyssop and the scarlet yarn, together with the living bird, he shall dip them all in the blood of the slain bird and the spring water, and sprinkle the house seven times. Thus shall he purify the house with the bird's blood and the spring water, along with the living bird, the cedar wood, the hyssop, and the scarlet yarn. He shall then let the living bird fly away over the countryside outside the city.
- (2) "When he has thus made atonement for it, the house will be clean."
- c. Purification from Personal Uncleaness Lev. 15
- 1) Man Afflicted with a Chronic Blood Flow Lev. 15:1-18
- a) Once Healed, Man Waits 7 Days to be Purified
- (1) Washes His Garments & Bathes
- b) Purification Sacrifices Offered on 8th Day Lev. 15:14-15
- (1) "On the eighth day he shall take two turtledoves or two pigeons, and going before the LORD, to the entrance of the meeting tent, he shall give them to the priest, who shall offer them up, the one as a sin offering and the other as a holocaust.
- (2) "Thus shall the priest make atonement before the LORD for the man's flow."
- 2) Woman Afflicted with Unnatural Blood Flow Lev. 15:19-30
- a) Once Healed, Woman Waits 7 Days to be Purified
- b) Purification Sacrifices Offered on 8th Day Lev. 15:29-30
- (1) "On the eighth day she shall take two turtledoves or two pigeons and bring them to the priest at the entrance of the meeting tent. The priest shall offer up one of them as a sin offering and the other as a holocaust.
- (2) "Thus shall the priest make atonement before the LORD for her unclean flow."
- d. Cleansing with Lustral Water (Water of Purification) Num. 19
(The Curse of Sin is Death "For you are dirt, and to dirt you shall return" [Gen. 3:19c]. Here the Lord Prescribes a Ritual for Cleansing People Who Became Unclean from Contact with a Dead Person.)
- 1) Preparation of Lustral Water Num. 19:1-10

(Water Purified with Ashes of a Red Heifer)

- a) "... Tell the Israelites to procure for you a red heifer that is free from every blemish and defect and on which no yoke has ever been laid. This is to be given to Eleazar the priest, to be led outside the camp and slaughtered in his presence.
 - b) "Eleazar the priest shall take some of its blood on his finger and sprinkle it seven times toward the front of the meeting tent. Then the heifer shall be burned in his sight, with its hide and flesh, its blood and offal; and the priest shall take some cedar wood, hyssop and scarlet yarn and throw them into the fire in which the heifer is being burned.
 - c) "The priest shall then wash his garments and bathe his body in water. He remains unclean until the evening, and only afterward may he return to the camp.
 - d) "Likewise, he who burned the heifer shall wash his garments, bathe his body in water, and be unclean until evening.
 - e) "Finally, a man who is clean shall gather up the ashes of the heifer and deposit them in a clean place outside the camp. There they are to be kept for preparing lustral water for the Israelite community.
 - f) "The heifer is a sin offering."
 - g) "He who has gathered up the ashes of the heifer shall also wash his garments and be unclean until evening.
 - h) "This is a perpetual ordinance, both for the Israelites and for the aliens residing among them."
- 2) Conditions Causing Uncleanness Num. 19:11-16
- a) Anyone Who Touches the Body of Dead Person is Unclean for 7 Days
 - (1) "... he shall purify himself with the (*Lustral*) water on the third and on the seventh day, and then he will be clean again. But if he fails to purify himself on the third and on the seventh day, he will not become clean."
 - (2) "Everyone who fails to purify himself after touching the body of any deceased person, defiles the Dwelling of the LORD and shall be cut off from Israel. Since the lustral water has not been splashed over him, he remains unclean: his uncleanness still clings to him."
(*Num. 19:11-13*)
 - b) When a Person Dies in a Tent:
 - (1) Everyone in the Tent at that Time is Unclean for 7 Days
 - (2) Everyone Entering the Tent is Unclean for 7 Days
 - (3) Every Open Vessel in the Tent is Unclean for 7 Days
 - c) Anyone Touching a Dead Person in Open Country is Unclean for 7 Days
 - (1) Whether they Died Naturally or were Slain
 - (2) Includes Touching a Human Bone or a Grave
- 3) Cleansing Ritual Num. 19:17-21
- a) Lustral Water Prepared for Cleansing
 - (1) "...ashes from the sin offering (*i.e. Red Heifer*) shall be put in a vessel, and spring water shall be poured on them."
 - b) Application of the Lustral Water
 - (1) "Then a man who is clean shall take some hyssop, dip it in this water, and sprinkle it on the tent and on all the vessels and persons that were in it, or on him who touched a bone, a slain person or other dead

body, or a grave.

(2) “The clean man shall sprinkle the unclean on the third and on the seventh day; thus purified on the seventh day, he shall wash his garments and bathe his body in water, and in the evening he will be clean again.”

(3) “Any unclean man who fails to have himself purified shall be cut off from the community, because he defiles the sanctuary of the LORD. As long as the lustral water has not been splashed over him, he remains unclean.”

c) “This shall be a perpetual ordinance for you.”

4) Contamination from Uncleanness

a) Anyone Who Comes in Contact with Lustral Water While Cleansing Another Person, Becomes Unclean Until Evening

b) Anything an Unclean Person Touches, Becomes Unclean

(1) Anyone Who Touches Unclean Object is Unclean Until Evening

3. Sacrifices on the Lord’s Appointed Times

Lev. 23; Num. 28 - 29

The Lord Prescribes Sacrifices that Must be Offered at His Tabernacle on Scheduled Times, Festivals & Feasts. (See ‘Holy Days, Festivals & Feasts - Part I’ for a Detailed Study of those Appointed Times). (The Jewish Day Begins at Sundown.)

➤ “.... the times I have appointed, you shall be careful to present to me the food offerings that are offered to me as sweet-smelling oblations.” (Num. 28:2)

➤ “These are the offerings you shall make to the LORD on your festivals, besides whatever holocausts, cereal offerings, libations, and peace offerings you present as your votive or freewill offerings.” (Num. 29:39)

a. Daily Sacrifices & Offerings

Num. 28:3-8

1) Priests Offer Daily Holocausts (“Established Holocaust”)

a) “...This is the oblation which you shall offer to the LORD: two unblemished yearling lambs each day as the established holocaust, offering one lamb in the morning and the other during the evening twilight, each with a cereal offering of one tenth of an ephah of fine flour mixed with a fourth of a hin of oil of crushed olives....”

(1) “And as the libation for the first lamb, you shall pour out to the LORD in the sanctuary a fourth of a hin of wine.

(2) “The other lamb, to be offered during the evening twilight, you shall offer with the same cereal offering and the same libation as in the morning, as a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD.”

b. Sabbath Sacrifices & Offerings (Lev. 23:3)

Num. 28:9-10

(Observed on 7th Day of Every Week. Acknowledges the Lord as Creator God, Who Rested from Creating on the 7th Day. Gen. 2:1-3; Ex. 20:8-11)

1) Priests Offer Daily Holocausts

2) Priests Offer Additional Sabbath Holocausts

a) “On the sabbath day you shall offer two unblemished yearling lambs, with their cereal offering, two tenths of an ephah of fine flour mixed with oil, and with their libations.

b) “Each sabbath there shall be the sabbath holocaust in addition to the established holocaust and its libation.”

- c. New Moon Sacrifices Num. 28:11-15
(Observed on 1st Day of Every Month. Jewish Calendar is Based on Lunar Cycles)
- 1) Priests Offer Daily Holocausts
 - 2) Priests Offer Additional Holocausts & Sacrifices
 - a) “On the first of each month you shall offer as a holocaust to the LORD two bullocks, one ram, and seven unblemished yearling lambs, with three tenths of an ephah of fine flour mixed with oil as the cereal offering for each bullock, two tenths of an ephah of fine flour mixed with oil as the cereal offering for the ram, and one tenth of an ephah of fine flour mixed with oil as the cereal offering for each lamb, that the holocaust may be a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD.
 - b) “Their libations shall be half a hin of wine for each bullock, a third of a hin for the ram, and a fourth of a hin for each lamb.
 - c) “This is the new moon holocaust for every new moon of the year.
 - d) “Moreover, one goat shall be sacrificed as a sin offering to the LORD.
 - e) “These are to be offered in addition to the established holocaust and its libation.”
- d. Three Pilgrim Feasts (Festivals)
(The Lord Requires that His People Gather at the Tabernacle to Celebrate these Feasts on their Appointed Dates Every Year. Ex. 23:14-17 & Ex. 34:18, 22-24)
- “These, then, are the festivals of the LORD which you shall celebrate at their proper time with a sacred assembly.” *(Lev. 23:4)*
- 1) First is Passover Festival Lev. 23:5-14
(Festival Consists of 3 Feasts Celebrated Every Year in 1st Month of Jewish Calendar. Commemorates Lord’s Deliverance of Israel from Bondage in Egypt. Ex. 11 - 13.)
 - a) Feast of Passover (Lev. 23:5) Num. 28:16
(Celebrated on 14th Day of 1st Month)
 - (1) Priests Offer Daily Holocaust
 - (2) Passover Lamb Sacrificed Before Sundown *(Re: Ex. 12:1-20)*
 - b) Feast of Unleavened Bread (Lev. 23:6-8) Num. 28:17-25
(Celebrated on 15th Day of 1st Month)
 - (1) 7 Days Beginning with the Feast Day
 - (a) Sacred Assembly Held on 1st Day
 - (b) Israel Eats Unleavened Bread for 7 Days
 - (c) Priests Offer Sacrifices on Each of the 7 Days
 - Priests Offer Daily Holocausts
 - Priests Offer Additional Holocausts & Sacrifices
 - “As an oblation you shall offer a holocaust to the LORD, which shall consist of two bullocks, one ram, and seven yearling lambs that you are sure are unblemished, with their cereal offerings of fine flour mixed with oil; offering three tenths of an ephah for each bullock, two tenths for the ram, and one tenth for each of the seven lambs; and offer one goat as a sin offering in atonement for yourselves.
 - “These offerings you shall make in addition to the established morning holocaust *(Including Applicable*

Sabbath Holocausts):

- “you shall make exactly the same offerings each day for seven days as food offerings, in addition to the established holocaust with its libation, for a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD.” (*Num. 28:19-24*)
 - (d) Sacred Assembly Held on 7th Day
- c) Feast of First Fruits Lev. 23:9-14
(Celebrated on the Day Following Passover Sabbath [i.e. Sunday]. Commemorates Israel’s First Harvest in the Promise Land.)
 - (1) Priests Offer Daily Holocausts
 - (2) Priests Offer Additional Holocausts & Sacrifices
 - (a) “.... When you come into the land which I am giving you, and reap your harvest, you shall bring a sheaf of the first fruits of your (*First Spring*) harvest to the priest, who shall wave the sheaf before the LORD that it may be acceptable for you.
 - “On the day after the sabbath the priest shall do this.
 - (b) “On this day, when your sheaf is waved, you shall offer to the LORD for a holocaust an unblemished yearling lamb.
 - “Its cereal offering shall be two tenths of an ephah of fine flour mixed with oil, as a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD; and its libation shall be a fourth of a hin of wine.
 - “Until this day, when you bring your God this offering, you shall not eat any bread or roasted grain or fresh kernels (*Firstlings Belong to the Lord*).
 - (c) “This shall be a perpetual statute for you and your descendants wherever you dwell.”
- 2) Second is Feast of Weeks / Pentecost Lev. 23:15-21; Num. 28:26-31
(Celebrated 7 Weeks + 1 Day [50th Day] Following the Feast of First Fruits. Commemorates the Lord Giving the Law to Moses on Mount Sinai. Ex. 24:12 - 31:18)
 - a) Sacred Assembly Held
 - b) Priests Offer Daily Holocausts
 - c) Priests Offer Additional Holocausts & Sacrifices
 - (1) “.... you shall present the new cereal offering to the LORD. For the wave offering of your first fruits (*From Latter Spring Harvest*) to the LORD, you shall bring with you from wherever you live two loaves of bread made of two tenths of an ephah of fine flour and baked with leaven (*Leavened Bread is Waived Before Lord on this Feast*).
 - (2) “Besides the bread, you shall offer to the LORD a holocaust of seven unblemished yearling lambs, one young bull, and two rams, along with their cereal offering and libations, as a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD.
 - (3) “One male goat shall be sacrificed as a sin offering, and two yearling lambs as a peace offering. The priest shall wave the bread of the first fruits and the two lambs as a wave offering before the LORD; these shall be sacred to the LORD and belong to the priest” (*Lev. 23:16-20*)
 - (4) “You shall make these offerings, together with their libations, in addition to the established holocaust with its cereal offering.” (*Num. 28:31*)

- d) “This shall be a perpetual statute for you and your descendants wherever you dwell.” (*Lev. 23:21c*)
- 3) Third is Festival of Booths / Tabernacles (*Lev. 23:23-43*) Num. 29:1-38
(Festival Consists of 3 Feasts Celebrated Every Year in 7th Month of Jewish Calendar. Celebrates Israel Living in Promise Land as God’s Chosen People)
- a) New Years Day / Feast of Trumpets (“Rosh Hashanah”) (*Lev. 23:23-25*)
(Celebrated on 1st Day of 7th Month) Num. 29:1-6
- (1) Sacred Assembly Held
 - (a) Trumpet (*Shofar/Ram’s Horn*) Blown Ushering in New Season
 - (2) Priests Offer Daily Holocausts
 - (3) Priests Offer New Moon Sacrifices
 - (4) Priests Offer Additional Holocausts & Sacrifices
 - (a) “...You shall offer as a sweet-smelling holocaust to the LORD one bullock, one ram, and seven unblemished yearling lambs, with their cereal offerings of fine flour mixed with oil; offering three tenths of an ephah for the bullock, two tenths for the ram, and one tenth for each of the seven lambs.
 - (b) “Moreover, one goat shall be offered as a sin offering in atonement for yourselves.
 - (c) “These are to be offered in addition to the ordinary new-moon holocaust with its cereal offering, and in addition to the established holocaust with its cereal offering, together with the libations prescribed for them, as a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD.”
- b) Day of Atonement (“Yom Kippur”) (*Lev. 23:26-32*) Num. 29:7-11
(Celebrated on 10th Day of 7th Month)
- (1) Sacred Assembly Held
 - (a) Israelites Fast, Mortify Themselves & Repent of their Sins
 - (2) Priests Offer Daily Holocausts
 - (3) Priests Offer Additional Holocausts & Sacrifices
 - (a) “You shall offer as a sweet-smelling holocaust to the LORD one bullock, one ram, and seven yearling lambs that you are sure are unblemished, with their cereal offerings of fine flour mixed with oil; offering three tenths of an ephah for the bullock, two tenths for the ram, and one tenth for each of the seven lambs.
 - (b) “Moreover, one goat shall be sacrificed as a sin offering.
 - (c) “These are to be offered in addition to the atonement sin offering (*See Lev. 16 Below*), the established holocaust with its cereal offering, and their libations.” (*Num. 29:8-11*)
 - (4) High Priest Performs Special “Day of Atonement” Ritual Lev. 16
 - (a) Prohibition Against Entering Holy of Holies Lev. 16:1-2
(No One is Allowed to Enter the Holy of Holies [Lord’s Presence] in the Tabernacle, Except the High Priest Once a Year on the Day of Atonement to Perform its Prescribed Rites.)
 - (b) High Priest’s Preparations to Enter Lord’s Presence. “Only in this way may Aaron enter the sanctuary.
 - “He shall bring a young bullock for a sin offering and a ram for a holocaust.” (*Lev. 16:3*)
 - Bathes Himself

- Clothes Himself with High Priest's Sacred Vestments
 - "From the Israelite community he shall receive two male goats for a sin offering and one ram for a holocaust."
(Lev. 16:5)
- (c) High Priest Presents Atonement Offerings Lev. 16:6-10
- Priests' Offering. "Aaron shall bring in the bullock, his sin offering to atone for himself and for his household.
 - Israel's Offering. "Taking the two male goats and setting them before the LORD at the entrance of the meeting tent, he (High Priest) shall cast lots to determine which one is for the LORD (to be Sacrificed) and which for Azazel (Scapegoat).
 - "The goat that is determined by lot for the LORD, Aaron shall bring in and offer up as a sin offering.
 - "But the goat determined by lot for Azazel he shall set alive before the LORD, so that with it he may make atonement by sending it off to Azazel in the desert."

Comment. The meaning of the Hebrew Word "Azazel" is uncertain. The ancients believed it was the name of a desert demon. The Scapegoat was released to carry Israel's sins into the desert where it will die (Re: Lev. 16:20-22).

- (d) High Priest Makes Atonement for Himself & His Family
Lev. 16:11-14 (Covers the Sins of High Priest & His Family, Including Other Priests)
- Priests' Offering. "Thus shall Aaron offer up the bullock, his sin offering, to atone for himself and for his family.
 - Enters Meeting Tent into the Holy of Holies (Lord's Presence) with Blood from Sacrificed Bullock
 - "When he has slaughtered it, he shall take a censer full of glowing embers from the (Sacrificial) altar before the LORD, as well as a double handful of finely ground fragrant incense, and bringing them inside the veil (Into the Holy of Holies),
 - "there before the LORD he shall put incense on the fire (of the Altar of Incense), so that a cloud of incense may cover the propitiatory (God's Throne Atop Ark of the Covenant) over the commandments; else he will die.
 - "Taking some of the bullock's blood, he shall sprinkle it with his finger on the fore part of the propitiatory and likewise sprinkle some of the blood with his finger seven times in front of the propitiatory."
- (e) High Priest Makes Atonement for Israel Lev. 16:15-19
(Covers the Sins of God's Chosen People & Nation)
- Israel's Offering. "Then he shall slaughter the people's sin-offering goat,
 - Enters Meeting Tent into the Holy of Holies with Blood from Sacrificed Goat
 - "and bringing its blood inside the veil, he shall do with it as he did with the bullock's blood, sprinkling it on the

- propitiatory and before it.
- “Thus he shall make atonement for the sanctuary because of all the sinful defilements and faults of the Israelites. He shall do the same for the meeting tent, which is set up among them in the midst of their uncleanness. (*Makes Atonement for the People & the Tabernacle - Covering All the Defilements Brought into Tabernacle by Sinful/Impure People as they Approach the Lord to Comply with His Laws.*)
 - “No one else may be in the meeting tent from the time he enters the sanctuary to make atonement until he departs.”
 - Makes Atonement for the Sacrificial Altar
(*Covers All the Defilements Caused by the Sins/Impurities Applied to the Sacrifices Offered on the Altar.*)
 - “When he has made atonement for himself and his household, as well as for the whole Israelite community, he shall come out to the (Sacrificial) altar before the LORD and make atonement for it also. Taking some of the bullock’s and the goat’s blood, he shall put it on the horns around the altar, and with his finger sprinkle some of the blood on it seven times.
 - “Thus he shall render it clean and holy, purged of the defilements of the Israelites.”
- (f) Scapegoat Released into Desert Lev. 16:20-22
- “When he (*High Priest*) has completed the atonement rite for the sanctuary, the meeting tent and the altar, Aaron shall bring forward the live goat.
 - “Laying both hands on its head, he shall confess over it all the sinful faults and transgressions of the Israelites, and so put them on the goat’s head.
 - “He shall then have it led into the desert by an attendant. Since the goat is to carry off their iniquities to an isolated region, it must be sent away into the desert.”
 - Attendant Washes His Garments & Bathes Before Returning to Camp
- (g) High Priest Concludes Rite of Atonement Lev. 16:23-25
- Changes His Vestments
 - Leaves Sacred Vestments in Sanctuary
 - Bathes & Clothes Himself with His Own Vestments
 - Sacrifices His & People’s Holocausts & Sin Offerings. “.... then come out (of Meeting Tent) and offer his own and the people’s holocaust, in atonement for himself and for the people, and also burn the fat of the sin offering on the altar.”
(*Making Atonement on Purified Altar*)
- (h) Sin-Offered Bullock & Goat Burnt Outside Camp Lev. 16:27-28
- “The sin-offering bullock and goat whose blood was brought into the sanctuary to make atonement, shall be taken outside

the camp, where their hides and flesh and offal shall be burned up in the fire.”

- “The one who burns them shall wash his garments and bathe his body in water; only then may he enter the camp.”
Lev. 16:28

- (5) “This is a perpetual statute for you and your descendants wherever you dwell....” (Lev. 23:31)
- c) Feast of Booths / Tabernacles (“Sukkot”) (Lev. 23:33-43) Num. 29:12-38
(*Celebration Starts on 15th Day of 7th Month & Continues 7 Days*)
- (1) Priests Offer Daily Holocausts on Each Day of this Week
 - (2) Priests Offer Sabbath Holocausts as Applicable During this Week
 - (3) First Day (Opening Day) Num. 29:12-16
 - (a) Sacred Assembly is Held
 - (b) People Gather Materials (Foliage from Trees, Palm Branches, etc.) & Build Temporary Shelters (“Booths”) Where they Will Dwell During this Week
(*Recalling the Lord’s Deliverance of Israel from Bondage in Egypt, Where He Provided for Them in the Wilderness.*)
 - (c) Sacrifices & Offerings on 1st Day
 - “....You shall offer as a sweet-smelling holocaust to the LORD thirteen bullocks, two rams, and fourteen yearling lambs that are unblemished, with their cereal offerings of fine flour mixed with oil; offering three tenths of an ephah for each of the thirteen bullocks, two tenths for each of the two rams, and one tenth for each of the fourteen lambs.
 - “Moreover, one goat shall be sacrificed as a sin offering.”
 - “These are to be offered in addition to the established holocaust with its cereal offering and libation.”
 - (4) Sacrifices & Offerings on 2nd Day Num. 29:17-19
 - (a) “On the second day you shall offer twelve bullocks, two rams, and fourteen unblemished yearling lambs, with their cereal offerings and libations as prescribed for the bullocks, rams and lambs in proportion to their number,
 - (b) “as well as one goat for a sin offering,
 - (c) “besides the established holocaust with its cereal offering and libation.”
 - (5) Sacrifices & Offerings on 3rd Day Num. 29:20-22
 - (a) “On the third day you shall offer eleven bullocks, two rams, and fourteen unblemished yearling lambs, with their cereal offerings and libations as prescribed for the bullocks, rams and lambs in proportion to their number,
 - (b) “as well as one goat for a sin offering,
 - (c) “besides the established holocaust with its cereal offering and libation.”
 - (6) Sacrifices & Offerings on 4th Day Num. 29:23-25
 - (a) “On the fourth day you shall offer ten bullocks, two rams, and fourteen unblemished yearling lambs, with their cereal offerings and libations as prescribed for the bullocks, rams and lambs in proportion to their number,

- (b) “as well as one goat for a sin offering,
- (c) “besides the established holocaust with its cereal offering and libation.”
- (7) Sacrifices & Offerings on 5th Day Num. 29:26-28
- (a) “On the fifth day you shall offer nine bullocks, two rams, and fourteen unblemished yearling lambs, with their cereal offerings and libations as prescribed for the bullocks, rams and lambs in proportion to their number,
- (b) “as well as one goat for a sin offering,
- (c) “besides the established holocaust with its cereal offering and libation.”
- (8) Sacrifices & Offerings on 6th Day Num. 29:29-31
- (a) “On the sixth day you shall offer eight bullocks, two rams, and fourteen unblemished yearling lambs, with their cereal offerings and libations as prescribed for the bullocks, rams and lambs in proportion to their number,
- (b) “as well as one goat for a sin offering,
- (c) “besides the established holocaust with its cereal offering and libation.”
- (9) Sacrifices & Offerings on 7th Day Num. 29:32-34
- (a) “On the seventh day you shall offer seven bullocks, two rams, and fourteen unblemished yearling lambs, with their cereal offerings and libations as prescribed for the bullocks, rams and lambs in proportion to their number,
- (b) “as well as one goat for a sin offering,
- (c) “besides the established holocaust with its cereal offering and libation.”
- (10) Eighth Day (Closing Day) Num. 29:35-38
- (a) Sacred Assembly is Held
- (b) Sacrifices & Offerings on 8th Day
- “... You shall offer up in holocaust as a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD one bullock, one ram, and seven unblemished yearling lambs, with their cereal offerings and libations as prescribed for the bullocks, rams and lambs in proportion to their number,
 - “as well as one goat for a sin offering,
 - “besides the established holocaust with its cereal offering and libation.”
- (11) “By perpetual statute for you and your descendants you shall keep this pilgrim feast of the LORD for one whole week in the seventh month of the year.” (*Lev. 23:41*)

4. Other Occasions Requiring Sacrifices & Offerings

This Section Looks at Some Unique Occasions Where the Lord Specifies Sacrifices & Offerings.

- a. Offering of Jealousy/Appeal Num. 5:11-31
- 1) Test to Determine a Wife’s Fidelity
- a) Husband Suspects His Wife of Adultery Without Proof. “he shall bring

his wife to the priest and shall take along as an offering for her a tenth of an ephah of barley meal. However, he shall not pour oil on it nor put frankincense over it, since it is a cereal offering of jealousy, a cereal offering for an appeal in a question of guilt.” (*Num. 5:15*)

- b) Priest Presents Suspected Wife to the Lord
 - (1) Priest Puts Holy Water in an Earthen Vessel Along with Dust from Tabernacle Floor (‘Bitter Water’)
 - (2) Woman “... stands before the LORD, the priest shall uncover her head and place in her hands the cereal offering of her appeal, that is, the cereal offering of jealousy, while he himself shall hold the bitter water that brings a curse.” (*Num. 5:18*)
 - (3) Priest Holds ‘Bitter Water’ in Front of Woman, Proclaiming: “If no other man has had intercourse with you, and you have not gone astray by impurity while under the authority of your husband, be immune to the curse brought by this bitter water.” (*Num. 5:19*)
 - (a) Pronounces a Curse if She is Guilty
 - Her Belly Will Swell Making Her Barren
 - (4) Woman Accepts the Test
 - (5) Priest Writes the Curse & Washes it Off in ‘Bitter Water’
 - (a) “But first he shall take the cereal offering of jealousy from the woman’s hand, and having waved this offering before the LORD, shall put it near the altar, where he shall take a handful of the cereal offering as its token offering and burn it on the altar....” (*Num. 5:25-26*) (*Offering Her Appeal to the Lord*)
 - (6) Woman Drinks ‘Bitter Water’ Ingesting the Curse
 - (a) If She is Guilty, Her Belly Swells & She Becomes Barren
 - (b) If She is Innocent the Lord Makes Her Immune to Curse
 - (c) “This, then, is the law for jealousy:....” (*Num. 5:29*)

- b. Order of the Nazirite Num. 6:1-21
 (A Personal Vow to be Dedicated to the Lord for a Period of Time. “Nazirite” Means “One Separated to God”.)

- 1) Lord Instructs Moses: “...When a man (or a woman) solemnly takes the nazirite vow to dedicate himself to the LORD, he shall....” (*Num. 6:2-3a*)
 - a) Abstain from Strong Drink, Wine, Vinegar, Grape Juice & Eating Any Fruit from Vine
 - b) Not Cut His Hair, Letting it Grow Freely
 - (1) Dedication to Lord is on His Head (*Mind, Will & Emotions*)
 - c) Keep Away from Dead People, Lest He Become Unclean
 - d) “As long as he is a nazirite he is sacred to the LORD.” (*Num. 6:8*)
- 2) Nazirite Must Go through Purified Rite if a Person Dies in His Presence
 Num. 6:9-12 (*Example of a Purification Rite. Lev. 14:1-32*)
 - a) Shaves His Head on 7th Day of Purification Period
 - b) Presents Prescribed Sacrifices & Offerings on 8th Day
 - (1) “..... On the eighth day he shall bring two turtledoves or two pigeons to the priest at the entrance of the meeting tent. The priest shall offer up the one as a sin offering and the other as a holocaust, thus making atonement for him for the sin he has committed by reason of the dead person.
 - (2) “On the same day he shall reconsecrate his head and begin anew the

period of his dedication to the LORD as a nazirite, bringing a yearling lamb as a guilt offering.

- (3) “The previous period is not valid, because his dedicated head became unclean.” (*Period of Dedication Must be Uninterrupted*)
- 3) Ritual at Completion of Nazirite’s Dedication Period Num. 6:13-20
- a) Nazirite Goes to Entrance of Meeting Tent
- (1) “...bringing as his offering to the LORD one unblemished yearling lamb for a holocaust, one unblemished yearling ewe lamb for a sin offering, one unblemished ram as a peace offering, along with their cereal offerings and libations, and a basket of unleavened cakes of fine flour mixed with oil and of unleavened wafers spread with oil.
- (2) “The priest shall present them before the LORD, and shall offer up the sin offering and the holocaust for him. He shall then offer up the ram as a peace offering to the LORD, with its cereal offering and libation, and the basket of unleavened cakes.”
- (3) Nazirite Shaves His Dedicated Head
- (a) “... collect the hair, and put it in the fire that is under the peace offering. (*Peace Offering Fulfills a Vow. See Lev. 3 Above*)
- (b) “After the nazirite has shaved off his dedicated hair, the priest shall take a boiled shoulder of the ram, as well as one unleavened cake and one unleavened wafer from the basket, and shall place them in the hands of the nazirite.
- (c) “The priest shall then wave them as a wave offering before the LORD. They become sacred and shall belong to the priest, along with the breast of the wave offering and the leg of the raised offering.....”
- b) Nazirite Allowed to Drink Wine After Ritual is Concluded
- 4) “This, then, is the law for the nazirite; this is the offering to the LORD which is included in his vow of dedication apart from anything else which his means may allow. Thus shall he carry out the law of his dedication in keeping with the vow he has taken.” (*Num. 6:21*)
- c. Purification of Troops After Combat Num. 31:19-24
(*Law of Purification Applied to Cleanse Those Who Killed or Otherwise Encountered the Dead on the Battlefield.*)
- 1) Troops Returning from Battle Must Remain Outside Camp Until 7 Day Purification Rite is Completed
- a) Along with their Captives, Articles of Clothing, Booty, etc.
- 2) Priest Instructs Troops: “This is what the law, as prescribed by the LORD to Moses, ordains:
- a) “Whatever can stand fire, such as gold, silver, bronze, iron, tin and lead, you shall put into the fire, that it may become clean; however, it must also be purified with lustral water.
(*Lustral Water Contains Ashes from Sacrificed Red Heifer - Used to Cleanse Contamination from Dead Bodies. See Num. 19 Above*)
- b) “But whatever cannot stand fire you shall put into the water. On the seventh day you shall wash your clothes, and then you will again be clean.
- c) “After that you may enter the camp.”

In Addition to the Sacrifices & Offerings Prescribed in the Law, the Israelites are

Commanded to Pay Tithes (10%) of their Incomes/Produce to the Levites, from Which the Levites Pay Tithes to the Priests (Re: Num. 18:21-32); Make Other Contributions, as well as Provide for the Poor (e.g. Lev. 19:9-10, Deut. 14:28-29).

D. Sacrifices & Offerings in the Wilderness

1. The Lord Leads Israel to Promise Land

“On the day when the Dwelling was erected (See Ex. 40:34-38 Above), the cloud (Glory of Lord) covered the Dwelling, “.... Whenever the cloud rose from the tent, the Israelites would break camp; wherever the cloud came to rest, they would pitch camp. At the bidding of the LORD the Israelites moved on, and at his bidding they encamped. As long as the cloud stayed over the Dwelling, they remained in camp.” Num. 9:15-18

- a. Israel Breaks Camp & Departs Sinai Num. 10:11-36
(In the 2nd Year After Israel Left Egypt)
- b. Israel Camps Beside the Promise Land Num. 13 - 14
 - 1) Lord Instructs Moses to Send Scouts to Reconnoiter the Land
 - 2) Moses Dispatches 12 Scouts Who Reconnoiter Land 40 Days
 - 3) Scouts Return to Israelite Camp
 - a) Bring Back Bounty of Grapes, Pomegranates & Figs
 - b) Report to Moses & Israelite Community
 - (1) Land is Fertile & Plenteous
 - (2) Land Inhabited by Fierce People & Fortified Towns
 - 4) People Refuse to Invade Promise Land
(Fearing its Inhabitants More than Trusting in the Lord their God)
 - 5) Lord Judges Israel for their Unbelief
 - a) Sentences Israel to Wander the Wilderness 40 Years Until that Faithless Generation Dies Out.

2. The Lord Confirms His Promise to Israel Num. 15:1-31

(After the Lord Banishes His People to the Wilderness, He Confirms His Promise by Prescribing Sacrifices to be Offered When Israel Settles in Promise Land.)

- a. Sacrifices & Offerings in Promise Land Num. 5:1-12
(Confirms Sacrificial Rituals in Lev. 1 - 7)
 - 1) “....When you have entered the land that I will give you for your homesteads, if you make to the LORD a sweet-smelling oblation from the herd or from the flock, in holocaust, in fulfillment of a vow, or as a freewill offering, or for one of your festivals, whoever does so shall also present to the LORD a cereal offering consisting of a tenth of an ephah of fine flour mixed with a fourth of a hin of oil, as well as a libation of a fourth of a hin of wine, with each lamb sacrificed in holocaust or otherwise.
 - 2) “With each sacrifice of a ram you shall present a cereal offering of two tenths of an ephah of fine flour mixed with a third of a hin of oil, and a libation of a third of a hin of wine, thus making a sweet-smelling offering to the LORD.
 - 3) “When you sacrifice an ox as a holocaust, or in fulfillment of a vow, or as a peace offering to the LORD, with it you shall present a cereal offering of three tenths of an ephah of fine flour mixed with half a hin of oil, and a libation of half a hin of wine, as a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD.
 - 4) “The same is to be done for each ox, ram, lamb or goat.

- 5) “Whatever the number you offer, do the same for each of them.”
- b. Sacrifices to be Offered throughout the Generations Num. 15:13-16
- 1) “All the native-born (*Israelis*) shall make these offerings in the same way, whenever they present a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD. Likewise, in any future generation, any alien (*Gentiles*) residing with you permanently or for a time, who presents a sweet-smelling oblation to the LORD, shall do as you do.
 - 2) “There is but one rule for you and for the resident alien, a perpetual rule for all your descendants. Before the LORD you and the alien are alike, with the same law and the same application of it for the alien residing among you as for yourselves.”
- c. Offer First Fruits of the Land Num. 15:17-21
- 1) “...When you enter the land into which I will bring you and begin to eat of the food of that land, you shall offer the LORD a contribution consisting of a cake of your first batch of dough. You shall offer it just as you offer a contribution from the threshing floor (*e.g. Fine Flour*).
 - 2) “Throughout your generations you shall give a contribution to the LORD from your first batch of dough.”
- d. Sacrifices to Aton for Inadvertently Breaking the Law Num. 15:22-29
- 1) For Community Sins:
 - a) “When through inadvertence you fail to carry out any of these commandments which the LORD gives to Moses, and through Moses to you, from the time the LORD first issues the commandment down through your generations: if the community itself unwittingly becomes guilty of the fault of inadvertence, the whole community shall offer the holocaust of one young bull as a sweet-smelling oblation pleasing to the LORD, along with its prescribed cereal offering and libation, as well as one he-goat as a sin offering.
 - b) “Then the priest shall make atonement for the whole Israelite community; thus they will be forgiven the inadvertence for which they have brought their holocaust as an oblation to the LORD.
 - c) “Not only the whole Israelite community, but also the aliens residing among you, shall be forgiven, since the fault of inadvertence affects all the people.”
 - 2) For Personal Sins:
 - a) “However, if it is an individual who sins inadvertently, he shall bring a yearling she-goat as a sin offering, and the priest shall make atonement before the LORD for him who sinned inadvertently; when atonement has been made for him, he will be forgiven.
 - b) “You shall have but one law for him who sins inadvertently, whether he be a native Israelite or an alien residing with you.”
- e. Defiantly Breaking the Law Num. 15:30-31
- 1) “But anyone who sins defiantly, whether he be a native or an alien, insults the LORD, and shall be cut off from among his people. Since he has despised the word of the LORD and has broken his commandment, he must be cut off. He has only himself to blame.”

3. Restatement of the Law Before Entering Promise Land

The Israelites Continued to Worship the Lord with their Sacrifices & Offerings as He Led them through the Wilderness. After 40 Years, the Lord Gathers a New Generation of Israelites to Conquer & Possess the Promise Land. Moses Reiterates the Law (Book of Deuteronomy) for God's People When they Settle & Live in the Promise Land. This Section Looks at the Sacrificial Laws Addressed in Deuteronomy.

➤ “These are the statutes and decrees which you must be careful to observe in the land which the LORD, the God of your fathers, has given you to occupy, as long as you live on its soil.”
Deut. 12:1

a. Tabernacle Designated as the Place for Sacrificial Worship Deut. 12:10-14

- 1) “... after you have crossed the Jordan and dwell in the land which the LORD, your God, is giving you as a heritage, when he has given you rest from all your enemies round about and you live there in security, then to the place which the LORD, your God, chooses as the dwelling place (i.e. His Tabernacle) for his name you shall bring all the offerings I command you: your holocausts and sacrifices, your tithes and personal contributions, and every special offering you have vowed to the LORD.
- 2) “You shall make merry before the LORD, your God, with your sons and daughters, your male and female slaves, as well as with the Levite who belongs to your community but has no share of his own in your heritage.
- 3) “Take care not to offer up your holocausts in any place you fancy, but offer them up in the place (The Tabernacle) which the LORD chooses from among your tribes; there you shall make whatever offerings I enjoin upon you.”

b. Differentiate Between the Ordinary & the Sacred

The Israelites Ate Manna & Quail that the Lord Provided in the Wilderness. Animals Slaughtered from their Flocks & Herds were Sacrificed to the Lord.

The Lord Ceased to Provide Manna & Quail when Israel Entered the Promise Land. Here, the Lord Permits His People to Slaughter & Eat Meat within their Communities, with Certain Stipulations.

1) Ordinary & Sacred Meals

Deut. 12:15-28

- a) “However, in any of your communities you may slaughter and eat to your heart's desire as much meat as the LORD, your God, has blessed you with (*i.e. their Herds, Flocks, Game, etc.*);”
 - (1) “Only, you shall not partake of the blood, but must pour it out on the ground like water.”
- b) “Moreover, you shall not, in your own communities, partake of your tithe of grain or wine or oil, of the first-born of your herd or flock, of any offering you have vowed, of your freewill offerings (*i.e. Peace Offerings*), or of your personal contributions.
 - (1) “These you must eat before the LORD, your God, in the place he chooses (*i.e. His Tabernacle*), along with your son and daughter, your male and female slave, and the Levite who belongs to your community; and there, before the LORD, you shall make merry over all your undertakings.”
- c) “Take care, also, that you do not neglect the Levite as long as you live in the land.”
- d) “After the LORD, your God, has enlarged your territory, as he promised

you, when you wish meat for food, you may eat it at will, to your heart's desire; and if the place which the LORD, your God, chooses for the abode of his name (*i.e. His Tabernacle*) is too far, you may slaughter in the manner I have told you any of your herd or flock that the LORD has given you, and eat it to your heart's desire in your own community....”

(1) “But make sure that you do not partake of the blood; for blood is life, and you shall not consume this seat of life with the flesh. Do not partake of the blood, therefore, but pour it out on the ground like water. Abstain from it, that you and your children after you may prosper for doing what is right in the sight of the LORD.”

(Lord Repeats this Stipulation , Emphasizing its Importance!)

- e) “However, any sacred gifts or votive offerings that you may have, you shall bring with you to the place which the LORD chooses (*i.e. His Tabernacle*), and there you must offer both the flesh and the blood of your holocausts on the altar of the LORD, your God; of your other sacrifices the blood indeed must be poured out against the altar of the LORD, your God, but their flesh may be eaten.” *(As Stipulated in Lev. 7 Above.)*
- f) “Be careful to heed all these commandments I enjoin on you, that you and your descendants may always prosper for doing what is good and right in the sight of the LORD, your God.”

2) Firstlings Belong to the Lord (*See Ex. 13:1-16 Above*) Deut. 15:19-23

a) “You shall consecrate to the LORD, your God, all the male firstlings of your herd and of your flock. You shall not work the firstlings of your cattle, nor shear the firstlings of your flock.

(1) “Year after year you and your family shall eat them before the LORD, your God, in the place he chooses (*i.e. His Tabernacle*).”

b) “If, however, a firstling is lame or blind or has any other serious defect, you shall not sacrifice it to the LORD, your God, but in your own communities you may eat it”

(1) “Only, you shall not partake of its blood, which must be poured out on the ground like water.” *(Again, Repeating this Stipulation)*

3) Purity of Sacrifices Deut. 17:1

a) “You shall not sacrifice to the LORD, your God, from the herd or from the flock an animal with any serious defect; that would be an abomination to the LORD, your God.”

c. Observance of Pilgrim Feasts at Tabernacle Deut. 16:1-17

The Israelites are Required to Travel 3 Times a Year to the Tabernacle to Celebrate the Pilgrim Feasts/Festivals with their Sacrifices & Offerings.

➤ “*Three times a year, then, every male among you shall appear before the LORD, your God, in the place which he chooses (i.e. His Tabernacle): at the feast of Unleavened Bread, at the feast of Weeks, and at the feast of Booths. No one shall appear before the LORD empty-handed, but each of you with as much as he can give, in proportion to the blessings which the LORD, your God, has bestowed on you.*” *(Deut. 16:16-17)*

1) Feast of Passover/Unleavened Bread Deut. 16:1-8

(See Lev. 23:5-8 & Num. 28:16-25 Above)

a) “.... You shall offer the Passover sacrifice from your flock or your herd to the LORD, your God, in the place which he chooses as the dwelling place

- (i.e. *His Tabernacle*) of his name.
- (1) “You shall not eat leavened bread with it. For seven days you shall eat with it only unleavened bread, the bread of affliction, that you may remember as long as you live the day of your departure from the land of Egypt; for in frightened haste you left the land of Egypt.
 - (2) “Nothing leavened may be found in all your territory for seven days, and none of the meat which you sacrificed on the evening of the first day shall be kept overnight for the next day.
- b) “You may not sacrifice the Passover in any of the communities which the LORD, your God, gives you; only at the place which he chooses as the dwelling place (i.e. *His Tabernacle*) of his name, and in the evening at sunset (i.e. *14th Day of 1st Month*), on the anniversary of your departure from Egypt, shall you sacrifice the Passover.
- (1) “You shall cook and eat it at the place the LORD, your God, chooses; then in the morning you may return to your tents.....”
- 2) Feast of Weeks (Pentecost) Deut. 16:9-12
(See Lev. 23:15-21 & Num. 28:26-31 Above)
- a) “....You shall then keep the feast of Weeks in honor of the LORD, your God, and the measure of your own freewill offering shall be in proportion to the blessing the LORD, your God, has bestowed on you.
 - (1) “In the place which the LORD, your God, chooses as the dwelling place (i.e. *His Tabernacle*) of his name, you shall make merry in his presence together with your son and daughter, your male and female slave, and the Levite who belongs to your community, as well as the alien, the orphan and the widow among you.....”
- 3) Feast of Booths/Tabernacles Deut. 16:13-15
(See Lev. 23:33-43 & Num. 29:12-38 Above)
- a) “You shall celebrate the feast of Booths for seven days (*With their Prescribed Sacrifices*), when you have gathered in the produce from your threshing floor and wine press.... celebrate this pilgrim feast in honor of the LORD, your God, in the place which he chooses (i.e. *His Tabernacle*); since the LORD, your God, has blessed you in all your crops and in all your undertakings, you shall do nought but make merry.”
- d. Absolution from Unsolved Murder Deut. 21:1-9
- 1) Slain Corpse Found in Open Field of Promise Land
 - a) Killer Unknown
 - 2) Elders & Judges Determine Closest City
 - 3) Elders of Closest City:
 - a) “..... shall take a heifer that has never been put to work as a draft animal under a yoke, and bringing it down to a wadi with an everflowing stream at a place that has not been plowed or sown, they shall cut the heifer’s throat there in the wadi.
 - (1) Heifer Slaughtered Before the Priests, Since “....every case of dispute or violence must be settled by their decision.
 - b) “Then all the elders of that city shall wash their hands over the heifer whose throat was cut in the wadi, and shall declare, ‘Our hands did not shed this blood, and our eyes did not see the deed. Absolve, O LORD, your people Israel, whom you have ransomed, and let not the guilt of shedding innocent blood remain in the midst of your people Israel.’

- c) “Thus they shall be absolved from the guilt of bloodshed, and you shall purge from your midst the guilt of innocent blood, that you may prosper for doing what is right in the sight of the LORD.” (*Deut. 21:3-9*)
- e. Offerings from First Harvest in Promise Land Deut. 26:1-11
- 1) “When you have come into the land which the LORD, your God, is giving you as a heritage, and have occupied it and settled in it, you shall take some first fruits of the various products of the soil which you harvest from the land which the LORD, your God, gives you, and putting them in a basket, you shall go to the place which the LORD, your God, chooses for the dwelling place (*i.e. His Tabernacle*) of his name.
 - a) Give Offerings to Priest, Saying: ‘Today I acknowledge to the LORD, my God, that I have indeed come into the land which he swore to our fathers he would give us.’ (*e.g. Gen. 13:14-18; Gen. 15:17-21; Gen. 35:9-13*)
 - 2) Priest Receives Offerings: “...and shall set it in front of the (*Sacrificial*) altar of the LORD, your God.
 - 3) Offeror Bows Before the Lord, Declaring: ‘My father was a wandering Aramean (*) who went down to Egypt with a small household and lived there as an alien. But there he became a nation great, strong and numerous. When the Egyptians maltreated and oppressed us, imposing hard labor upon us, we cried to the LORD, the God of our fathers, and he heard our cry and saw our affliction, our toil and our oppression. He brought us out of Egypt with his strong hand and outstretched arm, with terrifying power, with signs and wonders; and bringing us into this country, he gave us this land flowing with milk and honey. Therefore, I have now brought you the first fruits of the products of the soil which you, O LORD, have given me.’”
 (* “Wandering Aramean” Refers to their Nomadic Ancestors Who Migrated from Aram. *e.g. Gen. 24; Gen. 28 - 31*)
 - 4) “Then you and your family, together with the Levite and the aliens who live among you, shall make merry over all these good things which the LORD, your God, has given you.”

E. Extraordinary Sacrifices & Offerings in the Promise Land

This Section Highlights Certain Extraordinary Sacrifices Offered at Significant Times & Events throughout the History of God’s Chosen People Living in the Promise Land.

1. Conquest of the Promise Land Book of Joshua
The Israelites Cross the Jordan River Invading the Promise Land. After their Initial Victories, they Perform the Following Ceremony Commanded by Moses (Deut. 27).
 - a. Joshua Builds an Altar to Lord on Mount Ebal Jos. 8:30-35
 (*Claiming the Mosaic Law as Law of the Land.*)
 - 1) Altar Built of Undressed Stone (*i.e. Not Fashioned by Hand*). “... On this altar they offered holocausts and peace offerings to the LORD.” (*Jos. 8:31*)
 - 2) The Law Inscribed on Plastered Stones
 - 3) People Stand on Either Side of the Priests Holding Ark of the Covenant
 - a) Half the People Facing Mount Gerizim
 - (1) Blessings for Obedience to the Law are Pronounced
 - b) Half the People Facing Mount Ebal
 - (1) Curses for Disobedience to the Law are Pronounced
 - c) Joshua Reads the Entire Law to the Community

The Israelites Continue their Conquest of the Promise Land, but Fail to Dispossess the Pagan Peoples/Nations Living there as the Lord Commanded.

2. Time of the Judges Book of Judges & 1 Sam. 1 - 7
Israel Originally Lived as a Confederation of Tribes Interspersed throughout the Promise Land Among Pagan Peoples/Nations. These Peoples/Nations Oppress God's People, Seducing them to Worship & Offer Sacrifices to their Pagan Gods. The Lord Periodically Raises Up Tribal Leaders Called Judges to Deliver them from Oppression and Return them to the Lord. During this Time, Sacrificial Worship at the Lord's Tabernacle, as Required by Law, Became Lax with the People Relying on Themselves and What Seemed Proper to them ("...everyone did what he thought best." Jud. 21:25).
 - a. Samuel's Birth & Dedication to Lord 1 Sam. 1:1 – 2:11
Samuel Becomes Israel's First Official Prophet & its Last Judge.
 - 1) Elkanah's Pilgrimage to Tabernacle at Shiloh to Offer Sacrifices to Lord
 - a) Shares His Portion of Sacrifices with His 2 Wives
 - (1) Giving Hannah Double Portion Because She was Barren
 - b) Hannah Prays to Lord for a Son at Tabernacle
 - (1) Vows to Give Him to Lord as Nazirite (*See Num. 6 Above*)
 - c) Priest Eli Hears Her, Agrees & Blesses Her
 - 2) Hannah Returns Home, Conceives & Bears a Son
 - a) Names Son "Samuel" (*Meaning "Name of God"*)
 - 3) Hannah Presents Samuel to Lord at Tabernacle - Fulfilling Her Vow
 - a) She Offers. "... three-year-old bull, an ephah of flour, and a skin of wine, and presented him at the temple of the LORD in Shiloh." (*1 Sam. 1:24*)
 - (1) Elkanah (Boy's Father) Sacrifices the Bull
 - b) She Gives Samuel to Priest Eli, Who Raised Him to Serve the Lord
3. Israel's Early Monarchy
The Israelites Request a King to Rule Over them Like the Other Nations (1 Sam. 8), The Lord Grants their Request Choosing & Anointing Saul, from the Tribe of Benjamin, as their First King.
 - a. Saul's Reign as King of Israel 1 Sam. 9 - 31
There are No Scriptural References to Sacrificial Worship at the Tabernacle During King Saul's Reign, Only Sacrifices Offered to the Lord in the Open Countryside.

The Lord Rejects Saul as King Because of His Continual Disobedience (Samuel's Reproof: "...Obedience is better than sacrifice, and submission than the fat of rams." 1 Sam. 15:22). The Lord Chooses and has Samuel Anoint David, from the Tribe of Judah, as King of Israel During the Reign of King Saul (1 Sam. 16:1-13).
 - b. David's Reign as King of Israel Book of 2 Samuel & 1 Chron. 11 - 29
David Ascends to the Throne After King Saul's Death.
 - 1) David Captures Jerusalem & Makes it Israel's Capital City
 - 2) David Brings Ark of Covenant to Jerusalem 2 Sam. 6; 1 Chron. 13, 15 & 16
At that Time the Ark of the Covenant was at Kiriath-jearim in the House of Abinadab (Re: 1 Sam. 4:1 - 7:16); While the Tabernacle, with its Altar of Sacrifice, was at Gibeon (Re: 1 Chron. 16:39-40).

- a) David's First Attempt to Bring the Ark to Jerusalem
David's First Attempt Failed Because He had the Ark Transported in a Manner Contrary to the Law, which Resulted in the Death of Abinadab's Son Uzzah. David Diverts the Ark to Obed-edom's House Where it Remains 3 Months.
- b) David Successfully Brings the Ark to Jerusalem
David Learns that the Law Requires Levites to Carry the Ark by its Poles (Re: Num. 3:27-31, Num. 4:1-15), and Makes Arrangements for it to be Transported into Jerusalem Accordingly.
- (1) Procession Transporting the Ark into Jerusalem
- Priests Sound Trumpets Before Ark
 - Levites Carry Ark as Prescribed by Law
 - Sacrifices Offered Before the Ark. "As soon as the bearers of the ark of the LORD had advanced six steps, he sacrificed an ox and a fatling." (2 Sam. 6:13)
 - People Rejoice with Song & Dance
- (2) Ark Placed in the Tent Pitched by David
- Sacrifices Offered Before the Ark. "..... they offered up holocausts and peace offerings to God. When David had finished offering up the holocausts and peace offerings, he blessed the people in the name of the LORD." (1 Chron. 16:1-2)
- (3) David Appoints Priests & Levites to Minister Before the Lord
- Levites to Minister Daily Before Ark in Jerusalem
 - Priests Continue to Minister at the Tabernacle in Gibeon
 - ".... Priest Zadok and his Priestly brethren he left before the Dwelling (Tabernacle) of the LORD on the high place at Gibeon, to offer holocausts to the LORD on the altar of holocausts regularly, morning and evening, and to do all that is written in the law of the LORD which he has decreed for Israel." (1 Chron. 16:39-40)
- 3) A House for the Lord
King David Desires to Build a Permanent Dwelling (i.e. Temple) for the Lord, Where God's People would Worship Him with their Sacrifices & Offerings. 2 Sam. 7; 1 Chron. 17

The Lord Answers David through the Prophet Nathan, Establishing a Royal Covenant: 1) David's Heir Will Build the Lord's House, 2) the Lord Will Establish David's Throne Forever, 3) the Lord Will be a Father to David's Son, and 4) David's House & Kingdom Will Last Forever.

- a) David's Preparations for the Temple
- (1) David Purchases the Temple Site 2 Sam. 24; 1 Chron. 21:1 - 22:1
- David Angers the Lord by Taking a Census of His People
 - Lord Sends a Plague on Israel
 - 70,000 People Die
 - Angel Stretches Forth His Hand to Destroy Jerusalem
 - Lord Regrets the Calamity & Stays Angel's Hand
 - Angel Standing on Threshing Floor of Ornan (Arunah)
 - David Sees Angel & Says to Lord: "It is I who have

sinned; it is I, the shepherd, who have done wrong. But these (*People*) are sheep; what have they done? Punish me and not my kindred.” (2 Sam. 24:17)

- (c) Angel of Lord Commands Prophet Gad
 - Tell David to Build an Altar on Ornan’s Threshing Floor (*Which is Mount Moriah; Where Abraham Offered His Son Isaac to the Lord [Gen. 22:1-19], and David’s Successor Will Build the Lord’s Temple [See Below].*)
- (d) David Purchases Threshing Floor & Oxen from Ornan
- (e) David Offers Sacrifices on Threshing Floor
 - “David then built an altar there to the LORD, and offered up holocausts and peace offerings.
 - The Lord Answers David by Fire. “When he called upon the LORD, he answered him by sending down fire from heaven upon the altar of holocausts....”
 - The Lord Stops the Plague
 - “Once David saw that the LORD had heard him on the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite, he continued to offer sacrifices there.” (1 Chron. 21:26-28)
- (f) David Declares Threshing Floor as Temple Site: “This is the house of the LORD God, and this is the altar of holocausts for Israel.” (1 Chron. 22:1)

David Gathers Building Materials for the Temple, Commissions Work Forces, Transcribes Lord’s Temple Specifications, Organizes Priests & Levites to Serve at Temple, Composes Liturgical Music, etc.

- (2) David Assembles People in Jerusalem at End of His Reign
 - 1 Kings 2:1-11; 1 Chron. 22 - 29
 - (a) Divulges His Desire to Build a Temple for the Lord
 - (b) Reveals His Preparations for the Temple
 - (c) David’s Son Solomon Anointed as King
 - Charges Him to Build the Temple
 - Gives Him Temple Plans, Building Materials, etc.
 - (d) Releases Contributions from His Personal Fortune for Temple
 - Challenges People - Who Contribute Generously to Temple
 - (e) People Rejoice & Praise the Lord
 - (f) Sacrifices Offered to the Lord. “On the following day they offered sacrifices and holocausts to the LORD, a thousand bulls, a thousand rams, and a thousand lambs, together with their libations and many other sacrifices for all Israel” (1 Chron. 29:21)
- c. Solomon’s Reign as King of Israel 1 Kings 1 - 11; 2 Chron. 1 - 9
 - 1) Solomon Consults the Lord at Tabernacle 1 Kings 3:1-15; 2 Chron. 1:1-12
 - a) Solomon Goes to Gibeon (*Site of the Tabernacle*)
 - (1) Accompanied by Israel’s Officials
 - b) Solomon Offers Sacrifices to the Lord
 - (1) “The bronze altar made by Bezalel (Moses’ Chief Artisan).... in front of the LORD’S Dwelling on the high place. There Solomon and the

- assembly consulted the LORD, and Solomon offered sacrifice in the LORD'S presence on the bronze altar at the meeting tent; he offered a thousand holocausts upon it." (2 Chron. 1:5-6)
- c) The Lord Appears to Solomon in a Dream
 - (1) God Says: "Ask something of me and I will give it to you." (1 Kings 3:5)
 - (2) Solomon Asks for Wisdom & Understanding to Govern Israel
 - (3) Lord Pleased with Solomon's Answer
 - (a) Grants Solomon Wisdom
 - (b) Will Bless Solomon with Great Wealth
 - (c) Promises Solomon Long Life if He Keeps the Lord's Commandments Like His Father David
 - d) Solomon Returns to Jerusalem
 - (1) "... stood before the ark of the covenant of the LORD, offered holocausts and peace offerings, and gave a banquet for all his servants." (1 Kings 3:15)
- 2) Solomon Builds the Temple in Jerusalem 1 Kings 6 - 7; 2 Chron. 3 - 4
(See *'Tabernacle & Temple - Part I' Study for a More Complete Description of Solomon's Temple & its Consecration.*)
 - a) Temple Built on Mount Moriah (*Temple Mount*)
(Site Purchased by King David. Re: 2 Sam. 24; 1 Chron. 21:1 - 22:1)
 - b) Temple Built to Lord's Specifications
(Plans Given to Solomon by King David. Re: 1 Chron. 28:11-19)
 - c) Complex of Structures Adjacent to Temple Structure
 - (1) Priests' Chambers, Temple Treasuries, Storerooms, etc.
 - d) Basic Configuration of Temple Structure
 - (1) Paved Courtyard with Stone Walls
(People Gather with their Sacrifices & Offerings)
 - (a) Altar of Sacrifice (Priests Offer Sacrifices on Altar)
 - (b) Sea of Glass (Laver)
(Priests Cleanse Themselves Before Entering Temple Building)
 - (2) Temple Building of Dressed Stones
(Priests Minister Before the Lord)
 - (a) Outer Room ("Nave" or "Holy Place")
 - 10 Tables of Showbread, 5 on Each Side of Room
 - 10 Lampstands, 5 on Each Side of Room
 - Incense Altar at Far End of Room in Front of Holy of Holies
 - Double Door & Veil Covering Holy of Holies
 - (b) Inner Room/Sanctuary ("Holy of Holies" or "Most Holy Place")
 - Resting Place for the Ark of the Covenant
- 3) Solomon Consecrates the Temple 1 Kings 8:1 - 9:9; 2 Chron. 5 - 7
 - a) Solomon Assembles Israel's Officials at Temple
 - b) Priests Bring Ark of the Covenant to Temple
 - (1) Levites Bring Sacred Vessels from Tabernacle
 - (2) Sacrifices Offered Before Ark. "King Solomon and the entire community of Israel present for the occasion sacrificed before the ark sheep and oxen too many to number or count." (1 Kings 8:5)
 - (3) Priests Carry Ark into Temple's Holy of Holies

- (a) Install Ark on its Resting Place
- (4) Priests Leave Temple Building
 - (a) Levite Musicians with 120 Priests Stand Before Altar of Sacrifice
 - Praise the Lord with Singing & Trumpets
- c) A Cloud (“Shekinah Glory” of God) Fills the Temple
 - (1) Solomon Welcomes the Lord. “The LORD intends to dwell in the dark cloud; I have truly built you a princely house, a dwelling where you may abide forever.” (*1 Kings 8:12-13*)
- d) Solomon Declares Fulfillment of Lord’s Promises to David
- e) Solomon Prays to Lord God of Israel
 - (1) Kneels on Platform in Front of Altar of Sacrifice
 - (a) Israelite Community Behind Him
 - (2) Offers Praise & Thanksgiving to Lord
 - (3) Offers Petitions to the Lord
 - (4) Invites Glory of God to Take His Throne in Holy of Holies.

“Advance, LORD God, to your resting place, you and the ark of your majesty.....” (*2 Chron. 6:41*)
- f) Fire Descends from Heaven Consuming Sacrifices on Altar. “When Solomon had ended his prayer, fire came down from heaven and consumed the holocaust and the sacrifices, and the glory of the LORD filled the house.”
 - (1) “But the Priests could not enter the house of the LORD, for the glory of the LORD had filled the house of the LORD.
 - (2) “All the Israelites looked on while the fire came down and the glory of the LORD was upon the house, and they fell down upon the pavement with their faces to the earth and adored, praising the LORD,....” (*2 Chron. 7:1-3*)
- g) Sacrifices So Abundant they had to be Offered in Courtyard
 - (1) “The king and all Israel with him offered sacrifices before the LORD. Solomon offered as peace offerings to the LORD twenty-two thousand oxen and one hundred twenty thousand sheep.
 - (2) “Thus the king and all the Israelites dedicated the temple of the LORD.
 - (3) “On that day the king consecrated the middle of the court facing the temple of the LORD; he offered there the holocausts, the cereal offerings, and the fat of the peace offerings, because the bronze altar before the LORD was too small to hold these offerings.” (*1 Kings 8:62-64*)
- h) Israel Celebrates 7 Day Festival
 - (1) Solomon Dismisses People on 8th Day
- i) The Lord Designates the Temple as His Acceptable Place of Sacrifice.

“The LORD appeared to Solomon during the night and said to him: ‘I have heard your prayer, and I have chosen this place (i.e. The Temple) for my house of sacrifice.” (*2 Chron. 7:12*)

King Solomon Later Disobeyed the Law by Marrying Many Pagan Women Who Seduced Him into Idolatrous Worship, Offering Sacrifices to their Pagan Gods. After Solomon Died, the Lord Divided His Nation into Two Kingdoms. Israel in the North Consisting of 10 Tribes Ruled by Successive Dynasties; and Judah in the

South Consisting of 2 Tribes Ruled by the House of David, Which Retained Jerusalem as its Capital with the Temple, its Altar of Sacrifice and Priesthood.

4. The Divided Kingdom

a. Kingdom of Israel

Northern Israel's First King, Jeroboam (931 - 910 BC), Rebelled Against the Lord Instituting Idolatry as the National Religion. Many Priests, Levites and Other Faithful People Migrated to Judah ("... to sacrifice to the LORD, the God of their fathers" 2 Chron. 11:16). Israel Continued in Idolatry Despite the Many Prophets Sent by the Lord Who Called for Repentance and Return to the Lord.

1) Prophet Elijah's Extraordinary Sacrifice

The Only Scriptural Record of Extraordinary Sacrifices in the Kingdom of Israel was Elijah's, when He Confronted the Prophets of Baal.

- a) The Lord Chastises Israel with a Severe Drought 1 Kings 17
 - (1) Ahab King of Israel (874 - 853 BC)
 - (a) Responsible for Unprecedented Idolatry in Israel
 - (b) Marries Jezebel - Daughter of Sidonian King (*Unholy Alliance*)
 - (c) Worships Baal - Erecting Altar & Temple
 - (d) Enforces Worship of Baal throughout Israel
 - (2) Elijah Pronounces Lord's Chastisement to King Ahab. "As the LORD, the God of Israel, lives, whom I serve, during these years there shall be no dew or rain except at my word." (*1 Kings 17:1*)
 - (3) Lord Instructs Elijah to Flee & Hide from Ahab
- b) Elijah Confronts Prophets of Baal in 3rd Year of the Drought 1 Kings 18
 - (1) Lord Instructs Elijah: "Go, present yourself to Ahab, that I may send rain upon the earth." (*1 Kings 18:1*)
 - (2) Elijah Presents Himself to King Ahab
 - (a) Ahab Blames Elijah for the Drought
 - (b) Elijah Rightfully Places Blame on Ahab's Idolatry
 - (c) Elijah Instructs Ahab to Summon the People & False Prophets to Mount Carmel
 - (3) Ahab Calls an Assembly at Mount Carmel
 - (4) Elijah Confronts the People of Israel: "How long will you straddle the issue? If the LORD is God, follow him; if Baal, follow him..."
 - (a) People Do Not Reply
 - (b) Elijah Offers a Proposition:
 - "I am the only surviving prophet of the LORD, and there are four hundred and fifty prophets of Baal. Give us two young bulls.
 - "Let them choose one, cut it into pieces, and place it on the wood, but start no fire. I shall prepare the other and place it on the wood, but shall start no fire.
 - "You shall call on your gods, and I will call on the LORD.
 - "The God who answers with fire is God."
(*1 Kings 18:21-24b*)
 - (c) The People Agree
 - (5) Sacrifice to Baal 1 Kings 18:26-29
 - (a) Prophets of Baal Choose their Young Bull

- (b) "... they prepared it and called on Baal from morning to noon, saying, 'Answer us, Baal!' But there was no sound, and no one answering. And they hopped around the altar they had prepared.
- (c) Elijah Taunts: 'Call louder, for he is a god and may be meditating, or may have retired, or may be on a journey. Perhaps he is asleep and must be awakened.'
- (d) "They called out louder and slashed themselves with swords and spears, as was their custom, until blood gushed over them.
- (e) "Noon passed and they remained in a prophetic state until the time for offering sacrifice. But there was not a sound; no one answered, and no one was listening."
- (6) Elijah Repairs Lord's Altar which was Destroyed 1 Kings 18:31-32
 - (a) "He took twelve stones, for the number of tribes of the sons of Jacob, to whom the LORD had said, 'Your name shall be Israel'.
 - (b) "He built an altar in honor of the LORD with the stones, and made a trench around the altar large enough for two seahs (*i.e.* 8 Gallons or 30 Liters) of grain."
- (7) Elijah's Sacrifice to the Lord 1 Kings 18:33-39
 - (a) "When he had arranged the wood, he cut up the young bull and laid it on the wood.
 - (b) Elijah Drenches the Sacrifice & Altar with Water. 'Fill four jars with water and pour it over the holocaust and over the wood.'
 - Water Poured Over Sacrifice 3 Times, Until it "... flowed around the altar, and the trench was filled with the water."
 - (c) Elijah Calls Down Fire from Heaven
 - 'LORD, God of Abraham, Isaac, and Israel, let it be known this day that you are God in Israel and that I am your servant and have done all these things by your command.'
 - 'Answer me, LORD! Answer me, that this people may know that you, LORD, are God and that you have brought them back to their senses.'
 - (d) Fire Descends from Heaven. "The LORD'S fire came down and consumed the holocaust, wood, stones, and dust, and it lapped up the water in the trench."
 - (e) Response of the People. "Seeing this, all the people fell prostrate and said, 'The LORD is God! The LORD is God!'"
- (8) Elijah Kills Prophets of Baal (*Obeying the Law. Deut. 18:9-14 & 20*)
 - c. The Drought Ends

Unfortunately the Israelites Reverted Back to Idolatry. Their Nation was Eventually Conquered by Assyria in 721 BC, its People Subjugated, Dispersed or Taken into Captivity.

b. Kingdom of Judah

Judah's First King was Solomon's Son Rehoboam (931 - 913 BC). Judah Continued Temple Worship but Repeatedly Rebelled Against the Lord, Disregarding and Disobeying His Laws in Spite of the Many Prophets Sent by the Lord to Correct Them and the Occasional King Who Initiated Reforms. This Section Looks at One of these Reformer Kings and the Sacrifices He Offered in

Rededicating the Temple & Reinstating the Law.

- 1) Hezekiah King of Judah (715 - 686 BC) 2 Kings 18 – 20; 2 Chron. 29 – 32
King Hezekiah's Predecessor, King Ahaz, Aggressively Participated & Promoted Idolatry in Judah. He Desecrated & Profaned the Lord's Temple in Jerusalem: Replacing the Altar of Sacrifice with a Pagan Altar, Offering Sacrifices to Pagan Gods, Removing the Laver, Destroying Many Sacred Vessels, etc. He Even Immolated (i.e. Sacrificed) Sons in the Fire, an Abomination to the Lord (2 Kings 16, 2 Chron. 28).

When Hezekiah became King, He Restored & Rededicated the Temple, Offering Abundant Sacrifices to the Lord. Hezekiah "... pleased the LORD just as his forefather David had done." (2 Chron. 29:2)

- a) Hezekiah Restores the Temple
- (1) Hezekiah Assembles Priests & Levites at Temple Entrance
 - (a) Commands Them to Sanctify Themselves & the Temple
 - (b) Reminds Them of Their Fathers' Infidelity
 - (c) Repents & Charges Them to Faithfully Serve the Lord
 - (2) Levites & Priests Sanctify Themselves
 - (3) Priests Cleanse the Temple. "The Priests entered the interior of the LORD'S house to cleanse it; and whatever they found in the LORD'S temple that was unclean they brought out to the court of the LORD'S house, where the Levites took it from them and carried it out to the Kidron Valley (A Garbage Dump)." (2 Chron. 29:16)
 - (4) Priests Consecrate the Temple. "They began the work of consecration on the first day of the first month, and on the eighth day of the month they arrived at the vestibule of the LORD; they consecrated the LORD'S house during eight days, and on the sixteenth day of the first month, they had finished." (2 Chron. 29:17)
 - (5) Priests Report Back to Hezekiah: "We have cleansed the entire house of the LORD, the altar of holocausts with all its utensils, and the table for the showbread with all its utensils. All the articles which King Ahaz during his reign had thrown away because of his apostasy, we have restored and consecrated, and they are now before the LORD'S altar." (2 Chron. 29:18-19)
- b) Hezekiah Rededicates the Temple to the Lord
- (1) He Gathers Judah's Princes at the Temple
 - (2) Sacrifices Sin Offerings to the Lord
 - (a) "Seven bulls, seven rams, seven lambs and seven he-goats were brought for a sin offering for the kingdom, for the sanctuary, and for Judah, and he ordered the sons of Aaron, the Priests, to offer them on the altar of the LORD."
 - "They slaughtered the bulls, and the Priests collected the blood and cast it on the altar. Then they slaughtered the rams and cast the blood on the altar; then they slaughtered the lambs and cast the blood on the altar.
 - (b) "Then the he-goats for the sin offering were led before the king and the assembly, who laid their hands upon them.
 - "The Priests then slaughtered them and offered their blood on

- the altar to atone for the sin of all Israel....”
- (c) Hezekiah Declares: “The holocaust and the sin offering is for all Israel.” (2 Chron. 29:21-24)
- (3) Hezekiah Reinstates Levite Musicians for Temple Worship
- (4) Holocausts Offered to Atone for Sins. “Then Hezekiah ordered the holocaust to be sacrificed on the altar, and in the same instant that the holocaust began, they also began the song of the LORD, to the accompaniment of the trumpets and the instruments of David, King of Israel.
- (a) “The entire assembly prostrated itself, and they continued to sing the song and to sound the trumpets until the holocaust had been completed. As the holocaust was completed, the king and all who were with him knelt and prostrated themselves.”
(2 Chron. 29:27-29)
- (5) Hezekiah Invites the Community to Offer Holocausts to Lord. “You have undertaken a work for the LORD. Approach, and bring forward the sacrifices and thank offerings for the house of the LORD.
- (a) “The number of holocausts that the assembly brought forward was seventy oxen, one hundred rams, and two hundred lambs: all of these as a holocaust to the LORD.
- (b) “As consecrated gifts there were six hundred oxen and three thousand sheep. Since the Priests were too few in number to be able to skin all the victims for the holocausts, their brethren the Levites assisted them until the task was completed”
- (c) “Also, the holocausts were many, along with the fat of the peace offerings and the libations for the holocausts.”
(2 Chron. 29:31-35a)
- (6) “Thus the service of the house of the LORD was reestablished. Hezekiah and all the people rejoiced over what God had reestablished for the people, and at how suddenly this had been done.”
(2 Chron. 29:35b-36)
- c) Hezekiah Reinstates Sacred/Religious Laws 2 Chron. 30 & 31
- (1) Passover Celebrated at the Temple
- (a) “They slaughtered the Passover on the fourteenth day of the second month. (*Passover was Celebrated in 2nd Month Instead of the 1st Month as Prescribed by Law, Since the Temple was Not Consecrated at that Time.*)
- (b) Priests and Levites “.... sanctified themselves and brought holocausts into the house of the LORD.....”
- The Priests sprinkled the blood given them by the Levites; for many in the assembly had not sanctified themselves, and the Levites were in charge of slaughtering the Passover victims for all who were unclean and therefore could not consecrate them to the LORD.” (2 Chron. 30:15-17)
- (c) “.... when they had completed the seven days of festival, slaying peace offerings and singing praises to the LORD, the God of their fathers, the whole assembly agreed to celebrate another seven days. With joy, therefore, they continued the festivity seven days longer.

- (d) “King Hezekiah of Judah had contributed a thousand bulls and seven thousand sheep to the assembly, and the princes had contributed to the assembly a thousand bulls and ten thousand sheep.....” (2 Chron. 30:22-24)
- (e) “There was great rejoicing in Jerusalem, for since the days of Solomon, son of David, King of Israel, there had not been the like in the city.” (2 Chron. 30:26)
- (2) Idolatry Purged from the Land
- (3) Classes of Priests & Levites with their Assigned Duties Reestablished
- (4) Support of Priests, Levites & Upkeep of the Temple Provided
- (a) King Contributes from His Personal Wealth
- (b) King Orders People of Jerusalem to Contribute
- “.... Israelites (*Living in Jerusalem*) brought, in great quantities, the best of their grain, wine, oil and honey, and all the produce of the fields; they gave a generous tithe of everything.
 - “Israelites and Judahites living in other cities of Judah also brought in tithes of oxen, sheep, and things that had been consecrated to the LORD, their God; these they brought in and set out in heaps.” (2 Chron. 31:5-6)

Unfortunately Judah Continued to Decline into Idolatry, and was Eventually Conquered by Babylon in 586 BC. The Temple in Jerusalem was Destroyed Suspending Sacrificial Worship, and the People Taken into Captivity.

5. God’s Chosen People Exiled from Promise Land

The Israelites from the 10 Northern Tribes were taken into Captivity or Dispersed Among the Nations When Conquered by Assyria. Those that Remained in the Promise Land were Assimilated into Pagan Cultures. Babylon Later Conquered Assyria Ruling Over its Territories which Included God’s Chosen People.

The Kingdom of Judah was Conquered by Babylon, Who Destroyed Jerusalem with its Temple, Taking the People into Captivity. Some of the People Escaped into Egypt, which Later Fell Under Babylonian Domination. Only Pheasants Remained in the Promise Land to Cultivate it for their Conquerors.

Babylon was Conquered by Medo-Persian Empire (539 BC) Ruling Over its Territories which Included God’s Chosen People.

There is No Scriptural Record of God’s Chosen People Offering Sacrifices to the Lord Until a Remnant of Jews Returned to the Promise Land.

6. Jews Return to Promise Land

a. Second Temple Rebuilt & Dedicated in Jerusalem

The Promise Land Under Persian Rule.

1) Cyrus King of Persia

Ezra 1

- a) Issues a Decree to Rebuild Temple in Jerusalem. “All the kingdoms of the earth the LORD, the God of heaven, has given to me, and he has also charged me to build him a house in Jerusalem, which is in Judah.” (Ezra 1:2) (*King Cyrus Responds to a 150 Year Old Prophecy Naming Him. “I (Lord God) say of Cyrus: My shepherd, who fulfills my every*

wish; He shall say of Jerusalem, 'Let her be rebuilt,' and of the temple, 'Let its foundations be laid.'" *Isa. 44:28.*)

- b) Releases Jews to Return to Jerusalem to Rebuild their Temple
- c) Provides Materials for the Temple
 - (1) Orders His Subjects to Contribute. "... silver, gold, goods, and cattle, together with free-will offerings for the house of God in Jerusalem." (*Ezra. 1:4*)
 - (2) Returns the Sacred Vessels Plundered by Babylon
 - (3) Entrusts the Materials to Zerubbabel, Prince of Judah
- 2) Zerubbabel Leads Jews Back to Jerusalem Ezra 2
 - a) Priests, Levites & Some People Settle in Jerusalem
 - (1) Others Settle in their Hometowns
- 3) Jews Rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem Ezra 3 - 6
 - a) Rebuild Altar of Sacrifice First Ezra 3:1-6
 - (1) Priest Jeshua, Zerubbabel & Fellow Jews. "... set about rebuilding the altar of the God of Israel in order to offer on it the holocausts prescribed in the law of Moses, they replaced the altar on its foundations and offered holocausts to the LORD on it, both morning and evening. (*Ezra 3:2-3*)
 - (2) Sacrifices Offered Before Laying Temple Foundations
 - (a) "They also kept the feast of Booths ('*Sukkot*') in the manner prescribed, and they offered the daily holocausts in the proper number required for each day. . (*'Sukkot' Celebrates Jews Settled & Living in Promise Land. [See Num. 29:12-38 Above].*)
 - (b) "Thereafter they offered the (*Daily*) established holocaust, the sacrifices prescribed for the new moons and all the festivals sacred to the LORD, and those which anyone might offer as a free-will gift to the LORD. (*See 'Daily Holocausts', 'Sabbath Sacrifices' & 'New Moon Sacrifices' [Num. 28:3-8, Num. 28:9-10 & Num. 28:11-15] Above.*)
 - (c) "From the first day of the seventh month ('*Rosh Hashanah*') they began to offer holocausts to the LORD, though the foundation of the temple of the LORD had not yet been laid." (*Ezra 3:4-6*) (*Jews Usher in a New Season on 'Rosh Hashanah' [See Num. 29:1-6 Above].*)
 - b) Lay Foundations of the Temple Ezra 3:7-13
 - c) Opposition to Rebuilding Temple Ezra 4:1 - 6:12
 - (1) Samaritans Interfere with Work on Temple
(*Descendants of Remaining Israelites Who Inbred with Gentiles Brought into Promise Land by Assyria & Babylon*)
 - (2) Jews Stop Work on Temple
(*Remainder of Cyrus' Rule into King Darius' Reign*)
 - (3) Lord Rebukes Jews for Suspending Construction
(*Through Prophets Haggai & Zechariah*)
 - (a) Jews Restart Work on Temple
 - (4) Persian Governor & Officials Confront Jews
 - (a) Jews Claim they have a Decree from King Cyrus
 - (b) Governor Appeals to King Darius to Confirm Jewish Claim
 - (c) Jews Continue Building While Waiting for Response

- (5) Darius Investigates Jewish Claim & Replies with a Decree
Ezra 6:1-12
- (a) Confirms King Cyrus' Decree. "... The house of God in Jerusalem. The house is to be rebuilt as a place for offering sacrifices and bringing burnt offerings....." (Ezra 6:3)
 - (b) Commands Persian Governor & Officials Not to Interfere with Jews Building their Temple
 - (c) Authorizes Reimbursement of Jewish Expenses
 - (d) Provides Sacrificial Animals. "Whatever else is required—young bulls, rams, and lambs for holocausts to the God of heaven, wheat, salt, wine, and oil, according to the requirements of the priests who are in Jerusalem—is to be delivered to them day by day without fail, that they may continue to offer sacrifices of pleasing odor to the God of heaven and pray for the life of the king and his sons." (Ezra 6:9-10)
 - (e) Imposes Death Penalty on Anyone Violating His Decree
- d) Jews Finish Building the Temple Ezra 6:13-15
- (1) "... They finished the building according to the command of the God of Israel and the decrees of Cyrus and Darius..... They completed this house on the third day of the month Adar, in the sixth year of the reign of King Darius (516 BC)."
- 4) Dedication of the Temple Ezra 6:16-18
- a) "The Israelites—priests, Levites, and the other returned exiles—celebrated the dedication of this house of God with joy. For the dedication of this house of God, they offered one hundred bulls, two hundred rams, and four hundred lambs, together with twelve he-goats as a sin-offering for all Israel, in keeping with the number of the tribes of Israel.
 - b) "Finally, they set up the priests in their classes and the Levites in their divisions for the service of God in Jerusalem, as is prescribed in the book of Moses."
- 5) Jews Celebrate Passover at Rebuilt Temple Ezra 6:19-22
- a) "The exiles kept the Passover on the fourteenth day of the first month. The Levites, every one of whom had purified himself for the occasion, sacrificed the Passover for the rest of the exiles, for their brethren the priests, and for themselves. ..."

There is No Scriptural Reference that the Jews Ever Practiced Idolatry After Returning to the Promise Land. They Continued to Offer Sacrifices & Observe the Holy Days at the Temple as Prescribed by Law.

- b. Restoration & Rededication of Second Temple
Alexander the Great Conquered Persia, Occupying the Promise Land in 333 BC. After Alexander's Death, His Empire was Divided Among His Generals. Ptolemy Ruled Egypt, Cyrene, Cyprus & the Land of Israel; and Seleucus Ruled Babylon then Syria and Asia Minor. The Promise Land Became a Battlefield in a Series of Wars Between Ptolemaic and Seleucid Empires. Israel was Ceded to Seleucid King Antiochus III in 200/199 BC. One of His Successors, Antiochus IV – Epiphanes Severely Persecuted the Jews.

Antiochus IV – Epiphanes Attempted to Eradicate Judaism & Assimilate Them into Greek/Pagan Culture. He Ordered Jews, Under Penalty of Death: “to prohibit holocausts, sacrifices, and libations in the sanctuary, to profane the sabbaths and feast days, to desecrate the sanctuary and the sacred ministers, to build pagan altars and temples and shrines, to sacrifice swine and unclean animals, to leave their sons uncircumcised, and to let themselves be defiled with every kind of impurity and abomination.” (1 Macc. 1:45-48). He Plundered, Desecrated & Profaned the Temple in Jerusalem (“... king erected the horrible abomination upon the altar of holocausts....” 1 Macc. 1:54).

Judas Maccabeus, from Priestly House of Aaron, Leads a Revolt Against Antiochus IV – Epiphanes and His Coalition of Forces, Defeats them Liberating Jerusalem. He then Restores & Rededicates the Temple.

- 1) Restoration of the Temple 1 Macc. 4:36-61; 2 Macc. 10:1-9
 - a) Judas Maccabeus’ Directive: “Now that our enemies have been crushed, let us go up to purify the sanctuary and rededicate it.” (1 Macc. 4:36)
 - b) Jewish Army “... found the sanctuary desolate, the altar desecrated, the gates burnt, weeds growing in the courts as in a forest or on some mountain, and the priests’ chambers demolished.” (1 Macc. 3:38)
 - c) Priests Restore & Purify the Temple
 - (1) Sanctuary Purified “... and carried away the stones of the Abomination to an unclean place.” (1 Macc. 4:43)
 - (2) Desecrated Altar Dismantled
 - (3) New Altar of Sacrifice Built. “... they took uncut stones, according to the law, and built a new altar like the former one.” (1 Macc. 4:47)
 - (4) Sanctuary Courts Repaired & Purified
 - (5) New Sacred Vessels Made
 - (6) The Lampstand (Menorah), Table of Showbread & Altar of Incense Brought into the Temple
 - (a) Incense Burnt on Altar, Lamps Lit & Table Set with Bread
 - (7) Temple’s Facade, Gates, Priests’ Chambers, etc. Repaired
- 2) Rededication of the Temple (165 BC)
 - a) Sacrifices Offered to the Lord on the New Altar. “Early in the morning on the twenty-fifth day of the ninth month, that is, the month of Chislev, ... they arose and offered sacrifice according to the law on the new altar of holocausts that they had made.” (1 Macc. 4:52-53)
 - b) People Prostrate Themselves & Praise the Lord
 - c) Dedication Celebrated for 8 Days. “For eight days they celebrated the dedication of the altar and joyfully offered holocausts and sacrifices of deliverance and praise.” (1 Macc. 4:56)
- 3) Feast of Dedication (“Hanukkah”) Established. “Then Judas and his brothers and the entire congregation of Israel decreed that the days of the dedication of the altar should be observed with joy and gladness on the anniversary every year for eight days, from the twenty-fifth day of the month Chislev.” (1 Macc. 1:59)

- c. King Herod’s Expansion of the Temple
Rome Conquers the Promise Land in 63 BC, Subsequently Appointing King Herod (The Great) to Rule that Region Under their Authority. King Herod Expands and

Enhances the Second Temple, where Sacrifices are Offered & Holy Days Observed as Prescribed by the Laws of Moses.

Roman Legions Sack Jerusalem, Destroy the Temple and Disperse the Jewish People in 70 AD to Quell a Rebellion. Temple Worship, the Priesthood and Sacrifices Cease at that Time!

