

2nd Quarter – Week 8

Offerings Continue – Aaron and Sons Consecrated

<p>Day 1 Leviticus 5</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The directions concerning the sin offering continue. Specific sins are given requiring an offering, which included failing to speak up as a witness, touching something unclean and making careless oaths (5:1-4)• God provides a path from guilt to forgiveness. He also makes a provision for the poor who could not afford the typical lamb or goat offering (5:5-13).• The guilt or trespass offering is given next. The trespass offering dealt with “holy things”. For example, if a person unintentionally sins in the giving of their tithes and offerings, an offering is required. If a person unintentionally sins, but then it is revealed to him, an offering is required (5:14-19). <p>Jesus Christ: The sin and trespass offerings were not a sweet smelling aroma to God because sin is not a sweet savor. Only Jesus could be the perfect sacrifice.</p>
<p>Day 2 Leviticus 6</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The guilt offering is presented next and involves restitution for sins against others. Any sin against a neighbor is a sin against God. Restitution is required along with a sacrifice (6:1-7).• Instructions are given to the priest concerning the sacrifices. The burnt offering fire must continue without going out. The grain offering involved detailed rules for the priests to follow. Regulations for the handling of the sin offering were stated. The reason for all the details protected the message of the offerings and highlighted the holiness of God (6:8-30). <p>Jesus Christ: The sacrifices of the offerings emphasize God’s forgiveness in dealing with sin. Only Jesus can restore the relationship between sinful men and a holy God.</p>
<p>Day 3 Leviticus 7</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concluding instructions are given for the sacrificial system. The trespass offering is declared to be “most holy.” The portion for the priests is stated for the trespass offering and then the grain offering (7:1-10).• The peace offering involves several special instructions. The purpose for them is explained, the time limits for eating them is declared, and the importance of ritual purity is commanded (7:11-21).• Once again, God prohibits the eating of the fat and the drinking of the blood. The prohibition emphasizes God is the One Who can provide atonement (7:22-27).• Several offerings are mentioned in conclusion detailing the portions which belong to the priests (7:28-38). <p>Jesus Christ: Jesus would fulfill all the requirements of the sacrificial system, only Jesus could fulfill all the just demands of a Holy God.</p>

<p>Day 4 Leviticus 8</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leviticus 8 lays out the consecration of Aaron and his sons as priests. God commands Moses to gather the people at the Tabernacle entrance. The priesthood is ordained by God and these men are to be ordained for service (8:1-5). ● Aaron and his sons are consecrated by Moses washing Aaron and his sons with water symbolizing cleansing for service. Aaron is clothed in the holy priestly garments signifying the glory of God. Moses then anoints Aaron with oil setting him apart for service (8:6-13). ● Sacrifices are then offered to consecrate the priests. The sin offering, the burnt offering, and the ram of consecration set these men apart for priestly service (8:14-29). ● The consecration concludes with anointing with blood and oil of the priests to sanctify them for service. The priests then spend seven days repeating the sacrifices (8:30-36). <p>Jesus Christ: Jesus is the ultimate fulfillment of this chapter as the perfect, self sacrificing High Priest.</p>
<p>Day 5 Leviticus 9</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leviticus 9 marks the beginning of the high priestly ministry. Aaron offers a sacrifice for himself and then the people to make atonement before the Lord (9:1-7). ● The offering by Aaron for himself is described. The high priest must be cleansed first to mediate for the people (9:8-14). ● Aaron then offers three sacrifices for the nation. The sin offering, the burnt offering, and the grain offering provide atonement and fellowship with God (9:15-21). ● God is pleased and the glory of the Lord appears to Israel. Fire consumes the offering causing the people to shout and fall on their faces to worship (9:22-24). <p>Jesus Christ: The constant sacrifices speak of the temporary nature of the animal sacrifices. Jesus would provide the ultimate, final sacrifice of Himself.</p>
<p>Day 6 Leviticus 10</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aaron's two sons, Nadab and Abihu, offered a sacrifice with fire not taken from the brazen altar disobeying God. They are consumed by God with fire (10:1-2). ● God's holiness requires reverence and obedience. Aaron submits to God's divine judgment and obeys God by not publicly mourning his sons' deaths (10:3-7). ● The use of alcohol is regulated for priests indicating the sons were likely intoxicated. The role of the priest is to set an example (10:8-11). ● Aaron's other two sons, Eleazar and Ithamar, replaced their brothers. On their first day, they burned all of the sin offering and reserved none for eating. Moses is incensed but accepts Aaron's explanation. Aaron suggests the family could not eat under the circumstances. God also appears to forgive (10:12-20). <p>Jesus Christ: The priests were required to use fire from the brazen altar. When they used their own fire, God brought judgment because they attempted to worship Him in their own way. Jesus provides the way for us to worship God any other way is rejected.</p>