

**The Book of Leviticus:
Why It Matters to Christians
“Priesthood of Aaron”
Leviticus 8-10**



Leviticus

Week	Date	Topic
1	Oct 1	Leviticus Introduction
2	Oct 8	Sacrifices: Leviticus 1-7
3	Oct 15	Priesthood of Aaron: Leviticus 8-10
4	Oct 22	Ritual Cleanliness: Leviticus 11-15
5	Oct 29	Day of Atonement: Leviticus 16
6	Nov 5	Holiness of Conduct: Leviticus 17-20
7	Nov 12	Holiness of Priests: Leviticus 21-22
8	Nov 19	Sabbath and Feasts: Leviticus 23
9	Nov 26	Preparation and Punishments: Leviticus 24
10	Dec 3	Sanctification of the Land: Leviticus 25
11	Dec 10	Promises and Warnings: Leviticus 26
12	Dec 17	Vows and Redemption of Tithes: Leviticus 27
13	Dec 24	Summary class

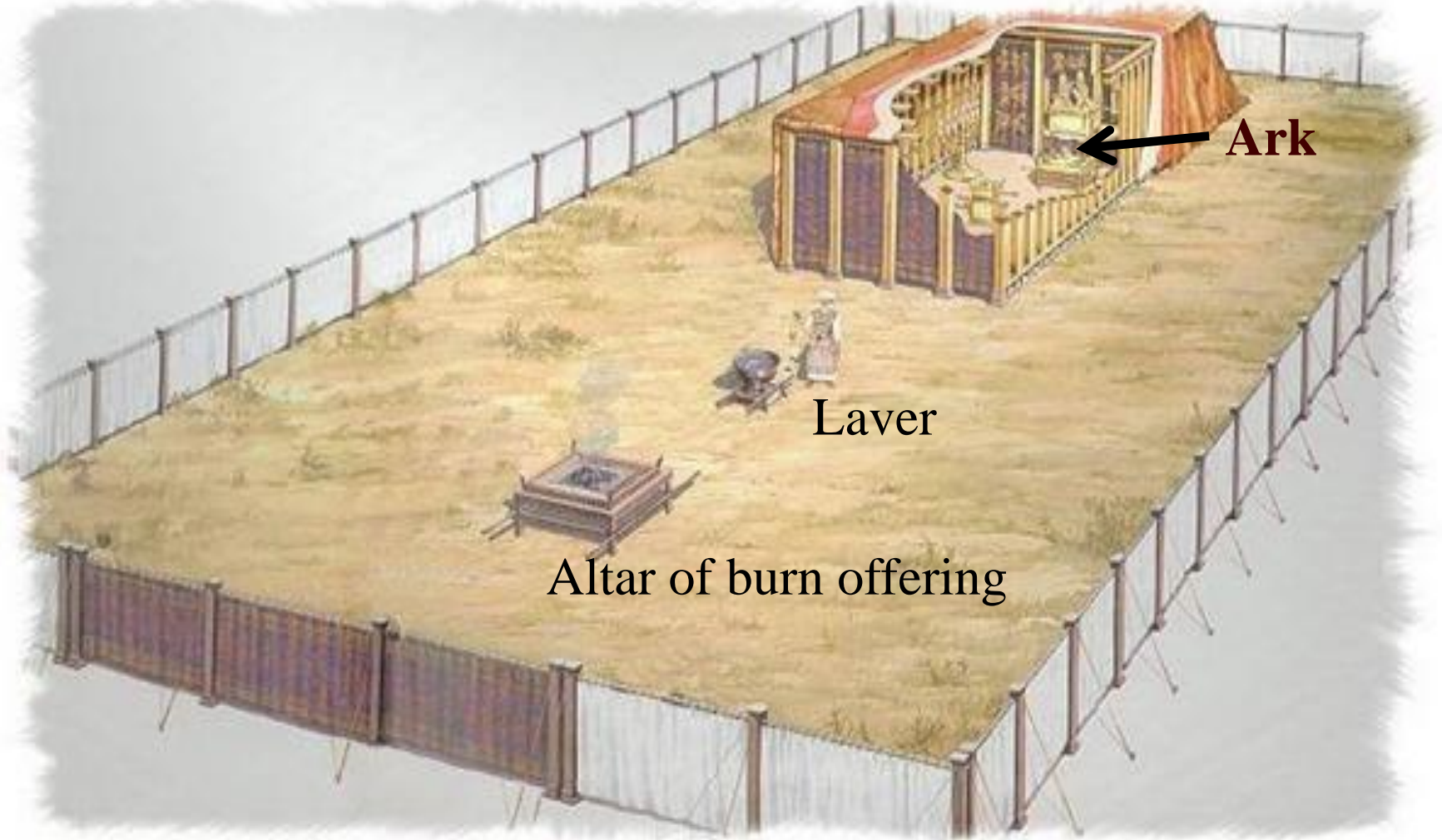
Today's Objectives

- Review the last week's lesson from last week
- Learn about the selection and consecration of the priesthood
- Learn about how the Israelites were to approach God
- Learn about Aaron's preparation for priesthood and the significance of his clothing
- Learn about the importance of acceptable worship
- Learn how the sons of Aaron violate the worship and what God does
- Find New Testament parallels

Last week

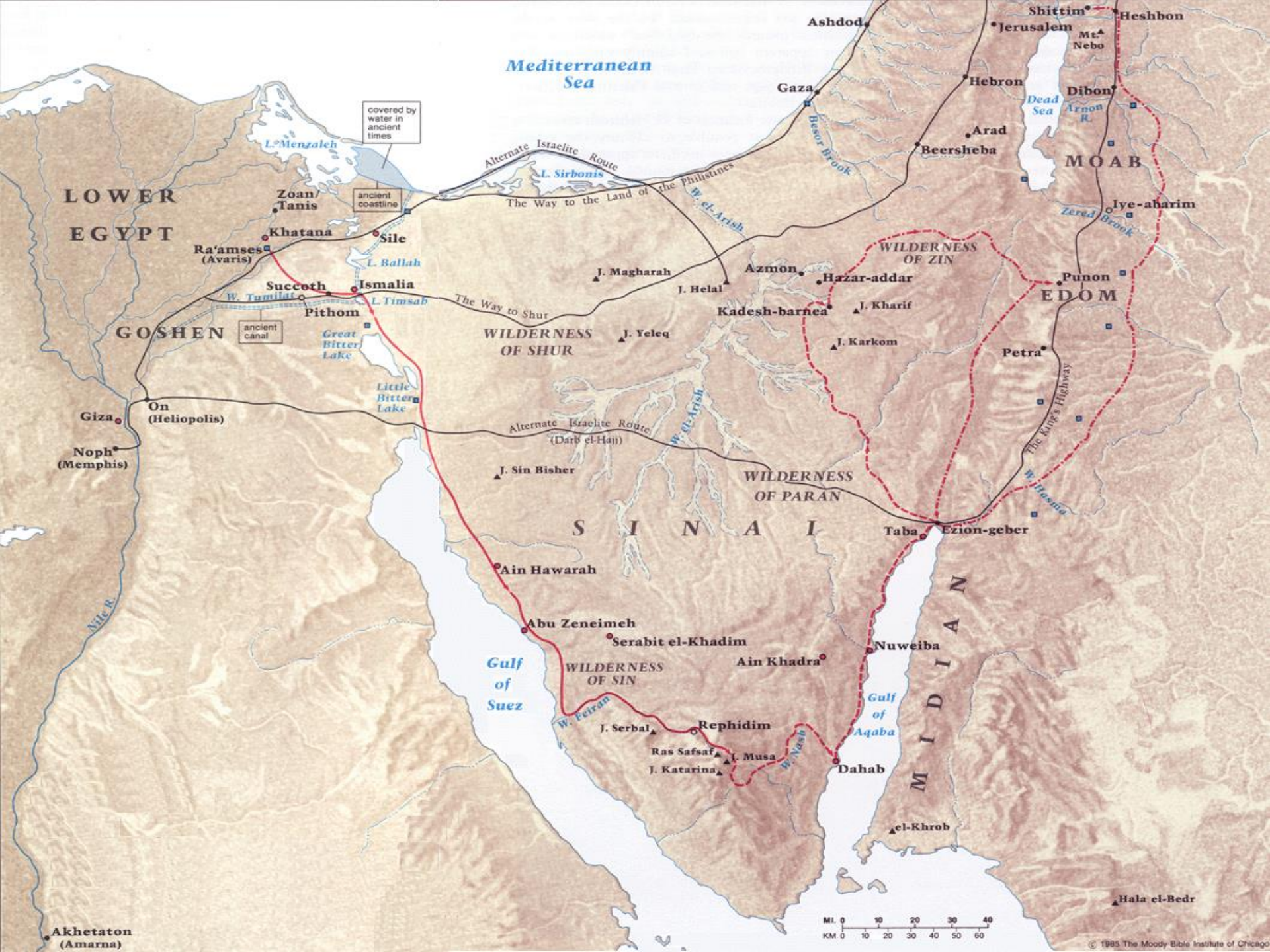
- Reviewed the introductory lesson from Sep 7th
- Reviewed historical and geographic background
- Learned about the offerings of Israelites to God
 - Burnt offering – most common, “good news”
 - Meal offering – good works, given with burnt offering
 - Fellowship offering – between God and man, optional
 - Sin offering – offered for inadvertent sins
 - Trespass offering – deliberate sins
- Learned about the role of the priests
- Studied the relationship of the offerings and the New Covenant described in Hebrews 10

Tabernacle



Altar





Mediterranean Sea

LOWER EGYPT

GOSHEN

Noph (Memphis)

Akhetaton (Amarna)

Zoan/Tanis

Ra'amases (Avaris)

Succoth

Pithom

On (Heliopolis)

covered by water in ancient times

ancient coastline

ancient canal

Alternate Israelite Route

The Way to the Land of the Philistines

The Way to Shur

Alternate Israelite Route (Darb el-Hai)

J. Sin Bisher

Ain Hawarah

Abu Zeneimeh

WILDERNESS OF SIN

Rephidim

J. Serbal

Ras Safsaf

J. Katarina

J. Magharah

J. Helal

J. Yeleq

Azmon

Kadesh-barnea

Hazar-addar

J. Kharif

J. Karkom

WILDERNESS OF PARAN

Taba

Ezion-geber

Nuweiba

Ain Khadra

Dahab

el-Khrob

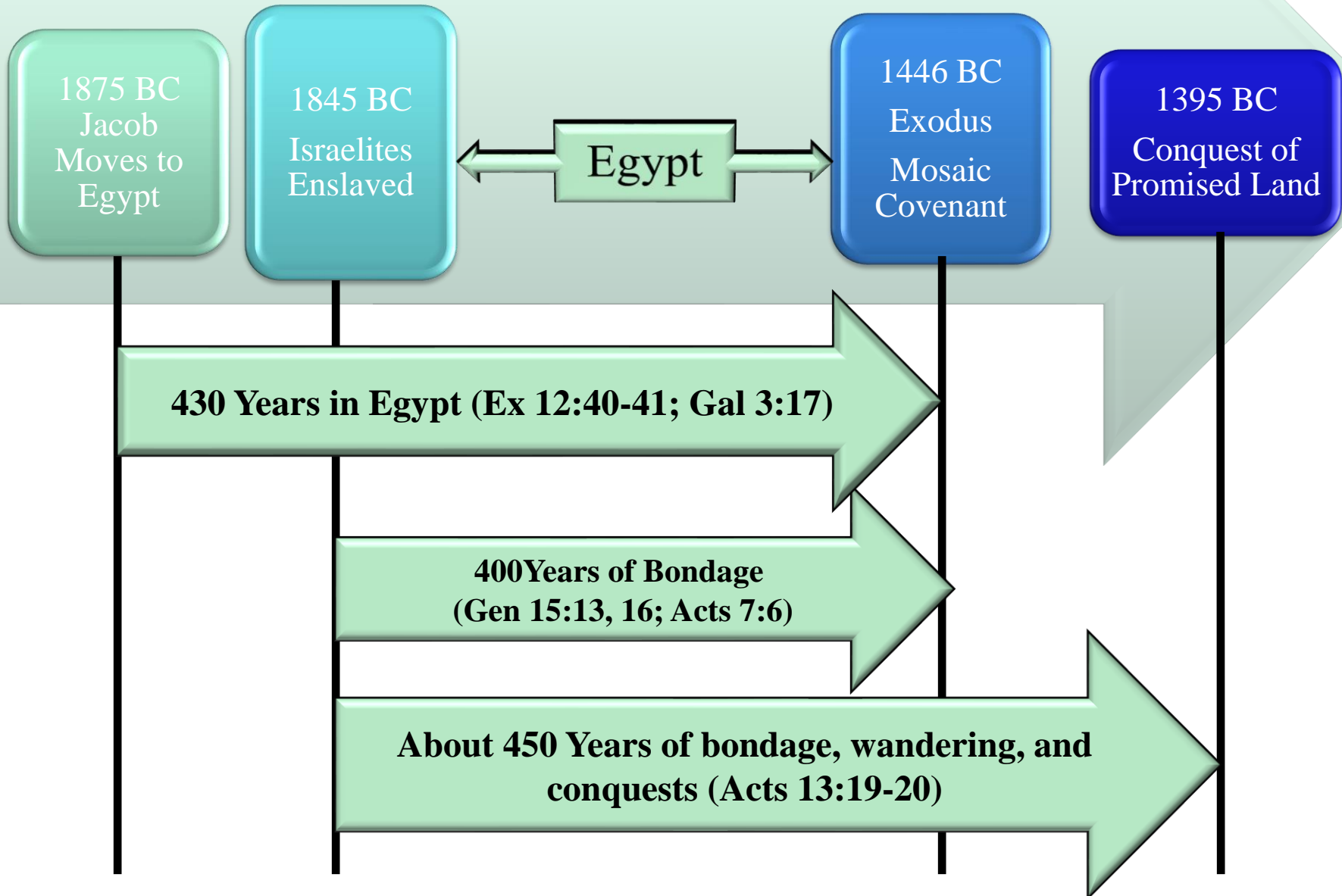
Hala el-Bedr

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KM 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

**The Egyptian Empire
XVth century B C**



Early Israelite Timeline



Key To Studying Leviticus

- We must examine the messages and determine what the passage represents in order to see the riches God has for us
- Does the passage provide a spiritual truth?
 - Is this passage or verse a picture of New Testament spiritual truth that we obey today?
 - If it is, is that its only importance?
 - If this answer is yes, once we have determined the meaning of the picture, our interpretation is finished
 - If not, then we ask if it is a moral or physical command

Key To Studying Leviticus

- Is it a moral or physical command:
 - Why did God give this verse/passage to the Israelites?
 - Is the command reflective of God's moral nature, and therefore one we need to follow, even today?
 - Did he want them to be different from the people around them?
 - If so, is the specific command relevant for us today, so that we might be different?
 - Did God give the command to them for health reasons? If so, is it relevant today? If we conclude that the specific command is not relevant for us, we must ask, What is the principle behind the commands of God? How does the principle apply to us?

Sacrifices To God

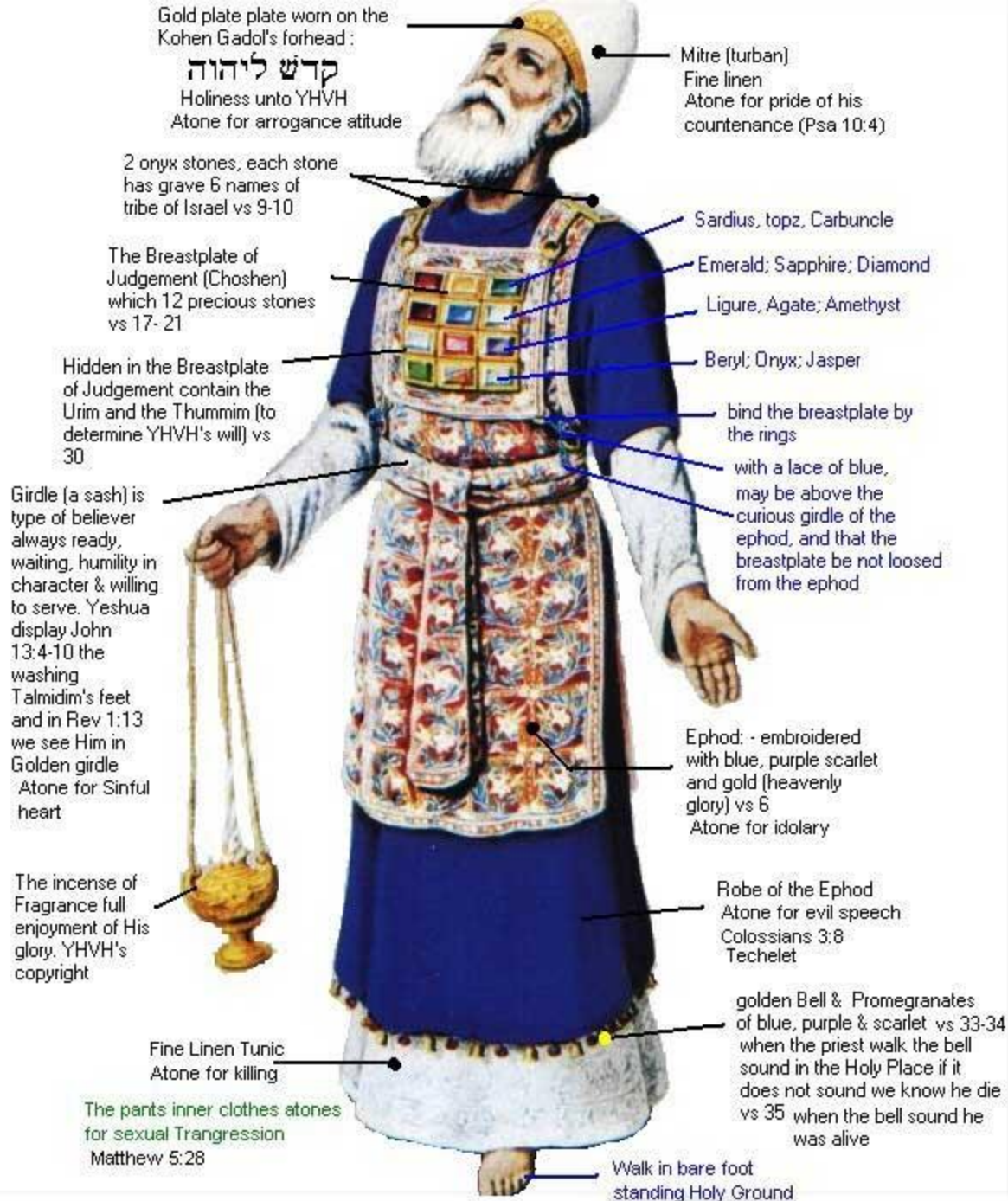
- God designed these offerings to
 - Enable the Israelites to worship God
 - Taught the Israelites conditions necessary to restore and maintain the believers' communion with God in view of their sin and defilement
- Each offering involved three objects
 - The person bringing the offering
 - The object being offered (animal, for example)
 - The mediator (priest)
- Differences in offerings
 - Each offering was different from the other offerings
 - Within each offering there were different options of what the offerer could present and how he could present it

Overview of Leviticus 8-10

- Provides an account of Priests and the Priesthood
 - Follows the laws concerning the five offerings
- Clarifies the way all approaches to God were to be mediated under the Old Covenant
 - Who has the right to offer sacrifices in the holy place
 - In what way such people were qualified to do so
- Consecration ceremonies involve many of the sacrifices
- Fulfillment of God's commands in Exodus 28-29 and 40
 - Chapter 8 is taken directly from Exodus 29
- Transition of priestly duties from father to Levites

The Consecration (Chapter 8)

- Assembling the congregation (8:1-5)
 - Moses assembles the Israelites, likely the elders
 - Witness Aaron's ordination in the tabernacle courtyard
- Aaron's cleansing and clothing (8:6-9)
 - Physical washing was symbolic of spiritual cleansing
 - Describes the clothing that Aaron wore
- Anointing (8:10-13)
 - Anointing the tabernacle and the priests with oil
 - Sanctification whereby God set them apart for holy purposes
 - Fills them with His Spirit
 - The Spirit did not permanently dwell within the priests



Gold plate worn on the Kohen Gadol's forehead :

קֹדֶשׁ לַיהוָה

Holiness unto YHVH
Atone for arrogance attitude

Mitre (turban)
Fine linen
Atone for pride of his countenance (Psa 10:4)

2 onyx stones, each stone has grave 6 names of tribe of Israel vs 9-10

The Breastplate of Judgement (Choshen) which 12 precious stones vs 17- 21

Hidden in the Breastplate of Judgement contain the Urim and the Thummim (to determine YHVH's will) vs 30

Girdle (a sash) is type of believer always ready, waiting, humility in character & willing to serve. Yeshua display John 13:4-10 the washing Talmidim's feet and in Rev 1:13 we see Him in Golden girdle Atone for Sinful heart

The incense of Fragrance full enjoyment of His glory. YHVH's copyright

Fine Linen Tunic
Atone for killing

The pants inner clothes atones for sexual Transgression
Matthew 5:28

Sardius, topz, Carbuncle

Emerald; Sapphire; Diamond

Ligure, Agate; Amethyst

Beryl; Onyx; Jasper

bind the breastplate by the rings

with a lace of blue, may be above the curious girdle of the ephod, and that the breastplate be not loosed from the ephod

Ephod: - embroidered with blue, purple scarlet and gold (heavenly glory) vs 6
Atone for idolary

Robe of the Ephod
Atone for evil speech
Colossians 3:8
Tchelet

golden Bell & Pomegranates of blue, purple & scarlet vs 33-34 when the priest walk the bell sound in the Holy Place if it does not sound we know he die vs 35 when the bell sound he was alive

Walk in bare foot standing Holy Ground

The Consecration (Chapter 8)

- Ordination Offerings (8:14-30)
 - Moses, the mediator of the covenant, administers
 - Three offerings
 - Sin offering (vv. 14-17)
 - Burn offering (vv 18-21)
 - Fellowship offering (vv. 22-30)
- Significance of application of the blood (8:23, 30)
 - Ear – must hear the word and commands of God
 - Hand – must discharge the priestly functions properly
 - Foot – must walk “correctly” in the sanctuary
 - Garments – benefits of the atoning blood and the Spirit of God’s power

The Consecration (Chapter 8)

- Further instructions to Aaron (8:31-36)
 - Meals concludes with consecration of the priests
 - Entering into a more intimate relationship with God
 - Entitles them to blessings and privileges
- Consecration lasts seven days
 - The priests were the confessor, God provides the cleansing, God was the consecrator
 - Priests were not to leave the tabernacle
 - Role of a worshiper rather than priest
 - Consecration ritual repeated on each of the seven days

Acceptable Worship (Chapter 9)

- On day eight, Aaron could now begin to offer sacrifices
 - No longer relying solely on Moses
- Moses' commands (9:1-6)
 - First sacrifice was a calf (reference Ex 32)
 - Had to offer many different sacrifices to cover a multitude of sins by him and his people
 - Levitical offerings were not a permanent covering for sins (see Heb 10:1)
- Moses' command to Aaron for obedience (9:7-21)
 - Aaron offers a sin and burnt offering for himself
 - Acknowledges publicly that he was a sinner
 - Then offers a sin, burn, meal and peace offering for Israel

Acceptable Worship (Chapter 9)

- Fire from the Lord (9:22-24)
 - Aaron blesses the people
 - Moses mostly likely takes Aaron into the holy place to present him to the Lord and to pray for him
 - Glory of God appears, consuming the sacrifices

Sanctification of the Priesthood (Ch. 10)

- Fire from the Lord appears again (10:1-7)
 - Occurring on the eighth day
 - Nadab and Abihu perhaps wanted to add to the festivities by providing an additional incense offering
 - Violated God's commands, ending their life
 - Today, we must avoid worshipping in ways that make us feel good and do not glorify God – “self-made” worship
- Lord's command to Aaron (10:8-11)
 - Only record of God speaking directly to Aaron himself
 - Must teach the people the holy versus the common, clean versus the unclean
- Moses' commands to Aaron (10:12-20)
 - To consume the rest of their portion of the sacrifice

Review

- Reviewed the last week's lesson from last week
- Learned about the selection and consecration of the priesthood and Aaron's preparation
- Learned about how the Israelites were to approach God
- Learned about the importance of acceptable worship
- Learned how the sons of Aaron violated the worship and saw God destroy them
- Reviewed New Testament parallels to Leviticus
- Next week: Leviticus