

Today we will begin the third lecture on Leviticus. /Last time we left off with Leviticus 5:6, and today we will begin with 5:7.

/God made exceptions for believers who were economically lacking. /If they could not afford oxen or sheep, they were allowed to give doves or pigeons as offerings to God.

/They were allowed to give sin offerings and burnt offerings with pigeons. /These all symbolize the atonement offering of Christ. /The one giving the offering was to take the pigeon to the priest, and the priest took the blood of the sin offering to God.

/The head of the pigeon was to be wrung. /This symbolized the harsh suffering that Jesus Christ would receive. /The body of the pigeon was not severed, but it was given to God in whole.

/This symbolized the complete sacrifice of Jesus Christ. /Leviticus 5:11 says that there were people who could not afford oxen or pigeons. /They were to give a tenth of an ephah of fine flour to God.

/The fine flour was given as grain offerings. /A tenth of an ephah is about 2.2 liters. /It was about 2.2 liters. /They were allowed to give flour instead of pigeons as a grain offering to God.

/God spoke in Hebrews 9:22. /“Without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness.” /However, there was no shedding of blood with grain offerings, so how would God receive the offering?

/God received the offering and forgave them of their sins. /The ritual was important to God, but God accepted the hearts of the poor.

/In 2:12, it says put oil on the offering, but do not put incense. /The oil used here was not animal fat but vegetable oil.

/The oil symbolized the Holy Spirit, /and the incense symbolized the aroma of Christ. /The aroma of Christ’s redemption. /When Christ suffered, He became a sacrifice with an aroma pleasing to God.

/How did Jesus feel when He received sufferings? /He felt forsaken by God. /He experienced all levels of humiliation. /Jesus was especially forsaken by His own people.

/Jesus spoke right before He died on the cross. /“Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani?” /“Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani?” /“My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?”

/How do you interpret this? /When Jesus died on the cross, He became a glorious offering with an aroma pleasing to God. /However, Jesus said, “My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?” /What does this mean?

/How must we interpret this? /This is a paradoxical expression. /Let's interpret this. /"God, do you love your people so much that you would forsake your only Son?"

/"Do you love your people so much that you would let your only Son die on the cross?" /This was Christ's glorious praise to God. /Jesus did not say this resentfully as He died on the cross.

/We must not look at this as a grief-stricken poem. /We must not say, "The Lord said this on the cross because He was grief-stricken."

/That would be a distorted interpretation of the content. /If the Lord was grief-stricken as He died, would it be a complete sacrifice with a pleasing aroma before God?

/It says in Galatians 3:13, /"Cursed is everyone who is hung on a tree." /Jesus went into the curse Himself. /He was forsaken by God and by people.

/However, that became the complete sacrifice with a pleasing aroma to God. /"He must not put oil or incense on it."

/Verses 12-13. /He is to bring it to the priest, who shall take a handful of it as a memorial portion and burn it on the altar on top of the offerings made to the LORD by fire. It is a sin offering. In this way the priest will make atonement for him for any of these sins he has committed, and he will be forgiven. The rest of the offering will belong to the priest, as in the case of the grain offering."

/There was a memorial portion. /It was an offering that was given up to God. /There were offerings that were burned on the altar. /There were also other offerings besides them.

/God allowed the other offering portions to be given to the priests as food for them to eat. /Verses 14-16 speak of the guilt offering in regard to the holy things.

/What was one to do if he sinned before God against the holy things? /In verse 15, a person unintentionally sinned before God. /His sins were revealed before the holy God.

/For example, in today's time, it was the sin of failure to keep Sundays. /It was the sin of failure to give complete tithes. /It was the sin of failure to have a complete life of prayer before God.

/In the Old Testament times, it was the sin of failure to completely give the first fruits to God. /It was to give an offering with a flaw to God. /He was to give an offering to God as restitution for his sin.

/The value was determined in each situation. /There was offering that was given to God with a proper value of one's sins. /In verses 17-19, it tells us about the guilt offering for one who sinned against God's commands.

/In this case, the person would have intentionally gone against the commands. /He would have sinned by going against the commands. /There are sins that we sin intentionally. /There are also sins that we sin unintentionally. /What do you think about this?

/Are unintentional sins not considered sins? /Farmers in the countryside use pesticide. /Pesticide. /Pesticide can kill humans if they eat it.

/There are people who eat this knowingly, and there are those who eat this unknowingly. /Wouldn't a man who unknowingly eat the pesticide die? /Sin has greater power to kill, more than pesticide.

/When believers sin, the spiritual works of life will come to a stop. /Both intentional and unintentional sins halt the works of life. /Of course, there is also the seriousness of sinning.

/When we sin, grace disappears. /Then we will lose the strength to obey God's word. /Our strength will diminish. /We will have no energy. /We will not have strength even if we pray.

/We will not be blessed even if we hear God's word. /Is there a problem with me? /I was filled with grace in the past, /I was filled with joy, /but is there a problem now?

/Yes, the problem is sin. /It is important that we purify ourselves before God. /Today, we do not first give ourselves to God. /Jesus Christ already gave Himself as a sacrifice.

/Now, we repent before God. /When we repent and go before God, God will forgive us of our sins and restore grace.

/We will now continue with chapter 6. /Here it teaches us how they were to eat the offerings.

/Read verses 1-3. /The LORD said to Moses: "If anyone sins and is unfaithful to the LORD by deceiving his neighbor about something entrusted to him or left in his care or stolen, or if he cheats him, or if he finds lost property and lies about it, or if he swears falsely, or if he commits any such sin that people may do--

/Here it says that a man sinned. /He was unfaithful. /He deceived his neighbor about something that was entrusted to him or left in his care or stolen, and he cheated his neighbor.

/He took property that belonged to his neighbor, /he deceived him, /and he swore falsely. /These sins existed in the past and they exist today as well.

/We try not to sin, but there are times when we continue to sin. /This is disobedience of the commands. /We sin even when we feel guilt in our conscience.

/How do you feel when you feel guilt in your conscience? /God continually rebukes us through his word. /The Lord points out our faults.

/God reprimands us with his word. /Yet, how do we respond? /“Everyone commits the same sins.” /“This is not a big sin.” /“I can do better next time.”

/We must not think lightly of this. /When our faith is young, God condones it. /This does not mean that it is okay to sin, but rather, God condones it.

/It is as if a father sees his son do wrong, but pretends he didn't see it. /Still, the wrongdoing remains a wrongdoing. /Then let's say the son grew up.

/The son was now twenty years old. /Now, if the son continued to commit the same wrongdoing that he committed as a child, what must the father do? /Would the father be at peace with this?

/Now, we grew mature in faith /and received much grace /and the word of truth, /and yet, continue to commit the same sins. /What is the cause of this? /It is because we are self-centered.

/This is egotism. /It is to go against God's word and do whatever we want to. /We are filled with greed. /We do not think about God, but think only of ourselves.

/Let's say that you all do God's work. /Would you put God's work first? Or would you put your own work first? /Would you put your children first? /Or would you put God's work first?

/What must we put first? /When we sin, the sin will be revealed.

/In verses 4-7, it says, add a fifth of the value for restitution. /If one did wrong to anyone else, he was to make restitution in full and by adding a fifth of the value. /Then, his offering would be a blameless offering.

/In verses 8-13 are the regulations for the burnt offering. /It is also called the regular burnt offering. /This was given regularly. /A few regulations were added to this.

/First, the fire was not to be put out. /Second, the priest was to wear linen clothes with linen undergarments. /In verse 9, it says that the fire must be kept burning on the altar.

/The priest was to wear linen clothes. /Third, the priest was to set fire to the burnt offering on the altar, and remove the ashes of the burnt offering and place them beside the altar. /There were two things that the priest wore.

/There was a separate area where he dressed. /According to the Book of Ezekiel, there was a separate room made in the temple for priests to change in. /The priest wore

everyday clothes regularly, /and he dressed differently when he gave offerings.

/This is written in 6:11 as well. /He changed into different clothes, and then gave holy offerings to God. /It says that they were to set fire to burn the fat of the fellowship offering. /It was an offering of peace to God.

/In verses 14-18, it speaks of the regulations for the grain offering. /The grain offering was given with fine flour. /It meant that the people completely became powder.

/This was to show Christ's complete denial of Himself before God. /Jesus said in Matthew chapter 16, "If anyone would come after me."

/We need two things to follow Jesus. /We must deny ourselves. /We must take up our cross. /What does it mean to deny oneself? /It mean to unacknowledged oneself. /How can one unacknowledged himself?

/How will you deny yourself? /Paul said the same thing. /Paul wrote in 1 Corinthians chapters 7 and 9. /He said he taught and preached to others.

/He could have been abandoned /because of his sins. /Hence, he submitted to God's word. /He submitted to God's word. /This is self-denial.

/Self-denial does not come from one's own thoughts. /It means to submit to God's word. /It means to submit one's heart and body to God's word. /However, it can be difficult to submit.

/There are times when we attempt to put a ball into an empty space, but it doesn't go in. /The ball continues to bounce back out, and yet, we continue to stuff it in.

/That is what human nature is like. /We have the human nature not to submit to God's word. /Believers have this nature. /What does this come from?

/It comes from our corruptive nature. /1 John. /We have been made pure. /The reborn spirit does not sin. /The born against spirit does not sin.

/The new self cannot sin. /Then who sins? /The old self continues to sin. /Where is the old self? /The old self is the physical body.

/The physical body still has the nature of the old self. /When we are hungry, we seek food to eat. /When we are tired, we want to lie down. /When we experience anguish, we become afraid or sad.

/We also have greed in our hearts. /We boast of righteousness. /Isaiah 64:6 says, /all our righteous acts are like filthy rags. /Our righteous acts are like musty, smelly, filthy rags.

/Man's righteousness is incomplete righteousness. /Hence, we need the righteousness of

Christ. /We received the righteousness of Christ through faith. /Then, what must we do now? /The answer is in Romans 12:1.

/It says, give your bodies as holy and living sacrifices to God. /We must give our hearts to God. /We must give our bodies as holy sacrifices to God.

/Verses 19-23 speak of the anointing of the priests. /There was a grain offering that was given to God /when Aaron and his sons were anointed. /It was a glorious day for one to be anointed by God.

/The fine flour was prepared with oil. /The “oil” symbolizes the grace of the Holy Spirit. /Then it was cook on a griddle. /The pieces of the grain offering were offered to God.

/We must be completely moved by the Holy Spirit. /We must be refined like flour cooked on the griddle. /We must have faith to overcome sufferings. /God’s servants must especially have faith.

/What is faith? /Does a believer have faith if he knows a lot about the Bible? /It would be difficult to say that he does not have faith. /However, true faith is made through many hardships.

/This means that we must enter and come out of the lions’ den. /True faith is made when we go and come out of the furnace of fire. /Faith is made when we overcome many sufferings. /Faith grows.

/It says that they were to give offerings in the morning and in the evening. /In verses 24-30 are the regulations for the sin offering. /The sin offering was an offering of atonement for one’s sin. /It was an extremely holy offering.

/Chapter 4 also records this in detail. /The offering was to be slaughtered at the northern entrance to the Tent of Meeting. /Who held the knife when the sin offering was slaughtered? /The sinner cut into the blood vessel of the offering.

/The priest did not kill the offering for the sinner. /The sinner slaughtered the offering himself. /He slaughtered oxen, sheep, or goats. /The sinner was supposed to die, but the animal died in his place.

/The Levites when carried out the ritual of the offering. /The priest then made it ceremonially clean and gave the offering to God. /There were also remaining portions of the meat after the sin offering was given.

/The portion was given to the priest. /God allowed the priest to eat that portion. /What happened when the priest couldn’t eat it all? /What if there was a lot of meat left?

/The male in the priest’s family was allowed to eat it. /In some special cases, the sin offering was to be burned.

/Verse 30. /It says, in such cases, the offering was not to be eaten, but burned. /What happened if the blood of the offering splattered on a garment?

/If blood splattered on the garment, it was to be washed in a holy place. /This was so that the holy blood would not go to a filthy place. /The clay pot that the meat was cooked in was to be broken.

/It was so that the holy things would not go into filthy things. /Jesus spoke while He gave bread and wine. /Eat my body and drink my blood. /This was the holy ritual.

/That passage is correlated with Leviticus chapter 6. /Blood was not to be smeared, but it was something that could happen. /The contents of this ritual is important in the New Testament times.

/We will continue with chapter 7. /In chapter 7 is the wave offering and heave offering.

/Read verses 1-5. /""These are the regulations for the guilt offering, which is most holy: The guilt offering is to be slaughtered in the place where the burnt offering is slaughtered, and its blood is to be sprinkled against the altar on all sides. All its fat shall be offered: the fat tail and the fat that covers the inner parts, both kidneys with the fat on them near the loins, and the covering of the liver, which is to be removed with the kidneys. The priest shall burn them on the altar as an offering made to the LORD by fire. It is a guilt offering.

/The guilt offering was given to God when there was something wrong while giving offerings to God. /It was also given when there was a mistake when dealing with holy things.

/It was also given when there was a discovery of unconscious wrongdoing towards God or others. /It was given when one hated another person or inflicted damage on another person's character.

/Leviticus 5:15-19. /6:1-7. /This offering was given for smaller sins than the sins of the sin offerings. /We received forgiveness of our sins because Jesus died for us.

/All guilt offerings were to be given with male rams. /5:15. /6:6. /However, sin offerings were allowed to be given with female rams as well. /4:28.

/This was the offering that the common people could give. /It was given to recognize one's sins and look upon Christ. /We received forgiveness of our sins through the sacrifice of Christ.

/The burnt offering was slaughtered at the gate of the Tent of Meeting. /The animal for the burnt offering was slaughtered at the gate of the Tent of Meeting. /This is written in 1:36. /The blood was sprinkled against the altar on all sides, /and the fat was removed.

/Then it was offered to God. /2:8. /Only the males in the priest's family were allowed to eat it. /The same law applied to both the sin offering and guilt offering. /They were both offerings of forgiveness of sins.

/The blood was to be taken before God. /Hebrews 9:22. /There is no forgiveness of sins without the shedding of blood.

/In verses 9-11 is the grain offering that was baked in an oven or cooked in a pan or on a griddle. /A portion of the offering was burned, and a portion was given to the priests to eat.

/The portion was not eaten alone, but was equally distributed. /Verse 10.

/In verses 11-36 are the regulations for the peace offering. /It was an offering of thanksgiving to God. /In verse 12, it says it was an expression of thanksgiving to God. /One cannot be at peace with God if he is not at peace with a thankful heart.

/How do you give thanks to God? /We must give thanks even if it seems like there is nothing to be thankful for. /The conditions for thanksgiving is actually subjective. /It is also personal.

/However, we look at the external things. /For example, God gave us air. /God gave us our brothers. /God gave us our loving believers.

/We believe in Jesus. /Job said, /it is God who gives and it is God who takes away. /What does the Bible say?

/In Job 1:21, /Job did not blame God. /We must give thanks even if the conditions aren't met. /Then it will be a true peace offering.

/Peace offerings were given with two things. /First, there was the peace offering as an expression of thankfulness, /and the other was an offering that was the result of a vow or was a freewill offering. /7:16.

/Sheep, goats, or oxen were prepared. /It was given with unleavened bread and mixed with oil, wafers made without yeast and spread with oil, and cakes of fine flour mixed with oil. /Verses 12, 13.

/Then the remaining portion of the offering was given to the priest. /6:16. /The blood of the offering was sprinkled on against the altar on all sides. /The fat was removed and the offering was burned on the altar. /3:1-5.

/It says in verse 15, it is a true peace offering when it is given with thanksgiving. /We must give to God with thanksgiving. /We must give true thanks to God for forgiving us of our sins.



/We must give thanks and be moved by God's grace and atonement. /If we have peace with God, we can have peace with everyone else. /Let's say that a man gave a peace offering and found peace with God, and yet, did not find peace with his neighbor.

/That would make him a hypocrite. /There are people who have peace with God but have no peace with other people. /Wouldn't that be a lie? /We must have peace with other people. /We must forgive people who we cannot forgive.

/God accepted us. /God forgave us. /Hence, we must forgive others. /There was a sacrifice of a freewill offering. /The meat of the sacrifice was to be eaten until the second day.

/However, it was not to be eaten on the third day. /Verses 16-18. /This meant that God's holy sacrifice was not to be contaminated or left to rot.

/From verse 19, it speaks of holy meat that touched anything that was ceremonially unclean. /It was not to be spared, but burned. /It was not to be considered a waste.

/If a holy thing touched anything that was unclean, it was to be removed. /A small amount of yeast works through the entire dough.

/Verse 22 says, "Do not eat any of the fat of cattle, sheep or goats." /The fat symbolizes the animal's strength. /"You must not eat the blood." /Blood is life.

/In verses 28-31, it tells the Israelites to bring the offering with their own hands. /Bring the offering with one's own hand. /The sinner would bring the offering with his own hand. /They came before Christ in this way.

/The wave offering was given to God horizontally by waving the offering in the air. /From verse 32, the heave offering was offered up high to God.

/The ordination offering was given to God when one was ordained.

/Thank you.