

/We will now begin the seventh lecture on the Book of Leviticus. /We will begin with Leviticus chapter 14. /It teaches the people what they were to do after an infected person was made clean.

/Read verses 1-5. /The LORD said to Moses, "These are the regulations for the diseased person at the time of his ceremonial cleansing, when he is brought to the priest: The priest is to go outside the camp and examine him. If the person has been healed of his infectious skin disease, the priest shall order that two live clean birds and some cedar wood, scarlet yarn and hyssop be brought for the one to be cleansed. Then the priest shall order that one of the birds be killed over fresh water in a clay pot.

/A person was infected, but became clean. /He was to go show himself to the priest. /The priest saw that the person was healed of his infectious skin disease. /The person was /pronounced clean.

/Matthew 8:1. /Jesus healed a man with leprosy. /What was the man do to next? /He was to return and give thanks to the Lord. /He was to give thanks to God.

/We must hate sins that are like infectious skin diseases, /and we must give thanks to God when the sins deep inside us are removed. /For example, it is difficult for unbelievers to quit smoking.

/It is also difficult to quit drinking. /When such sins enter once, it is difficult to cut it out. /However, we must give thanks to God when we cut off such sins.

/The healed man was to bring two live clean birds to God. /He was to bring cedar wood. /He also brought scarlet yarn and hyssop to the priest. /Cedar wood was fragrant and did not rot.

/It symbolized life that could keep away from sins. /The scarlet yarn symbolized salvation through Jesus. /The hyssop, an aromatic plant, symbolized cleanliness from sin.

/Psalm 51:7. /"Cleanse me with hyssop." /He also brought two live clean birds. /One bird was killed over fresh water in a clay pot.

/This symbolized Jesus Christ who would come and shed His blood for us. /Killing the bird over fresh water signified purification.

/The priest took the scarlet yarn, cedar wood, and hyssop and kill the bird over the fresh water. /Then the blood of the bird was sprinkled seven times over the once-infected person and pronounced him clean.

/What died? /The bird died. /Did the bird sin? /What does the bird symbolize? /The bird symbolized the coming Christ who would take up our sins and die on the cross.

/Today, we have become clean because Jesus died for us. /We all had infectious skin

diseases before we believed. /We were spiritually patients with infectious skin diseases.

/We had serious diseases that we could not be healed of. /Then one day, we became clean. /We were healed of serious diseases.

/Someone paid the price for it for us. /Who paid the price for us? /The bird died in our place. /Jesus Christ died in our place.

/How glorious and honorable is this? /How worthy is this? /We received such valuable salvation. /The Lord paid the price and we became clean.

/Still, we continue to sin and fall to sin, and hence, how unclean are we? /When the healed person wanted to enter the camp, he had to meet certain conditions.

/Verse 8 says that he needed to first wash his clothes. /He needed to shave off all his hair. /He needed to make his body clean with water. /Then, he was allowed to enter the camp seven days later.

/The man entered the camp seven days later and stayed outside his tent for seven days. /He was allowed to enter only if he became completely clean. /Then on the eighth day, he would be allowed to give offerings to God.

/Where was he before? /He was outside the camp of Israel. /He did not live with his family. /He could not meet his friends. /This was because he had an infectious skin disease, /and he was a contagious and unclean person.

/However, he was now clean. /He had repented. /He became clean through the blood of Jesus Christ. /He was a sinner but now received the privilege to go before God.

/Then how worthy is our worship to God? /Today, churches are destroying worship. /They are destroying holy and solemn worship.

/Infected patients are gathering to worship. /They do not repent and they are not contrite, /and they bring their sins to sanctuaries /for fervid worship.

/Think about it. /If your churches worship in such ways, it must quickly be fixed. /God does not accept such worship.

/Worship must be solemn. /Worship must be serious. /We must not allow the choir to sing long songs. /We must refrain from making long church announcements.

/Worship must be given for God to receive glory. /Worship must be solemn and holy.

/Verses 11-13. /The priest who pronounces him clean shall present both the one to be cleansed and his offerings before the LORD at the entrance to the Tent of Meeting. "Then the priest is to take one of the male lambs and offer it as a guilt offering, along with the

log of oil; he shall wave them before the LORD as a wave offering. He is to slaughter the lamb in the holy place where the sin offering and the burnt offering are slaughtered. Like the sin offering, the guilt offering belongs to the priest; it is most holy.

/From verses 4-9 was the ritual of becoming clean. /Seven days passed. /From verse 10, the person went before God with offerings on the eighth day. /He took two male lambs before God.

/He also took one ewe lamb a year old. /He also took three-tenths of an ephah of fine flour. /This was about 6.6 liters. /He also took one log of oil. /This was about 0.3 liters.

/He took these things to God with thanksgiving. /Offerings of thanksgiving are true offerings. /Today, we offerings do we give God?

/I asked the children in our Sunday school. /What offerings can we give to God? /The children replied that they would give their hearts. /Hearts can certainly be an offering. /The children also said that they would give their devotion.

/They would give their love. /These are all good offerings. /What else can we give God? /We can give God our time. /We can give him our bodies /and our inheritance.

/We can give God our land, /our homes, /and our talents. /We must be thankful that we can give things to God. /Can we give to God with regretful hearts?

/We can. /In Acts 6:1, Ananias and Sapphira gave to God with regretful hearts. /What happened to them? /Their bodies and spirits both died.

/We must not give to God with regretful hearts. /Is God poor? /“I am poor. Help me.” /“Bring me this.” /God does not say such things. /God is not poor.

/When we give offerings to God, we must give with thankful hearts. /We must be thankful for the grace of the Lord’s salvation, /for God’s word, /and be thankful that God made us his children.

/We have become heirs to God’s inheritance. /We have become adopted children. /We have become brothers of Jesus. /How thankful we must be for this?

/We can be a little bit poor. /We can be a little sick. /We can also get caught up in complicating events. /Yet, believers must still give thanks in all circumstances.

/When the person brought offerings to God, the priest took them and gave them to God. /From verse 14, the priest took the blood of the sacrifice and went to the person who was once infected.

/The priest took the blood of the sacrifice of the sin offering and went to the person who was once infected. /The priest put blood on the lobe of the right ear, on the thumb of his

right hand, and on the big toe of his right foot. /The priest also took some of the log of oil and sprinkled it seven times before God.

/He took some of the oil and put it on the person's lobe of the right ear of the one to be cleansed, and on the thumb of his right hand. /The remaining oil was put on the head of the one to be cleansed. /The blood of the animal symbolized the blood of Jesus Christ.

/Thus, the person was made clean through blood. /The "oil" symbolizes the Holy Spirit. / Anyone who became clean, became clean through the blood of Jesus Christ and through the Holy Spirit. /Our spiritual ears open /and our hands and feet change.

/Our actions change. /Our characters change. /The right side symbolizes the important things. /We must give thanks for the grace of redemption of Jesus.

/From verses 22-32 are the following contents. /A poor man was made clean. /He could not afford to give male lambs or a ewe lamb.

/He may have become poor because he was sick for a long time. /He was to bring one male lamb before God. /Then he was to bring a tenth of an ephah of fine flour.

/He was also to bring a log of oil. /Then he was to bring two young doves or two young pigeons. /His burdens were lifted. /Still, this did not mean that he was exempt from all things.

/His burdens became light, but he was to give his all in giving offerings to God. /He was not to give thanks just with his words. /When we give thanks, we must give thanks with materials.

/Even the poor must properly give thanks to God. /2 Corinthians 8:7. /Offerings given to God are fruit of grace. /When believers give wholehearted offerings, pastors would be happy.

/Church finances will be abundant. /Believers will give offerings to God. /Why is this so? /When believers receive grace, they give materials to God. /Offerings are fruit of grace.

/2 Corinthians 8:2. /There were several churches in Macedonia. /They encountered great hardships. /They also suffered from severe poverty.

/Still, they gave lots of offerings to God. /Believers who encountered great hardships, /believers who were greatly impoverished /gave many offerings to God. /What can we learn from this?

/It is not just the rich who give offerings at church. /There are many wealthy people in the American church. /They give offerings when they go to church on Sundays. /Some people give one dollar.

/We might assume that they would give a lot to God because they are rich. /However, the rich might be stingy before God. /We can also give a lot of offerings to God even if we are severely poor.

/We must not try and attempt to keep the rich in the church. /Believers must give joyfully to God by receiving grace.

/From verse 33, it teaches about another problem. /There was mildew in the house. /The owner of the house was to report this to the priest. /“I have seen something that looks like mildew in my house.”

/The priest would order that everyone leave the house. /The house was closed up for seven days. /Then it was inspected to see if the mildew spread. /The mildew remained as it was or grew smaller. /Then the house was clean.

/However, its color spread. /It spread. /Then, the stones were all taken out. /The section was completely removed. /Then it was thrown outside the camp. /It is of first priority to remove sins when it enters.

/We must not hate people while hating sins. /We must also not love sin while loving people. /We must be clear about this. /We hate sins.

/We must not be close to sins. /Are there only big sins? /We must be sensitive even to small sins. /Do we continue to sin even if we feel guilt in your conscience? /That is the act of disobedience to God.

/If we feel guilt in our conscience and we know that God is not pleased, do we continue to sin? /This is a wicked act.

/Verses 48-53. /The house was then purified. /The house was rebuilt. /The priest went and carefully observed the house. /He observed the house to see if there were any other problems with the house.

/The house became clean. /Then the house was pronounced clean. /The house was plastered, /and everything was restored to its original state. /Then the family was allowed to live in the house again.

/Then they were to give offerings to God in the same way. /They brought two birds, /cedar wood, scarlet yarn, and hyssop, /and gave offerings to God.

/How do we become clean? /We become clean through Jesus Christ.

/We will continue with chapter 15. /Chapter 15 teaches about bodily discharge. /When anyone had a bodily discharge, it continued to flow from his body and was difficult to stop.

/It was a type of sexual disease. /Bodily discharge originally implies continuous flow.

/Verses 1-2. /The LORD said to Moses and Aaron, "Speak to the Israelites and say to them: 'When any man has a bodily discharge, the discharge is unclean.

/Anyone with a bodily discharge was unclean. /A part of his body was broken. /It was destroyed. /Filthy things flowed from there.

/Anything that flowed out, /anything that he touched, /the bed that he lied on, /and wherever he sat /were considered unclean. /This teaches how terrifying sin is.

/There are filthy things that come out of us. /It teaches about the filthy things that come out of us. /Where do they come out from? /Mark 7:20.

/Jesus spoke. /Not washing hands is not considered unclean. /It is unsanitary to eat food without washing hands. /However, there is something even more filthy than that. /The things that come out of the heart is more filthy.

/Galatians 5:19. /The things that come out of us make us filthy. /This is similar to the bodily discharge in the Old Testament. /The place where he sat and the bed that he slept on was considered unclean.

/If he spit on someone who was clean, that person would become unclean as well. /The clay pots and wooden articles that he used were considered unclean. /Any clay pots that the man touched were to be broken.

/The wooden articles were to be rinsed with water. /What are some things that come out of us? /Filthy and sinful ideologies, /the theory of evolution, /perverse hearts, /perverse words, /conflict, /quarreling, /jealousy, /resentment, /complaints, /discouragement.

/Where do all these things come from? /Where do these come from? /They all come from our hearts. /Our hearts must become clean.

/In verses 13-15, what was the person to do to be clean? /There was a person with a bodily discharge who was healed. /He became clean. /He was to count off seven days. /He was to go and wash his clothes.

/He was to bathe himself. /Why was he to wash his clothes? /Clothes signify the filthy acts of man. /He was to fix his actions. /He was to wash his body clean.

/Then he would be clean before God. /After he became clean, he took offerings to God and gave offerings of thanksgiving. /Verse 14.

/He needed to take two doves /or two young pigeons /to the priest to offer to God. /Verses 16-18 speak of another illness.

/When a man ejaculated semen /or had a nocturnal emission, /he was to make himself clean. /He was to wash his entire body with water. /He was considered unclean until evening.

/Anything clothing /or leather that had semen on it /was to be washed with water. /He was considered unclean until evening. /What was a man and woman to do if there was an emission of semen after he lied with her? /They were to bathe with water and were considered unclean until evening.

/What about women? /In verse 19, it says that there were cases in which a woman had her regular flow of blood. /If this was a physiological phenomenon, she was considered unclean for seven days.

/Anyone who touched her during that time were also considered unclean. /Any place she lied down during her monthly period was considered unclean. /Any place she sat was unclean.

/Anyone who touched the bed she lied on was unclean. /She was to wash her clothes and bathe herself. /Anyone who touched the place where she sat was unclean.

/Anything that was one her bed, /and anyone who touched the place where she sat /were all unclean. /What does verse 24 say? /There was a man who lied with her and was contaminated with her uncleanliness.

/If he lied with her during her monthly period, /he was considered unclean for seven days. /The bed he lied down /was unclean. /Why did God say this?

/God wants his believers to remain holy and pure. /God also specially gives warning about bodily discharge. /This referred to destructed cells and blood that left our bodies.

/Matthew 9:20. /We must guard ourselves against all sins that come out of us. /We can be clean when we wash our bodies.

/However, our hearts are filthy. /Can we become clean in our hearts if we have heart surgery? /Can we become clean in our hearts if we have kidney surgery? /Do our hearts become clean if we have brain surgery?

/We must be sinners who always repent before God. /We must acknowledge our uncleanliness. /We are not holy people. /We must repent before God.

/There is a woman in verse 25. /She was not on her monthly period, but she continued to have bodily discharge. /She was unclean. /What was she to do? /In such a case, the bed she lied in and any place she sat in was unclean.

/Anyone who touched any of this was unclean. /Everything of hers was considered unclean during her bodily discharge. /Then, her discharge ceased. /She was to count

seven days. /She became clean after seven days.

/She was allowed to go before God on the eighth day. /She took two doves /or two young pigeons /to the priest at the Tent of Meeting.

/The priest gave one pigeon or dove as a sin offering /and the other as a burnt offering.
/The priest made atonement for her before God.

/Verses 31-33. /""You must keep the Israelites separate from things that make them unclean, so they will not die in their uncleanness for defiling my dwelling place, which is among them."" These are the regulations for a man with a discharge, for anyone made unclean by an emission of semen, for a woman in her monthly period, for a man or a woman with a discharge, and for a man who lies with a woman who is ceremonially unclean.

/Chapter 15 was about bodily discharge. /It gave warning about the filthy things that came out of a person's body.

/It also gave warning about /anyone who had a discharge, /any man with a discharge, /and any woman with a discharge.

/The people were not to participate in filthy things. /We must not participate in things that God is not pleased with.

/We will study chapter 16. /Chapter 16 specially speaks about the scapegoat, or azazel. /Aaron was the high priest. /Nadab and Abihu were killed. /God spoke to Moses again.

/Verses 1-2. /The LORD spoke to Moses after the death of the two sons of Aaron who died when they approached the LORD. The LORD said to Moses: "Tell your brother Aaron not to come whenever he chooses into the Most Holy Place behind the curtain in front of the atonement cover on the ark, or else he will die, because I appear in the cloud over the atonement cover.

/God spoke to Aaron. /God said that he was not to go before God whenever he wanted to. /Aaron was allowed to go before God once a year. /When he did, he was to bring blood of atonement.

/This taught that the coming Jesus Christ, our High Priest, would be the high priest. /The high priest went before God once a year in the Old Testament.

/The high priest took his sins and the sins of the people. /However, what did Jesus Christ do? /Jesus Christ the High Priest gave His own body as a sacrifice to God.

/The Lord became the complete atonement sacrifice. /Hebrews 9:22. /He gave a complete sacrifice. /Now, believers of Jesus Christ can confidently go before God.

/From verse 3, it says that Aaron was to take several offerings before God. /Aaron was to take a young bull into the sanctuary area.

/He was to take a ram for a burnt offering before God. /If there was no blood, the high priest would not be able to enter the sanctuary.

/Verse 6. /"Aaron is to offer the bull for his own sin offering to make atonement for himself and his household.

/Aaron was to first give a sin offering for himself and for his own sins. /Then he would be allowed to go before God /for his family and with the sins of the people.

/Today, God's servants must first become clean. /They must first be upright before God.

/Verses 7-10. /Then he is to take the two goats and present them before the LORD at the entrance to the Tent of Meeting. He is to cast lots for the two goats-- one lot for the LORD and the other for the scapegoat. Aaron shall bring the goat whose lot falls to the LORD and sacrifice it for a sin offering. But the goat chosen by lot as the scapegoat shall be presented alive before the LORD to be used for making atonement by sending it into the desert as a scapegoat.

/There were two male goats. /One goat was taken to the entrance to the Tent of Meeting of God. /Lots were cast for the two goats. /One lot was for God, /and the other was for the scapegoat.

/Aaron then took the goat whose lot fell to God. /The goat that was chosen for God was given to God. /Then what happened to the goat that was chosen by lot as the scapegoat?

/It was presented alive before God. /Then it was used for atonement. /The goat was then sent into the desert as a scapegoat. /What does "scapegoat" or "azazel" mean? /It means, goat.

/There is a term, "Ez." /This means "goat." /There is a term, "Azal." /This means, "go forth." /The scapegoat was let go or liberated. /It was freed from the terror of death.

/There was another goat like me that died, /but I gained freedom. /I have been liberated. /This goat was sent free into the desert. /What did the scapegoat teach? /It taught about God's justice.

/God judges sins. /This also symbolized that we would be saved through Jesus Christ. /The scapegoat symbolized Jesus Christ.

/Jesus Christ died on the cross for us, /and He gave us freedom and liberation.

/Here we will conclude the seventh lecture on Leviticus. /Thank you.