



my grandma time

...doing simple things together!

Week 7, Day 1 --- Exodus 39-40
Week 7, Day 2 --- Leviticus 1-4
Week 7, Day 3 --- Leviticus 5-7
Week 7, Day 4 --- Leviticus 8-10
Week 7, Day 5 --- Leviticus 11-13
Week 7, Day 6 --- Leviticus 14-15
Week 7, Day 7 --- Leviticus 16-18

Week 7, Day 1 --- Exodus 39-40

What do you do when special guests are coming to visit? Maybe you remember a time when someone special was coming to stay with your family. At our house, when we have guests coming, we do special cleaning. The house never looks better than when guests are expected. The Israelites were expecting a very special guest. God was going to come and stay with them. They followed instructions and God did come and live with them.

Week 7, Day 2 --- Leviticus 1-4
Week 7, Day 3 --- Leviticus 5-7

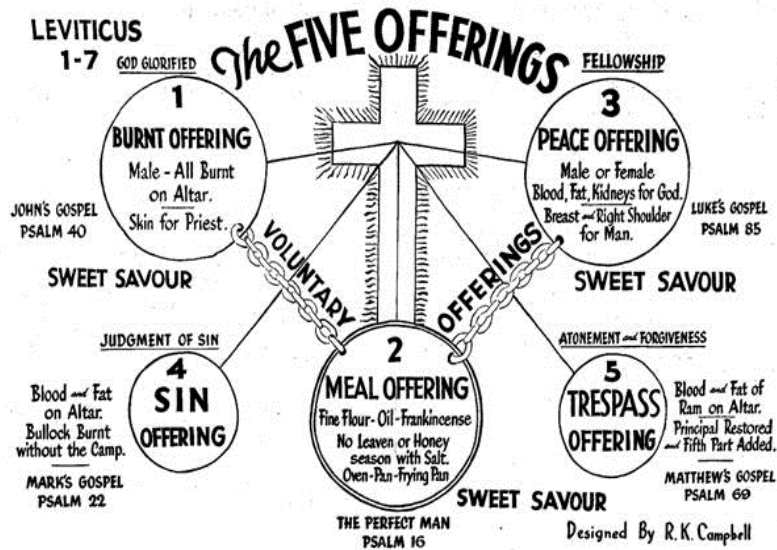
God is a God of props. What that means is that God recognizes our need for physical things to be able to understand spiritual things. There are two main purposes to the Old Testament sacrificial system. The immediate purpose was to maintain the relationship between God and His people. The longer-term purpose was to give a picture of Jesus. I found the following description on the Internet that I think does a good job of explaining these connections.

The Five Offerings Of Leviticus 1-7

Chart And Brief Outline

By R K Campbell

In these five offerings we have a most wonderful presentation in typical language of types and shadows of the Person and work of the Lord Jesus Christ, the true "Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world" (John 1:29). All these offerings taken together give us a full view of Christ and His great sacrificial work on the cross of Calvary. They are like so many mirrors arranged around the Lord and the cross so that each one reflects a special view of His Person and work.



1. The Burnt Offering

Here we have the highest aspect of the work of Christ where He is seen offering Himself up entirely to God to do His will even unto death. The whole offering, except the skin of the animal, was burnt upon the altar and all went up to God as a sweet savour. It pictures Christ who gave Himself as "a sacrifice to God for a sweet smelling savour" (Eph. 5:2). Christ is not seen here as bearing our sins, but as accomplishing the Father's will, glorifying Him and vindicating the holiness and majesty of His throne. This theme is especially prominent in John's Gospel and in Psalm 40.

2. The Meal Offering

This offering typifies Christ as the perfect and sinless Man and presents to us His wonderful Person and His spotless life which was ever an offering of a sweet savour unto God. There was no shedding of blood in this offering so it speaks of the perfections of Christ's Person and life rather than of His death. The fine flour pictures His sinless humanity with its evenness of moral qualities, the oil pictures the grace and power of the Holy Spirit which characterized His life, while the frankincense is emblematic of the sweetness and fragrance of His Person and life.

3. The Peace Offering

This was also an offering of a sweet savour to God. The blood, the fat and the kidneys of the offering were put upon the altar as "the food of the offering made by fire unto the Lord" (Lev. 3:11). This was God's part. Then the breast was given to Aaron and his sons and the right shoulder to the offering priest. This was man's part. Thus God and man both fed on the same offering which speaks of communion and fellowship and typifies the communion which the believer in Christ enjoys with God on the ground of the work of Christ at the cross and His blood shed there for our sins. We are at peace with God through the work of the cross and can feed upon Christ in fellowship with the Father. Luke's Gospel and Psalm 85 especially present this theme.

4. The Sin Offering

We come now to the non-sweet savour offerings. The special feature of this offering is in the whole bullock being burnt upon the ground outside the camp of Israel after the blood and fat were put upon the altar for God. This offering was for sin and pictures to us Christ who was made sin for us (2 Cor. 5:21) and endured the judgment and wrath of God against sin in our stead as our substitute. The holiness of God and the awfulness of sin are brought out in the bullock being entirely burnt up outside the camp. It pictures Christ, forsaken of God, as our Sin-bearer as given in Psalm 22 and Mark's Gospel.

5. The Trespass Offering

Here sin is looked at as a trespass against the government of God. Amends had to be made for the wrong done and the fifth part added to it. Atonement was made by the blood of the offering, and the trespasser was forgiven. This offering presents Christ who died for our sins and trespasses on the cross restoring that which He took not away (Ps. 69:4). He has not only answered to God for our sins and paid our debt by His shed blood, but has added the fifth part, as it were, bringing more glory to God and more blessings to man than were had before sin was committed. This is the first view the sinner gets of the Cross of Christ. Psalm 69 and Matthew's Gospel present this aspect of the offering of Christ.

R. K. CAMPBELL

Week 7, Day 4 --- Leviticus 8-10

After reading through the past several chapters how clear are you on what the priest was to do each day? I don't know about you, but even with the repetition of the instructions I'm confused. I think it was a little easier for Aaron and his sons. Moses got the instructions from God. Moses then showed Aaron and his sons what to do. Aaron and his sons then did everything they had been instructed to do while Moses watched. It turns out that this is how you teach anyone to do anything.

God allows us great freedom in our relationship with Him, but there are some things that are not up to us. God was very serious about the instructions He provided for the daily sacrifices. I can only assume that Nadab and Abihu thought that they would add to what God instructed some of what they learned in the observing the worship of idols in Egypt. Whatever, they did was disrespectful of God and God's Holiness burst out and consumed them. They were not protected by the blood of the sacrifice and they died. In contrast, it appears that Aaron and his other sons also failed to follow God's exact instructions on occasion. However, God very willingly forgave their mistakes because their desire was to do what He had instructed.

Week 7, Day 5 --- Leviticus 11-13

We eat anything these days. We can do that because we understand about bacteria and know how to cook just about anything to make it edible. This wasn't true in the desert several thousand years ago. These laws seem restrictive to us, but they were very loving and protective for the Israelites. Without these laws many would have died. Instead, as the Israelites observed these laws they became one of the healthiest people who ever lived.

Disease is one of the greatest threats to a people living closely together. The Israelites were traveling together and dwelling in tents. They had no running water and no sanitation facilities. An infectious disease could wipe out the entire population. God provides the priests with rules and instructions for protecting the people from the spreading of disease.

We are just now learning how dangerous mold and mildew are. We used to think they just looked awful. Now we're discovering that they can be the cause of all sorts of illness. My son's family in China is having to move because my daughter-in-law has been struggling with one lung ailment after another because of the mold in their apartment.

This portion of the scripture is hard to read through, especially because it is hard to see how it is relevant today. As you read think about what God might be telling us to avoid today.

Week 7, Day 6 --- Leviticus 14-15

I don't understand the purpose behind all of these regulations about cleanliness. The most important thing to understand is that there is a difference between being ceremonially unclean and being guilty of sin. Sin is always a choice and separates a person from God. There are many things that a person could not control that could make them ceremonially unclean. A woman's period is probably the best example. Sometimes confusion about this results in people thinking that God views sexual intercourse as a bad thing. This is not true as will become clear in reading through the rest of the Bible. More than anything I think God wanted His people to recognize how different and special He is. Coming into His presence to worship required preparation. This is something we've lost.

Week 7, Day 7 --- Leviticus 16-18

The Passover is important, but the day of atonement is the most important day in the Jewish year. It was the one day of the year when the High Priest could go into the Holy of Holies to make atonement for the sins of the people. The word atonement means to cover over. Once a year the sins of the people were covered over by the blood of the lamb. The sacrifices offered allowed the High Priest to enter into the presence of God. Many years later Jesus would come and His sacrifice would cover over our sins forever. His sacrifice also enables us to enter into the presence of God at any time. You can read more about this in Hebrews 9 and 10.

The priests became the butchers for the Israelites. Animal sacrifices were common and often offered to other gods (idols) than Jehovah God. God knew that sacrificing to idols would lead the people away from Him, so he required that all sacrifices be made to Him.

From chapter 18 we get our understanding of incest. All sexual relations outside of the marriage relationship between one man and one woman are sin. God's intent is that our sexual relationship be special and exclusive, just as we are to have one God we are to have one sexual partner. In today's world this may seem old-fashioned, but we would have healthier families if we followed these instructions.