

Leviticus Chapter 6 Second Continued

These last few verses (in chapter 6), have to do with the sin offering.

Let us just look into this, even before we start the verses.

We know that Jesus Christ was the sin offering for all believers.

We also know that He took our sin upon His body, that we might receive His righteousness.

The sin offering was for sins that had been committed against God Himself.

A sin of this nature would be much more serious than some of the lesser offenses we have been studying.

I have said it before, but it is very important for us as Christians to see Jesus in this sin offering.

It is a very serious thing to decide to believe in Jesus and decide to live and work for Him the rest of your life.

Before we decide to do such a thing, we must count the cost.

Lot's wife lost her life, after she had been saved from the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, by looking back.

I will show you just one Scripture here that tells us the seriousness of looking back, after we have begun with God.

Luke 9:62 "And Jesus said unto him, No man, having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God."

We are warned in another Scripture to count the cost before we begin.

Luke 14:27-28 "And whosoever doth not bear his cross, and come after me, cannot be my disciple." "For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost, whether he have [sufficient] to finish [it]?"

Luke 14:33 "So likewise, whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple."

Whatever job God has called you to do, and you have accepted the call, you must continue to do until God says stop.

We have been speaking of the high priest and his sons, the priests, in these lessons.

God has made those He called (the Christians), to be priests.

I will give you 2 examples of Scriptures where the believers in Christ are called priests.

Revelation 1:6 "And hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father; to him [be] glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen."

Revelation 5:10 "And hast made us unto our God kings and priests: and we shall reign on the earth."

Notice that kings and priests are not capitalized here.

In the next Scripture, you will see that Jesus becomes the King, and we are His subordinate kings.

Revelation 17:14 "These shall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them: for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings: and they that are with him [are] called, and chosen, and faithful."

We are priests in the sight of God, if we are believers.

We notice in all of this, that this offering must be eaten in the sanctuary.

This means, to me, that the things of God are not to be mixed with the things of the world.

We have our life, our very being, hidden in Him.

He is our life.

Galatians 2:20 "I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me."

The things dedicated to God are holy and must not be contaminated by things of the world.

Worldliness has no place in the church.

We are to be holy for God is holy.

Verses 24-30

"All the males among the priests shall eat thereof":

This suggests that in some instances, members of the priests' families would eat the sacrifices too; although in this case, the priest alone was commanded to eat his portion.

“The sin offering”:

See notes on 4:1 – 5:13.

Leviticus 6:24 "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,"

As is indicated by the special formula, this introduces a new law, or rather a more expanded law than the one contained (in Leviticus 4:1-5), giving more precise directions to the priests about the sin offering of the laity (Lev. 6:24-30).

A new thought begins here, and Moses wants it clearly understood that this message is from God.

LORD here of course, is Jehovah.

Leviticus 6:25 "Speak unto Aaron and to his sons, saying, This [is] the law of the sin offering: In the place where the burnt offering is killed shall the sin offering be killed before the LORD: it [is] most holy."

Or the rules to be observed concerning that, besides what had been already delivered in (Leviticus 4:1). LORD

"In the place where the burnt offering is killed shall the sin offering be killed before the ":

And that was on the north side of the altar (see Lev. 1:11; see notes on 1:3-17).

And so Aben Ezra and Ben Gersom observe, that the place of slaying every sin offering was the north.

And some have observed that Mount Calvary, where our Lord was crucified, lay pretty much to the north of Jerusalem (see Psalm 48:2).

"It is most holy":

Sacred to the Lord, offered up to him, and accepted by him, and typical of the most pure and holy sacrifice of Christ.

Who was made sin, and an offering for sin, in the place of his people. “Most holy” (see note on 2:3).

The location seems to be important here.

This animal will be killed just inside the door of the tabernacle.

Jesus is the door that we enter to come to fellowship with God.

Jesus also, is this offering.

The altar spoken of here is the bronze altar of judgment.

We have all been judged guilty of sin and worthy of death before we come to Jesus Christ our Savior.

Remember again, that the person bringing the animal places their hand upon the animal's head to transfer the guilt of sin on the animal.

The animal's blood is then shed to pay the penalty for sin.

Blood is the only payment acceptable unto God.

This animal becomes the substitute for this person who has sinned, just as Jesus became our substitute.

The sin was paid in full by the shed blood of Jesus Christ.

Our offering (Jesus Christ), was most holy.

He took our sin that we might become holy in the sight of God.

Leviticus 6:26 "The priest that offereth it for sin shall eat it: in the holy place shall it be eaten, in the court of the tabernacle of the congregation."

“Priest ... eat”:

The priest putting the offering on the brazen altar could use it for food, if the sacrifice was for a ruler (4:22-26), or the people (4:27-35).

We have dealt with this before, but I would like to show you one Scripture here.

John 6:53 "Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you."

Verses 27-28

Instructions on the cleanness of the priest's garments as they relate to blood.

Leviticus 6:27 "Whatsoever shall touch the flesh thereof shall be holy: and when there is sprinkled of the blood thereof upon any garment, thou shalt wash that whereon it was sprinkled in the holy place."

None but holy persons, such as were devoted to holy services, even the priests and their sons, might touch and eat of the flesh of the sin offering.

All that did so were sacred persons.

And even what were used in eating it, dishes and knives, were to be put to no other use, not to any common service, or for anything but holy things.

Which was done to keep up a veneration for the sacrifices.

And especially for the great sacrifice they typified, the sacrifice of Christ, whose flesh is meat indeed.

And whoever eats of that by faith dwells in Christ, and Christ dwells in him (John 6:55).

"And when there is sprinkled of the blood thereof upon any garment":

Meaning the garment of the priest that slays and offers it.

"Thou shalt wash that whereon it was sprinkled in the holy place":

It was not to be carried out of the tabernacle, and washed elsewhere, but in the sanctuary.

Either at the laver, where the priests washed their hands and feet, or in some room in the court for that purpose.

This was done to preserve an esteem and value for the blood of the sacrifice, as typical of the precious blood of Christ.

It appears that sometimes the priest, in the preparation of the offering, would accidentally drop some blood on the garment.

He was to wash the garment inside the holy place.

The garment was holy, because it had come into contact with the offering.

Notice also, that the priests and the high priest were holy.

They were not to get involved with worldly things.

They were to be separated unto God.

2 Corinthians 6:17 "Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean [thing]; and I will receive you,"

Christians, you cannot have one foot in the world and the other foot in heaven.

You must choose between the world and God.

Leviticus 6:28 "But the earthen vessel wherein it is sodden shall be broken: and if it be sodden in a brazen pot, it shall be both scoured, and rinsed in water."

That being porous, the liquor in which the sin offering was boiled might soak into it, and the smell of it be retained, and therefore, as such vessels were not very costly, they were ordered to be broken.

But where the broken pieces were carried and laid, the Jewish writers are at a loss about.

For, those vessels which had served for holy uses, should be laid in an open public place and exposed, they thought was indecent.

And as there might be in a course of time great quantities broken, so it would look very disagreeable and unseemly to have them lie in heaps in the sanctuary.

They therefore have framed a miracle, and conceit that:

They were swallowed up in the ground where they were laid.

"And if it be sodden in a brazen it shall be both scoured and rinsed in water":

Brass, being more valuable, must not be destroyed.

And besides the liquor could not soak into that, and whatever scent it retained was easily and soon removed by scouring and rinsing.

The former was with hot water, and the latter with cold, as Ben Gersom affirms.

This is a beautiful example of how things, or people dedicated to God, must not participate in worldly things.

In an earthen vessel, it would be impossible to keep the things out of the pores of the vessel, so God said break them to keep them from being contaminated.

In the case of the bronze pot, it could be scraped and cleaned so that it would not mix things used in it.

Leviticus 6:29 "All the males among the priests shall eat thereof: it [is] most holy."

As of the meat offerings (Lev. 6:18), and this shows that not the single priest that offered only ate of it (Lev. 6:26).

But his male children, and not those only, but those of other priests then upon duty, or in the court.

"It is most holy (see notes on Lev. 6:25).

We dealt with this before, but so no one can say they did not know, we will go through it again.

The priests were symbolic of all believers in Christ (both male and female).

All believers in Christ are spoken of as sons of God, just as all believers both male and female are the bride of Christ.

You might say, well how can this be?

With God there is no male and female.

The only time we will have a gender is for our stay on this earth in the flesh.

We are male and female on the earth to procreate life with God.

We are spirit beings with a different kind of body than we had here on the earth.

First I will give the Scripture that says with God there is no male or female.

Galatians 3:28 "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

Now let me give you the Scriptures that say we will have a different kind of body in heaven.

1 Corinthians 15:42-45 "So also [is] the resurrection of the dead. It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption:" "It is sown in dishonor; it is raised in glory: it is sown in weakness; it is raised in power:" "It is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body. There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body." "And so it is written, The first man Adam was made a living soul; the last Adam [was made] a quickening spirit."

Leviticus 6:30 "And no sin offering, whereof [any] of the blood is brought into the tabernacle of the congregation to reconcile [withal] in the holy [place], shall be eaten: it shall be burnt in the fire."

"No sin offering ... eaten":

Those sacrifices made on behalf of a priest (4:3-12), or the congregation (4:13-21), could be eaten.

We dealt with this fully, when we looked at the sin offering.

We remember that for this particular offering, the offering was burned up except for the hide.

The hide was given to the priest.

Leviticus Chapter 6 Second Continued Questions

1. Who was the sin offering for all believers?
2. He took our sin upon His body that we might take on His _____.
3. Who had these sins been committed against?
4. Who must we see in these sin offerings?
5. What must a person do before deciding to totally commit to follow Christ?
6. Who lost her life when she looked back?
7. What is the message in Luke 9:62?
8. Who did Jesus say could not be His disciple?
9. When can you stop doing the job God called you to do?
10. In Revelation 1:6, what 2 things are the Christians called?
11. In Revelation 5:10, we read that we shall reign where?
12. Who is Jesus called in Revelation 17:14?
13. In the same verse, the Christians are called 3 things, what are they?
14. What does the author believe is meant by eating in the sanctuary?
15. What has no place in the church?
16. Where will the animal be killed for the sin offering?
17. Who opened the door that we Christians might fellowship with God?
18. What is the only payment for sin acceptable unto God?
19. What one word tells what Jesus was for us?
20. What does John 6:53 say that we must do to have life in us?
21. Why was the garment the priest wore holy?
22. Where do we find the Scripture that tells us to be separate?
23. Why was the earthen vessel to be broken after being used in this offering?
24. What had to be done to the brazen vessel?

25. The males (in chapter 6:29), represented whom?
26. All believers in Christ are spoken of as ____ of God.
27. Who are the bride of Christ?
28. Where do we find the Scripture that says there is no male or female, because ye are all one in Christ Jesus?
29. There is a _____ body, and there is a _____ body.
30. The first Adam was a living soul: the last Adam was a _____.