

## This Evening's Outline

26:1f Reminder to be Faithful (Review)

26:3-13 Rewards for Faithfulness (Review)

26:14-39 Five Stages of Punishment for Unfaithfulness

One: Verses 16f

Two: Verses 18-20

Three: Verses 21f

Four: Verses 23-26

Five: Verses 27-39

## This Evening's Outline

26:1f Reminder to be Faithful (Review)

26:3-13 Rewards for Faithfulness (Review)

26:14-39 Five Stages of Punishment for Unfaithfulness

26:40-46 Promises for Those Who Repent

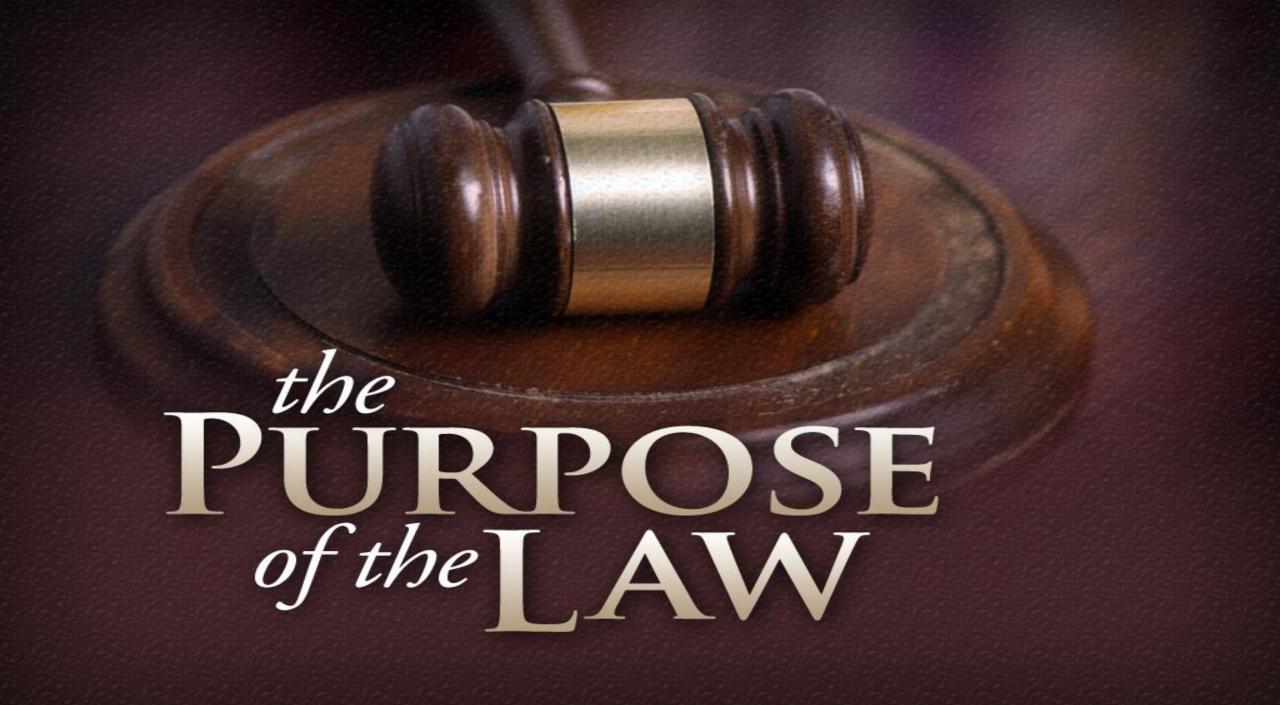
Ch. 27 Vows - Valuation & Redemption

People, Animals, Homes, Fields

First-born, "Banned", Tithes



ROMANS 5:12-14 1:20f, 28-32 2:11-16 Adam Christ Moses 1500 bc UNIVERSAL MORAL LAW  $\mathcal{E}$ ADAM, NOAH, ABRAHAM, PATRIARCHS Moses, Samuel, Judges, Jews APOSTLES, CHRISTIAN, JEW & GENTILE T**During Moses Before Moses After Moses**  $\mathcal{E}$  $\mathcal{E}$ (1,500 Years) (2,000 Years +)(3,000 Years +)R. R O.T. Law for **Jews** There was **some** Law N.T. Law for **Saints** N



### PURPOSE OF MOSAIC LAW

Identify Sin Restrain Sinners ATONE FOR SIN Tutor to lead Jews to Christ Made Jews the Light of the World EXODUS 40:17 In the first month of the second year, on the first day of the month, the tabernacle was erected.

EXODUS 40:34-38 The cloud covered the tent of meeting, and the glory of the Lord filled the tabernacle. Moses was not able to enter the tent because the cloud settled on it, and the glory of the Lord filled the tabernacle. Throughout all their journeys whenever the cloud was taken up from over the tabernacle, the sons of Israel would set out; but if the cloud was not taken up, then they did not set out until it was taken up. Throughout all their journeys, the cloud of the Lord was on the tabernacle by day, and there was fire in it by night, in the sight of all the house of Israel.



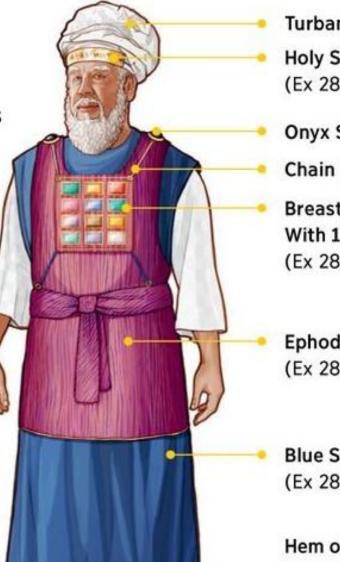
LEVITICUS 1:1-4 The Lord called to Moses and spoke to him from the tent of meeting, saying, "Speak to the sons of Israel and say to them, 'When any man of you brings an offering to the Lord, you shall bring your offering of animals from the herd or the flock. If his offering is a burnt offering from the herd, he shall offer it, a male without defect; he shall offer it at the doorway of the tent of meeting, that he may be accepted before the Lord. He shall lay his hand on the head of the burnt offering, that it may be accepted for him to make atonement on his behalf.



#### **High Priest**

Exodus chapter 28 describes in detail the garments of

Israel's high priest



SENSON NAMED AND POST

Turban (Ex 28:39)

Holy Sign of Dedication (Ex 28:36; 29:6)

Onyx Stone (Ex 28:9)

Chain (Ex 28:14)

Breastpiece of Judgment With 12 Precious Stones (Ex 28:15-21)

Ephod and Its Woven Belt (Ex 28:6, 8)

Blue Sleeveless Coat (Ex 28:31)

Hem of Bells and Pomegranates (Ex 28:33-35)

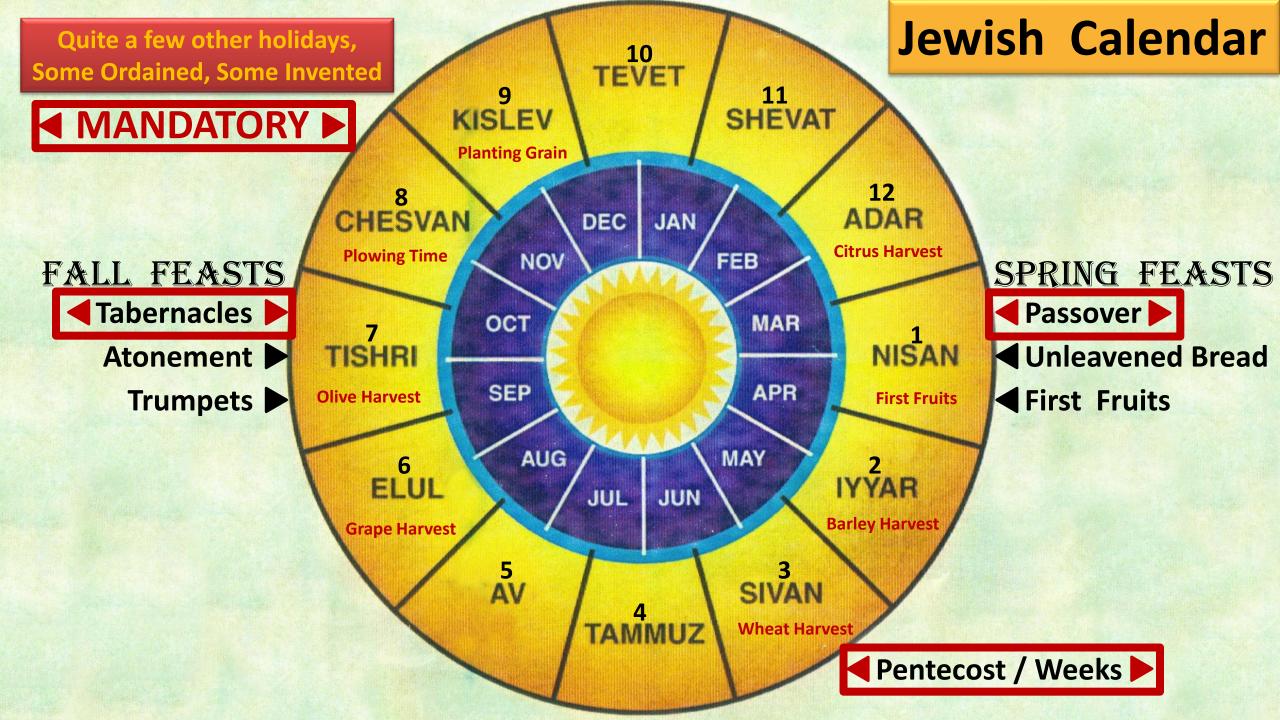
Checkered Robe of Fine Linen (Ex 28:39)

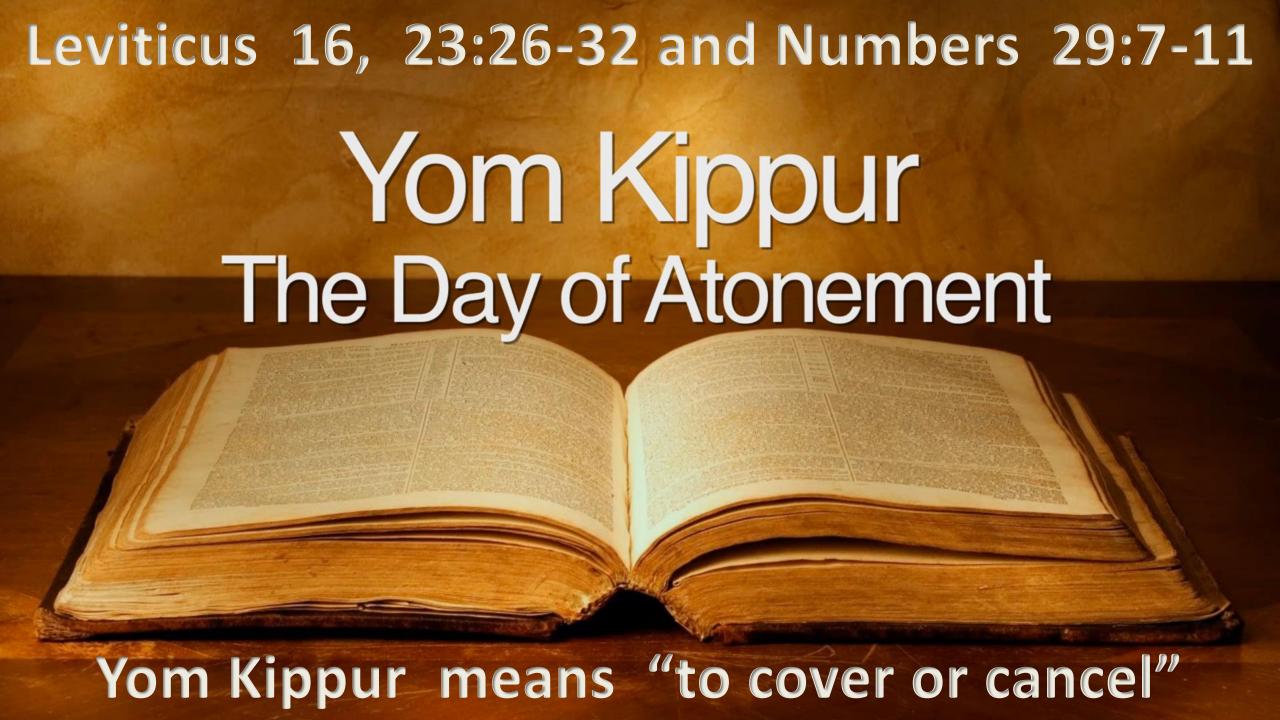


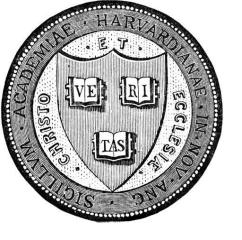


#### First Seven Chapters: Five Primary Sacrifices

NAME	PRIMARY REFERENCES	MATERIALS	ASSOCIATED OFFERING(S)	BLOOD MANIPULATION	PORTION(S) BURNT ON THE ALTAR	PORTION(S) EATEN	PURPOSE(S)
Burnt offering	Lev 1; Gen 8:20-21; Lev 6:8-13; 22:18-20; Num 15:1-16	(1) Male of the herd or flock (2) Dove or pigeon (Lev 1)	(1) Regularly accompanied by a grain offering and libation (Num 15:1 – 16) (2) Offered with fellowship and/or sin offerings (Exod 24:5; Lev 5:7 – 10; Num 6:14)	Splashed against the sides of the altar (Lev 1:5)	Complete carcass except: (1) the hide of herd animals (Lev 7:8) (2) "the crop and the feathers" of birds (Lev 1:16)	None	A gift to make "atonement an aroma pleasing to the Lord" (Lev 1:4,9): (1) a votive or freewill offering (Lev 22:18–20) (2) for prayer and supplication (1 Sam 7:9–10) (3) for regular offerings (Num 28–29)
Grain offering (the same Hebrew term is used as a general word for "offering" in Gen 4:3-5 and elsewhere)	Lev 2; 6:14-23; 7:9-14; Num 15:4,6,9,11-16	(1) Grain that is raw, baked, cooked, fried, or otherwise prepared plus oil and incense (Lev 2:1–7) with salt (Lev 2:13), but without yeast (leaven) or honey (Lev 2:11) (2) On a few esp. solemn occasions, without oil or incense (Lev 5:11–13 [as a sin offering for the poor]; Num 5:15)	Usually offered with a libation as a supplement to the burnt or fellowship offering (Lev 7:12–14; Num 15:1–16)	None	(1) Normally its "memorial portion" of incense, oil, and a small portion of flour (Lev 2:2) (2) The whole grain offering of the priests (Lev 6:23)	(1) Worshipers: none (except the extra loaves made with yeast in Lev 7:13–14) (2) Priests: all that is left over from the worshiper's grain offering after the memorial portion (Lev 2:3; 6:16–18; 10:12–13)	(1) Accompanied a burnt or fellowship offering to supplement the meat with bread (see also the libation; Num 15:1–16) (2) Made atonement, along with the burnt offering (Lev 14:20), or alone as a sin offering for the poor (Lev 5:11–13)
Fellowship offering (or "peace" offering)	Lev 3; Exod 24:5–8; Lev 7:11–34; 17:10–14; 22:21–30; Num 15:1–16	Male or female of the herd, flock, or goats (Lev 3)	Grain offering and libation (Num 15:1-16)	(1) Splashed against the sides of the altar (Lev 3:2) (2) For ordination (fellowship) offering for priests, applied to the right ear lobe, thumb, and big toe (Exod 29:19-21; Lev 8:22-24)	All the fat, the kidneys, and the "long lobe of the liver" (Lev 3:3-5); for sheep, also the fat tail (Lev 3:9)	(1) Worshipers: all the meat (Lev 7:15–21) except the portions that go to the priests (2) Priests: the "breast" as a "wave offering" for all the priests and their families (Lev 7:30–31); and the "right thigh" as a "contribution" for the officiating priest and his family (Lev 7:32–34)	(1) Primarily to enact fellowship between God and people (fat and blood go to the Lord on the altar; meat is eaten by the people) (2) Specifically, it could serve as: a "thank offering" (Lev 7:11–15), an "offering" to fulfill a "vow" (Lev 7:16–18), or a "freewill offering" (Lev 7:16–18)
Sin offering	Lev 4:1—5:13; 6:24–30 (cf. vv. 17–23); 8:14–17; 10:16–20; 16:11–22	(1) Bull of the herd for a priest or the whole community (Lev 4:3–21) (2) Male goat for a community leader (Lev 4:22–26) (3) Female goat or lamb for a commoner (Lev 4:27–35; 5:6); (4) Two doves or two pigeons or a grain offering for a poor commoner (Lev 5:7–13)	Normally offered first in a series followed by a burnt offering (Lev 5:7 – 11; 16:11 – 25), and possibly also a fellowship offering (Lev 9:8 – 22)	(1) For a priest or the whole community, "sprinkled" seven times in front of the curtain of the sanctuary and applied to the horns of the incense altar (Lev 4:3,6-7,17-18) (2) For a leader or commoner, applied to the horns of the burnt offering altar (Lev 4:22,25,30,34)	Same as the fellowship offering (Lev 4:8-10)	(1) Worshipers: none (2) Priests: the meat of the sin offering of a leader or commoner (Lev 6:24–29) but <i>not</i> the meat of the sin offering of a priest or the whole community (Lev 4:12,21; 6:30)	To be forgiven of sin or cleansed from ritual physical impurity, making atonement (Lev 4:20,26,31; 12:7–8), in order to consecrate or maintain the purity of the tabernacle and community (Lev 8:15; 15:31; 16:29–34)
Guilt offering	Lev 5:14—6:7; 7:1-7; 14:12-18; 19:20-22; Num 5:5-10; 6:12; 1 Sam 6:3-9,17-18	Normally a ram of the flock, but convertible into silver/money (Lev 5:15)	Offered alone or in a series with sin, burnt and/or grain offerings (Lev 14:12 – 20)	(1) Splashed against the sides of the altar (Lev 7:2) (2) Applied to the right ear lobe, thumb, and big toe (Lev 14:12–18)	Same as the fellowship offering (Lev 7:3-5)	(1) Worshipers: none (2) Priests: same as the sin offering (see above; Lev 7:7)	To atone for violating the Lord's holy things or the property of others in the community (Lev 5:1—6:7), usually accompanied by restitution—replacing what was violated plus one fifth its value (Lev 5:16: 6:5)



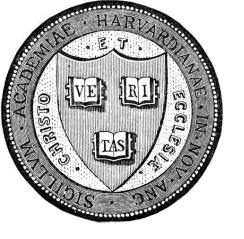




## Jewish Dietary Laws and Their Foundation Professor P.B. Hutt - Winter, 1994

- IV. Suggested Rationales for the Jewish Dietary Laws
  - **B.** Social Association

"The laws reminded Israel that she had been chosen to be holy in an unclean world. Since the dietary restrictions prevented Israel from eating with her Gentile neighbors, the Jews were essentially placed in social isolation. Dietary laws prevented Jews from hiding their Judaism. Circumcision was a private matter, but the food laws made one's Jewish faith a public affair."



## Jewish Dietary Laws and Their Foundation Professor P.B. Hutt - Winter, 1994

- IV. Suggested Rationales for the Jewish Dietary Laws
  - **B.** Social Association

"The dietary laws are abolished by the Church because with the arrival of Christianity, Judaism was universalized to embrace all mankind. Israel was no longer regarded as the unique covenant people. When Christianity broke down the wall of separation between Jews and Gentiles, it naturally had to abolish that which symbolized this separation, the dietary laws."

#### ARE ANY OF THESE THINGS "SINFUL"?



7 OF THESE ARE TOTALLY INVOLUNTARY

#### SPECIFIC <u>NEW</u> TESTAMENT SEXUAL PROHIBITIONS

Chart originally compiled by Larry Haverstock in April, 2019.

Varaa	Prohibitions (As Stated)	Converse	Restated	Penalty	
Verse	(Usually from male view only)	(Derived by deducing female view)	(Modern terms)		
Ex. 20:14	You shall not commit adultery	* You shall not commit adultery *	Romans 13:9	Death (Lev. 20:10)	
Ex. 20:17	You shall not covet neighbor's wife	Do not covet neighbor's husband	(Matthew 5:28)		
Lev. 18:6	Blood relative	Blood relative	Incest		
Lev. 18:7	Son & Mother	Daughter & Father	Child & Parent		
Lev. 18:8	Son & Father's wife	Daughter & Mother's husband	1 Corinthians 5:1	Death (Lev. 20:11)	
Lev. 18:9	Brother & Sister	Sister & Brother	Siblings	Cut off / Bear guilt (Lev. 20:17)	
Lev. 18:9	Brother & Father's half-sister	Sister & Father's half-brother	Half-siblings	Cut off / Bear guilt (Lev.20:17)	
Lev. 18:9	Brother & Mother's half-sister	Sister & Mother's half-brother	Half-siblings	Cut off / Bear guilt (Lev.20:17)	
Lev. 18:10	Father & Son's daughter	Mother & Son's son	Grandchildren		
Lev. 18:10	Father & Daughter's daughter	Mother & Daughter's son	Grandchildren		
Lev. 18:11	Son & Step-mother's daughter	Daughter & Step-father's son	Half-siblings		
Lev. 18:12	Son & Father's sister	Daughter & Father's brother	Aunts/Uncles	Bear guilt (Lev. 20:19)	
Lev. 18:13	Son & Mother's sister	Daughter & Mother's brother	Aunts/Uncles	Bear guilt (Lev. 20:19)	
Lev. 18:14	Son & Father's Brother's wife	Daughter & Father's Sister's husband	Aunts/Uncles	Bear sin / Childless (Lev. 20:20)	
Lev. 18:15	Father & Son's wife	Mother & Daughter's husband	Son/Daughter in law	Death (Lev. 20:12)	
Lev. 18:16	Brother & Brother's wife	Sister & Sister's husband	Brother/sister in law	Childless (Lev. 20:21)	
Lev. 18:17	Man & Woman + her daughter	Woman & Man + his son	Father/Mother in law	Burned (Lev. 20:14)	
Lev. 18:17	Man & Woman + her son's daughter	Woman & Man + his son's son	Grandchildren		
Lev. 18:17	Man & Woman + her daughter's daughter	Woman & Man + his daughter's son	Grandchildren		
Lev. 18:18	Man & Woman + her living sister	Woman & Man + his living brother	Two siblings		
Lev. 18:19	Man & Menstruating Woman	Intercourse while menstruating	Menstrual sex	Cut off (Lev. 20:18)	
Lev. 18:20	Man & Neighbor's Wife	Woman & Neighbor's Husband	Adultery	Death (Lev. 20:10)	
Lev. 18:22	Man & Man	Woman & Woman	Romans 1:26f	Death (Romans 1:26-32)	
Lev. 18:23	Man & Animal	* Woman & Animal *	Bestiality	Death (Lev. 20:15)	
Lev. 19:20ff	Sex with betrothed slave	Sex with betrothed slave	Pre-marital sex	Sacrifice Ram (Lev. 19:21)	
Lev. 19:29	Make daughter a harlot	Make son a harlot	1 Corinthians 6:15		
Dt. 22:5	Man wearing women's clothing	* Woman wearing man's clothing *	1 Corinthians 6:9		
Dt. 22:20f		* Not a virgin at marriage *	Pre-marital sex	Death (Dt. 22:21)	
Dt. 22:23f	Man & another man's betrothed virgin	Woman & Another's betrothed virgin	Pre-marital sex	Death (Dt. 22:24)	
Dt. 22:25-27	Rape of betrothed virgin	Rape of betrothed bachelor	Rape of betrothed	Death (Dt. 22:25)	
Dt. 22:28f	Rape of unbetrothed virgin	Rape of unbetrothed bachelor	Rape of unbetrothed	Marriage (Dt. 22:29)	
Dt. 24:1-4	Man & His divorced wife	Woman & Her divorced husband	Same one twice		

\* = Actually stated (not deduced by reversing the male prohibition).

# Defects & Defilements Who May Eat Sacrifices Many Miscellaneous Laws

(beards, tattoos, mating animals, making clothes)

Laws of Jurisprudence
Sabbaths & Jubilee
Poverty & Slavery
Warnings, Punishments, Promises