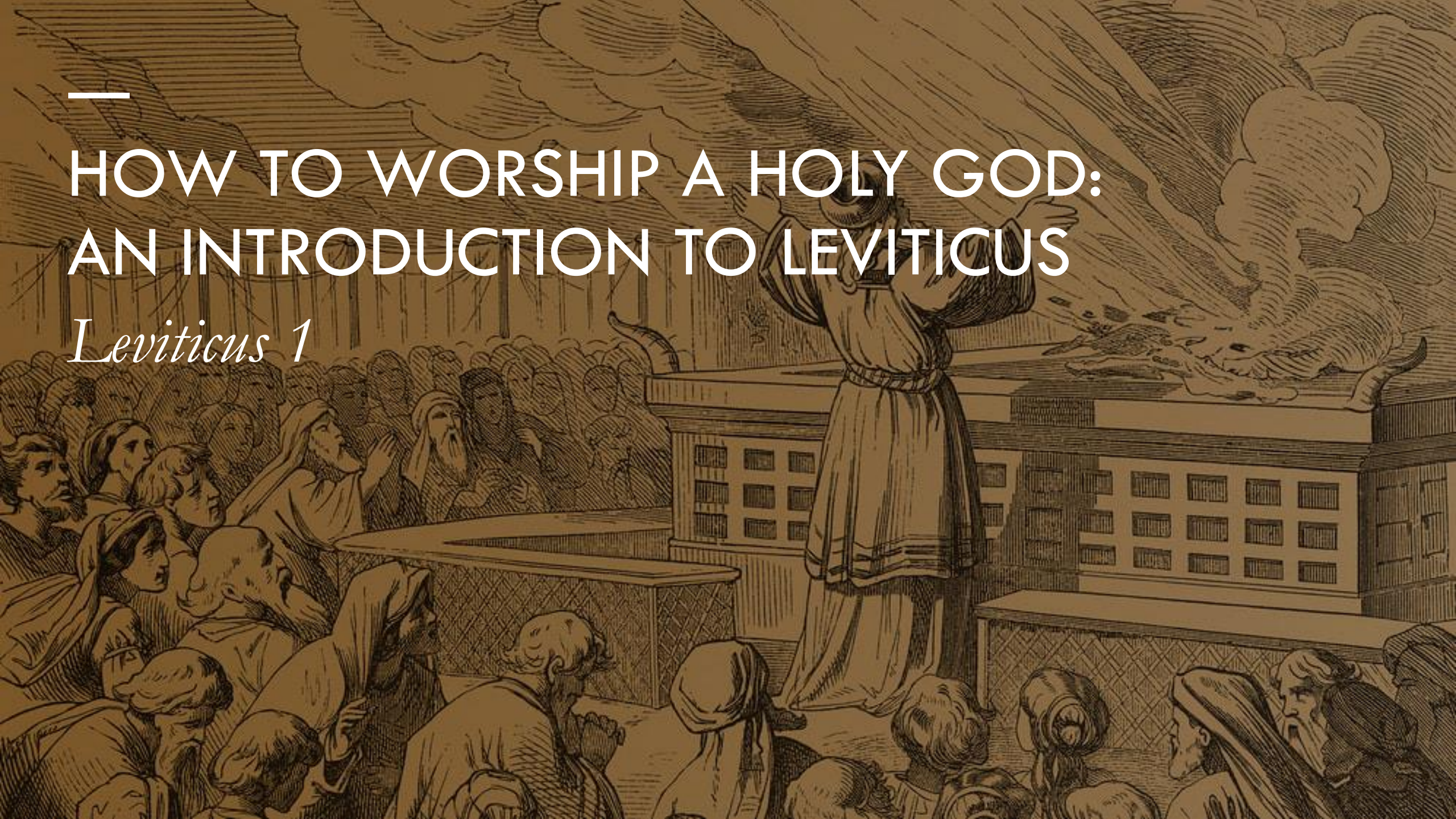

HOW TO WORSHIP A HOLY GOD: AN INTRODUCTION TO LEVITICUS

Leviticus 1

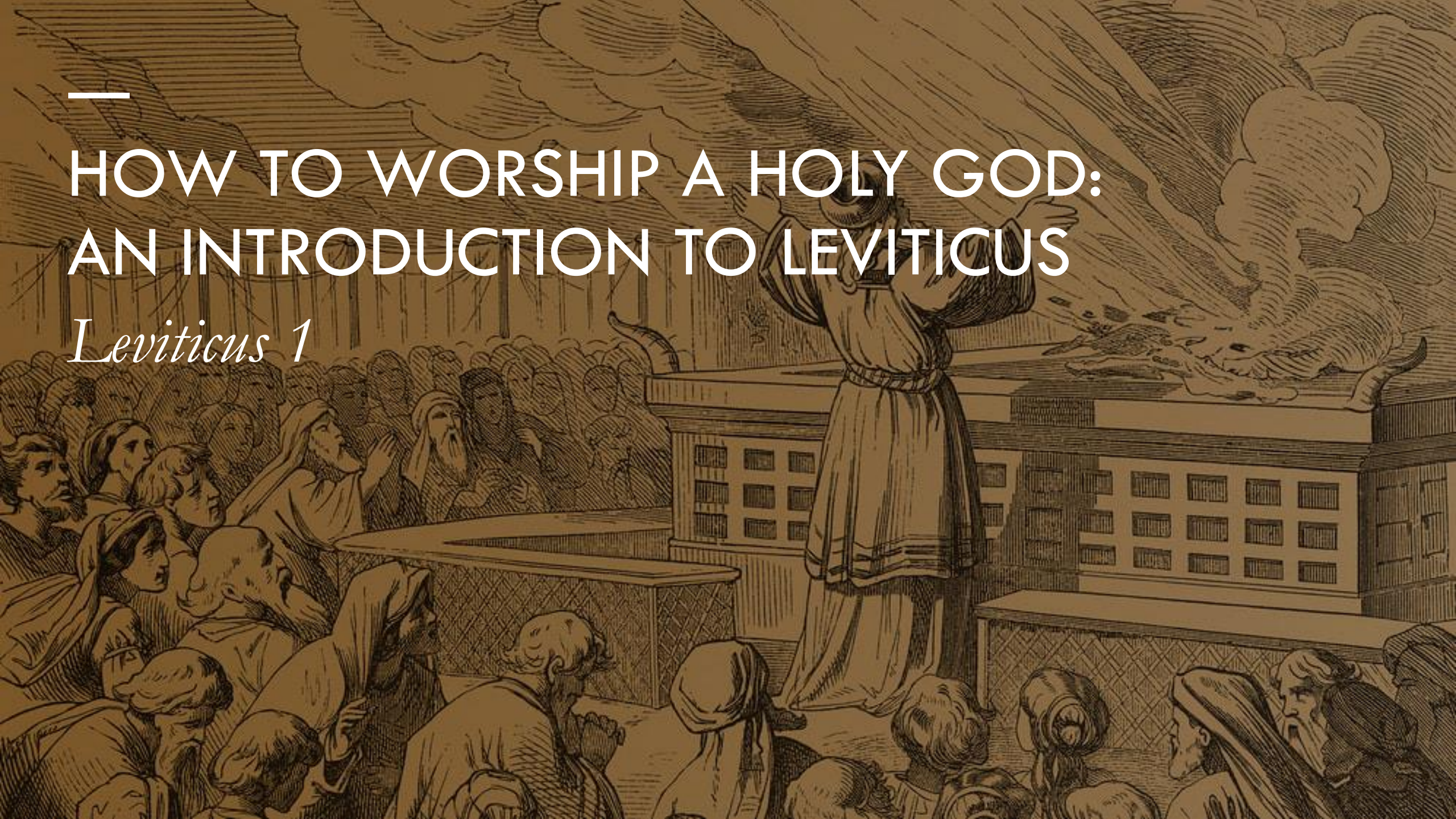


“[the nation of] Israel has learned that no one can dwell with the consuming fire; no one can dwell with the everlasting burning.”

JIM HAMILTON, GOD'S GLORY IN SALVATION THROUGH JUDGMENT

— HOW TO WORSHIP A HOLY GOD: AN INTRODUCTION TO LEVITICUS

Leviticus 1



REASONS TO STUDY LEVITICUS

1. The Nature of Scripture (2 Tim. 3:16)
2. The Psalms and the Prophets (Ps. 20:3; 50:8; Mal. 1–2)

Ps. 20:3, “May He remember all your meal offerings And find your burnt offering acceptable!

Ps. 50:8, “I do not reprove you for your sacrifices, And your burnt offerings are continually before Me.”

REASONS TO STUDY LEVITICUS

1. The Nature of Scripture (2 Tim. 3:16)
2. The Psalms and the Prophets (Ps. 20:3; 50:8; Mal. 1–2)
3. The Ministry of Jesus (Luke 5:14; Mark 12:30–31)
4. The Witness of the Apostles (1 Pet. 1:16)
5. The Book of Hebrews
6. The Testimony of Church History

“The Gospel of the grace of God, with all that follows in its train, may be found in Leviticus. This is the glorious attraction of the book to every reader who feels himself a sinner.”

ANDREW BONAR, COMMENTARY ON LEVITICUS

REASONS TO STUDY LEVITICUS

1. The Nature of Scripture (2 Tim. 3:16)
2. The Psalms and the Prophets (Ps. 20:3; 50:8; Mal. 1–2)
3. The Ministry of Jesus (Luke 5:14; Mark 12:30–31)
4. The Witness of the Apostles (1 Pet. 1:16)
5. The Book of Hebrews
6. The Testimony of Church History
7. The Gospel of Jesus Christ

LEVITICAL CONCEPTS/THEMES IN THE GOSPEL

- Propitiation (Romans 3:25)
- Saving us from our sins (Matthew 1:21)
- Ransom (Mark 10:45)
- Redemption (Ephesians 1:7)
- Sacrifice (Hebrews 7:27)
- Purification for sins (Hebrews 1:3)
- Taking away sins (Hebrews 10:4, 11)
- Justification (Romans 5:9)

HOW TO WORSHIP A HOLY GOD

LEVITICUS 1

I. A Basic Introduction to Leviticus

A. Its Traditional View

- i. Title – “book of the Levites”
- ii. Author – God & Moses
- iii. Date – 1444 BC; One month at Mt. Sinai
- iv. Theme – How to Worship a Holy God
 - Holiness; Worship; Sacrifice

“Leviticus is a stop in the journey and a pause in the plot wherein Israel receives the Word of God that shapes her identity as a worshiping people.”

CHRISTINE PALMER, COMMENTARY ON LEVITICUS

HOW TO WORSHIP A HOLY GOD

LEVITICUS 1

I. A Basic Introduction to Leviticus

A. Its Traditional View

B. Its Narrative Context

i. Grammatical Connection

1 1 וִיקְרָא אֶל־מֹשֶׁה

1 1 וִיקְרָא אֶל־מֹשֶׁה וַיְדַבֵּר יְהוָה אֵלָיו
מֵאֵל מוֹעֵד לֵאמֹר:

2 דִּבֶּר אֶל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָמַרְתָּ אֲלֵהֶם

HOW TO WORSHIP A HOLY GOD

LEVITICUS 1

I. A Basic Introduction to Leviticus

A. Its Traditional View

B. Its Narrative Context

- i. Grammatical Connection
- ii. Character Continuity
- iii. Thematic Unity

HOW TO WORSHIP A HOLY GOD

LEVITICUS 1

I. A Basic Introduction to Leviticus

A. Its Traditional View

B. Its Narrative Context

C. Its Overall Structure

TWO OUTLINES FOR LEVITICUS

I. The Way to God—Sacrifice (1–16)

II. The Walk With God—Obedience (17–27)

I. The Institution of the Sacrificial System (1–7)

II. The Ordination of the Priesthood (8–10)

III. The Prescriptions for Cleanness/Purity (11–15)

IV. The Instructions for the Day of Atonement (16)

V. The Commands for Holy Living (17–27)

HOW TO WORSHIP A HOLY GOD

LEVITICUS 1

I. A Basic Introduction to Leviticus

II. The Burnt/Ascension Offering (Lev. 1)

A. The Institution of the Sacrificial System (v. 1–2)

B. The Instructions for the Ascension Offering (v. 3–17)

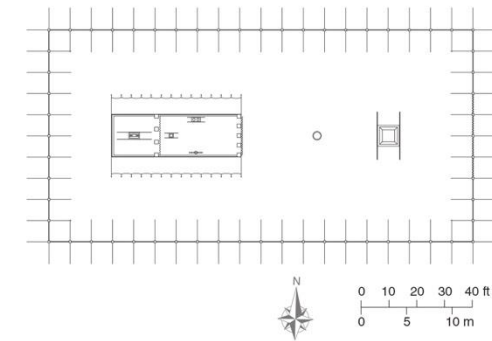
MAIN IDEA OF THE BURNT/ASCENSION OFFERING

The burnt/ascension offering was the primary offering where atonement for sins was made.

THE TABERNACLE AND COURT

The tabernacle was a portable temple—a “tent of meeting”—within a movable courtyard (Exodus 25–31; 35–40). It was constructed after the pattern that Yahweh revealed to Moses on Mount Sinai, and was assembled in the desert as Moses led the Israelites from Egypt to the Promised Land. For an enlargement of the tent itself, see p. 186. The tabernacle courtyard was 150 feet (46 m) long and 75 feet (23 m) wide, totaling 11,250 square feet (1,045 square meters).

Tabernacle and Court Architectural Plan



The Most Holy Place of the tabernacle tent was a 15-foot (4.6-m) cube, containing only the ark of the covenant (Ex. 25:10–22; 37:1–9). It was here that Yahweh would descend to meet with his people in a cloud theophany (divine appearance).

The Holy Place of the tabernacle tent was 30 feet (9.1 m) long, 15 feet (4.6 m) wide, and 15 feet (4.6 m) high. It housed the table (Ex. 25:23–30), the golden lampstand (Ex. 25:31–40; 37:17–24), and the altar of incense (Ex. 30:1–10; 37:25–29).

The veil separating the Holy Place from the tabernacle courtyard was similar to the veil separating the Holy Place from the Most Holy Place, except that cherubim were not embroidered on it (Ex. 26:36–37). It hung on five golden pillars.

The framed structure was covered by four layers of cloth and skin (Ex. 26:1–14).

The bronze altar, also known as the altar of burnt offering (Ex. 27:1–8; 38:1–7), was made from a hollow wooden box (7.5 feet/2.3 m long and wide, and 4.5 feet/1.4 m high), overlaid with bronze. It had four horns at its corners. It was transported by means of two poles on its journey through the wilderness.

The entire tabernacle tent was 45 feet (14 m) long, 15 feet (4.6 m) wide, and 15 feet (4.6 m) high. It was a wooden skeletal structure, overlaid with gold, with no solid roof or front wall (Ex. 26:15–29). Five wooden bars (overlaid with gold) passed through rings attached to each frame (Ex. 26:26–30).

The bronze basin with its stand was for ceremonial washings (Ex. 30:17–21; 38:8).

The 30-foot (9.1-m)-wide gated entrance to the courtyard was covered with a screen made from blue, purple, and scarlet dyed yarns that were woven with fine twined linen (Ex. 38:18–20).

The surrounding hangings (fine twined linen curtains connected to pillars and stabilized by guy ropes and pegs) stood about 7.5 feet (2.3 m) high. The 60 wooden pillars were overlaid with bronze, stood in copper sockets, and had capitals overlaid with silver (Ex. 27:9–19; 38:9–17).



HOW TO WORSHIP A HOLY GOD

LEVITICUS 1

I. A Basic Introduction to Leviticus

II. The Burnt/Ascension Offering (Lev. 1)

A. The Institution of the Sacrificial System (v. 1–2)

B. The Instructions for the Burnt/Ascension Offering (v. 3–17)

i. From the Herd (v. 3–9)

ii. From the Flock (v. 10–13)

“The animal was to be slaughtered at the altar’s north side. This could have been for practical reasons: the ashes were put somewhere to the altar’s east (1:16), and it appears that the laver for washing was somewhere to its west (Exod. 30:17–21); this meant the northern and southern sides were the only places left for slaughtering.”

JAY SKLAR, COMMENTARY ON LEVITICUS

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i. From the Herd (v. 3–9)

ii. From the Flock (v. 10–13)

iii. From the Fowl (v. 14–17)

“By giving the whole animal to the Lord, offerors acknowledged that their sinfulness before a holy God was so great that only a full and costly ransom payment would suffice.”

JAY SKLAR, COMMENTARY ON LEVITICUS

“walk in love, just as Christ also loved you and gave Himself up for us, an offering [singular] and a sacrifice [singular] to God as a fragrant aroma.”

EPHESIANS 5:2

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Leviticus 1

