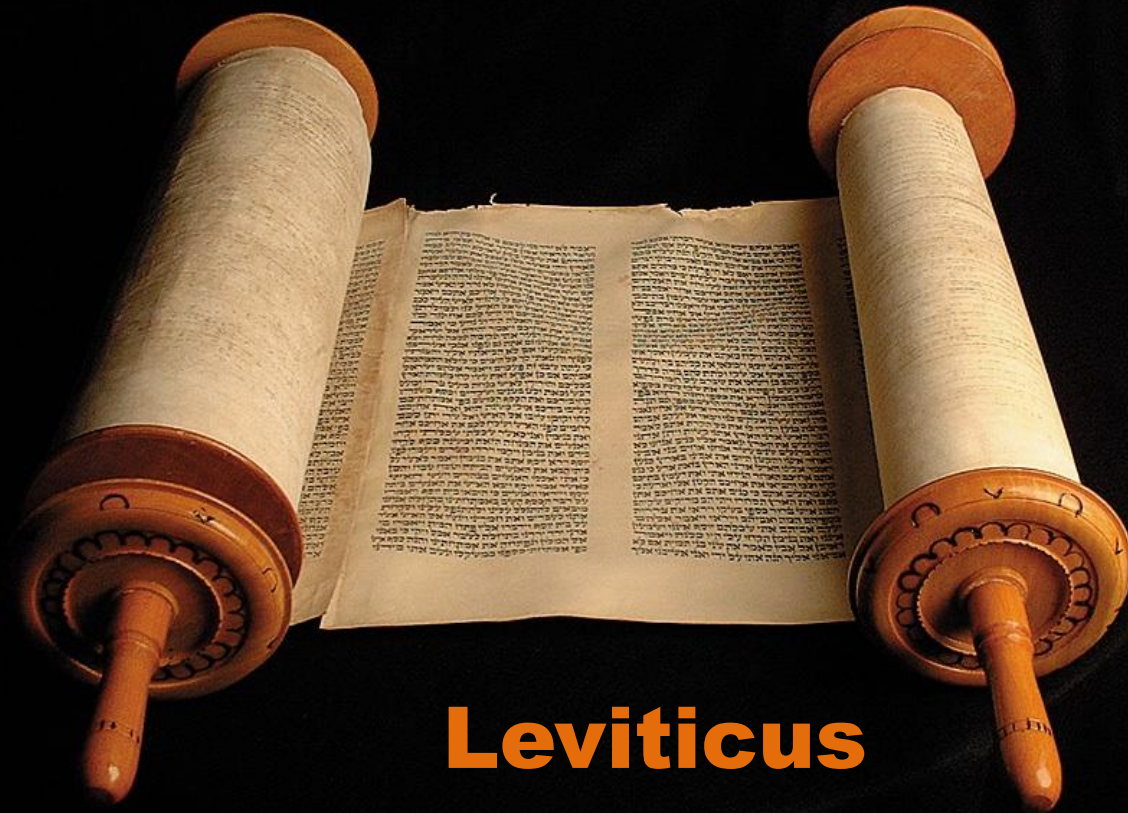


Encountering the Old Testament



Leviticus

“be holy, for I am holy.”

God's holiness

our holiness

God



Man

intrinsic

derived from him

Leviticus (1-27)

Contents of Leviticus: (Holiness Code)



Leviticus 17-27

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The word
“Holy” and its
derivatives
occurs 85 Xs
in these 11
chapters

OUTSIDE THE CAMP

LEVITICUS 13:45-46

45 "The person with such an infectious disease must wear torn clothes, let his hair be unkempt, cover the lower part of his face

OUTSIDE
THE CAMP
LEVITICUS 13:45-46

What did it represent to
the Jewish mind?

What is the theology?

The type-anti type?

45 "The person with such an infectious disease

OUTSIDE THE CAMP

LEVITICUS 13:45-46

- It is where **sacrifice for sin** is made.
 - Sin offerings were to be made regularly.
 - “The hide and its refuse you shall burn with fire **outside the camp**” (Ex 29:14).

OUTSIDE THE CAMP

LEVITICUS 13:45-46

- It was a **profane/unclean** place.
 - Three reasons why one must remain “outside the camp.”
 - *Infected with leprosy* – Lev 13:46.
 - *Contacting a dead person* – Num 19:11.
 - *Need to defecate* – Deut 23:12-13.

OUTSIDE THE CAMP

LEVITICUS 13:45-46

- A place **where sin was punished.**
 - The man who blasphemed was stoned outside the camp-- Lev 24:13-16.
 - Miriam rebelled against Moses, she became leprous and had to be outside the camp unclean for seven days –Num 12: 13-15.
 - The man gathering sticks on the Sabbath was stoned outside the camp – Num 15: 32-36.

45 "The person with such an infectious disease

OUTSIDE THE CAMP

LEVITICUS 13:45-46

- A place **where sin was punished.**
 - The bodies of Nadab and Abihu were dragged outside the camp – Lev 10:4.
 - Mediante women and male children were slain outside the camp – Num 31.
 - Outside the camp and later outside the walls of the city was a place where the wages of sin, death, was to be suffered!

OUTSIDE THE CAMP

LEVITICUS 13:45-46

- **Where was Jesus crucified?**
 - **Mark** – “And they led Him out to crucify Him.”
 - **Matt** – Describes the processional to Golgotha as “coming out” of the city.
 - **John** – “He went out, bearing His own cross, to the place of the skull, which was “**near the city.**”
 - **JESUS WAS CRUCIFIED OUTSIDE THE WALLS OF THE CITY!**

45 “The person with such an infectious disease

OUTSIDE THE CAMP

LEVITICUS 13:45-46

- Where was Jesus crucified?
- A place associated with:
 - **SACRIFICE FOR SIN.**
 - **UNCLEANNES.**
 - **PUNISHMENT FOR SIN.**

45 "The person with such an infectious disease

What is the appeal?

“For the bodies of those animals whose blood is brought into the holy place by the high priest as an offering for sin, are burned outside the camp.

Therefore Jesus also, that He might sanctify the people through His own blood, suffered outside the gate.

(Heb 13:11-13). NASU

What is the theology?

So, let us go out to Him outside the camp, *bearing His reproach*. For here we do not have a lasting city, but we are seeking the city which is to come.” (Heb 13:11-14). NASU



What is the theology?

Was everything about being outside the camp bad in the O.T.? NO!

- A “tent of meeting” was there!
- The “official one” vs. “less official” one.
- One “*theology of presence*” (priests), and one “*theology of encounter*” (available for all).

What is the theology?

Ex 33:7-11

7 Now Moses would take the tent and pitch it **outside the camp**, a good distance from the camp, and he called it the “tent of meeting.” And everyone who **sought the Lord would go out to the tent of meeting** which was outside the camp. 8 And it came about, whenever Moses went out to the tent, that all the people would arise and stand, each at the entrance of his tent, and gaze after Moses until he entered the tent. 9 Whenever Moses entered the tent, the pillar of cloud would descend and stand at the entrance of the tent; and the Lord would speak with Moses. NASU

What is the theology?

Ex 33:10

10 When all the people saw the pillar of cloud standing at the entrance of the tent, all the people would arise and worship, each at the entrance of his tent. NASU



What is the theology?

- **Where do we have to go to have our encounter with God today?**
 - **Knell at the cross!**
 - **As unclean spirits we can come to Jesus in our sin!**
 - **Then we can be purified and enter into the church (HP) and eventually heaven (H of H)!**

Leviticus (1-27)

Contents of Leviticus: (Holiness Code)



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Leviticus (1-27)

Contents of Leviticus: (Holiness Code)

Leviticus 17-27



- Regulations for the priests (21-22).
 - 21: 1-4 A priest must not make himself **unclean by touching a corpse**. (Few exceptions given).
 - 21: 5 Not to **shave their heads, shave the edges of their beards, or cut their bodies**.
 - 21:6 Must **not profane God's name**.
 - 21:7 Must **not marry a harlot or a divorced woman**.
 - 21:9 A **priest's daughter** must be **morally pure**, if not she is to be burned with fire.

Leviticus (1-27)

Contents of Leviticus: (Holiness Code)

Leviticus 17-27



- Regulations for the priests (21-22).
 - 21: 10 He must have been anointed with special olive oil and wear priestly clothes. He must not let his hair go uncombed. *Neatness was valued.*
 - 21:13 The high priest could only marry a virgin.
 - 21:17 No blemish allowed for the priests who serve in the HP.
 - 21:18 No one with physical handicaps could serve. They could eat the bread but not offer it or be chosen to go into the H of H.

Leviticus (1-27)

Contents of Leviticus: (Holiness Code)

Leviticus 17-27

- Regulations for the priests (21-22).



22:1-3 “If an **unclean priest** approaches the holy things, he is forbidden from **ever appearing in My presence**.

22: 4-7 “If one becomes unclean (for any reason), then the priest **must wait** until they have been cleansed before they can return to service.

22:9 “If they defile anything, they will die.”

Serious!

22:10 “Only a priest’s family can eat of the holy offerings.”

22: 14 “If one eats holy offerings by mistake, that person must reimburse the priest’s family plus pay a 20 per cent penalty.”

Leviticus (1-27)

Contents of Leviticus: (Holiness Code)

Leviticus 17-27



- Regulations for the priests (21-22).

22: 15 “The gifts once offered become holy, priests must **not treat them as common.**”

22: 18 “**Foreigners** who live in the land may offer burnt-offerings to me.”

22:19-25 But, it must meet certain criteria.

22: 30 You must not leave the meat of an animal sacrificed unto me **until morning.**

22:31-33 Final admonition about holiness.

Leviticus (1-27)

Lessons from Leviticus



What do we learn from this study that is relevant today?

Leviticus (1-27)

Contents of Leviticus: (Holiness Code)



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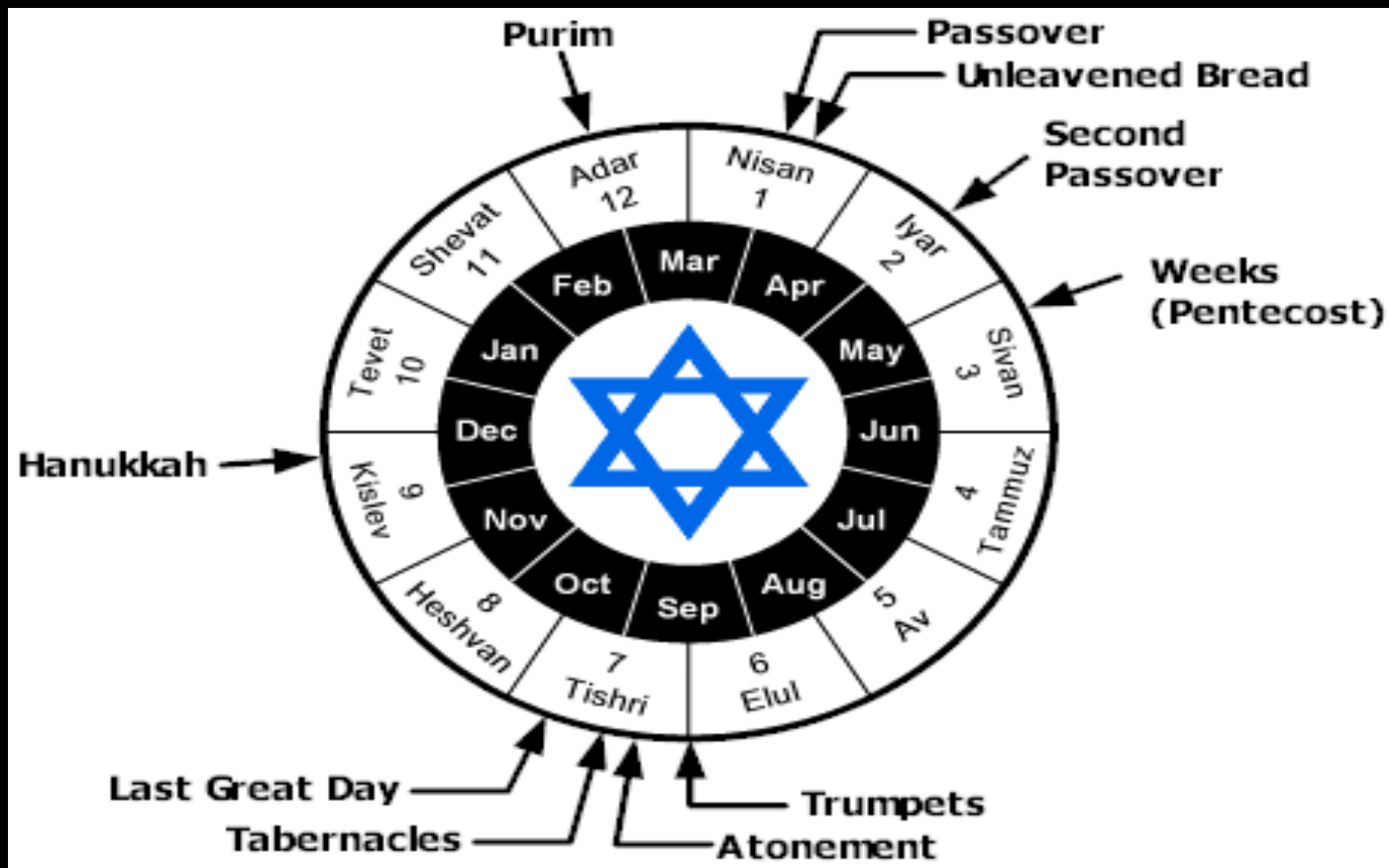
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Leviticus (1-27)

Contents of Leviticus: (Calendar)

Leviticus 23

The Jewish Sacred Year



Leviticus (1-27)

Contents of Leviticus: (Calendar)

Leviticus 23



JEWISH FEASTS AND FESTIVALS

NAME	MONTH: DATE	REFERENCE	SIGNIFICANCE
Passover	Nisan (Mar./Apr.): 14-21	Exod 12:2-20; Lev 23:5	Commemorates God's deliverance of Israel out of Egypt.
Feast of Unleavened Bread	Nisan (Mar./Apr.): 15-21	Lev 23:6-8	Commemorates God's deliverance of Israel out of Egypt. Includes a Day of Firstfruits for the barley harvest.
Feast of Weeks, or Harvest (Pentecost)	Sivan (May/June): 6 (seven weeks after Passover)	Exod 23:16; 34:22; Lev 23:15-21	Commemorates the giving of the law at Mount Sinai. Includes a Day of Firstfruits for the wheat harvest.
Feast of Trumpets (Rosh Hashanah)	Tishri (Sept./Oct.): 1	Lev 23:23-25 Num 29:1-6	Day of the blowing of the trumpets to signal the beginning of the civil new year.

The Trumpets

Num 10

- **"Make two trumpets out of hammered silver. Use them to call the community together and as a signal to break camp." 10:2**
- **Josephus : they were near a cubit long; the tube of the thickness of a common pipe or flute; the mouth no wider than just to admit blowing into them; and their ends wide like those of a modern trumpet. 2Ki 12:13 2Ch 5:12**

What was their purpose

- **Called the people together (vs 2)**
- **Time to journey –follow cloud (vs 2)**
- **Time to feast (vs 10)**
- **Sound an Alarm!! (vs 5)**
- **Notice: “I am the Lord your God.”**
 - **Authority!**
 - **Reminder of His presence!**

NT. Parallels

- **Call Faithful together! (I Thess 4:16) 16 For the Lord Himself will descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel and with the trumpet of God,**
- **Time to journey home – follow Jesus.**

NT Parallels

- **Signal the beginning of our “feast with God.”**
- **Alarm to the unfaithful! (II Thess 1:8-9)**

II Thess 1:8-9

- **When the Lord Jesus will be revealed from heaven with His mighty angels in flaming fire, 8 dealing out retribution . . .**

Typify the Preached Gospel

- **Gospel trumpet = Distinct sound**
 - **Arrest the attention!**
 - **Either Good news or bad!**
- **Sounds alarm to sinners**
- **Proclaims liberty to the captives**
- **Collects the worshippers of God**
- **Stirs them up in holy combat and assures them of victory!**

Overview

- In Leviticus 23, God appointed seven holidays for the Israelites as times to meet with him (Lev. 23:1–2).
 - Passover (Pesach)
 - Unleavened Bread (Hag HaMatzot)
 - Firstfruits (Reishit)
 - Pentecost (Shavuot)
 - Feast of Trumpets (Yom HaTeruah or Rosh HaShanah)
 - Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)
 - Feast of Tabernacles (Sukkot)



Overview

- Three of the holidays were pilgrimage feasts when all Jewish males were required to go to Jerusalem to “appear before the LORD” (Deut. 16:16).
 - Passover (or Feast of Unleavened Bread)
 - Pentecost
 - Feast of Tabernacles
- Other holidays such as Purim and Hanukkah developed later.



Overview

- Three main lessons of the feasts:
 - God's Protection
 - God's Provision
 - God's Promise



Overview

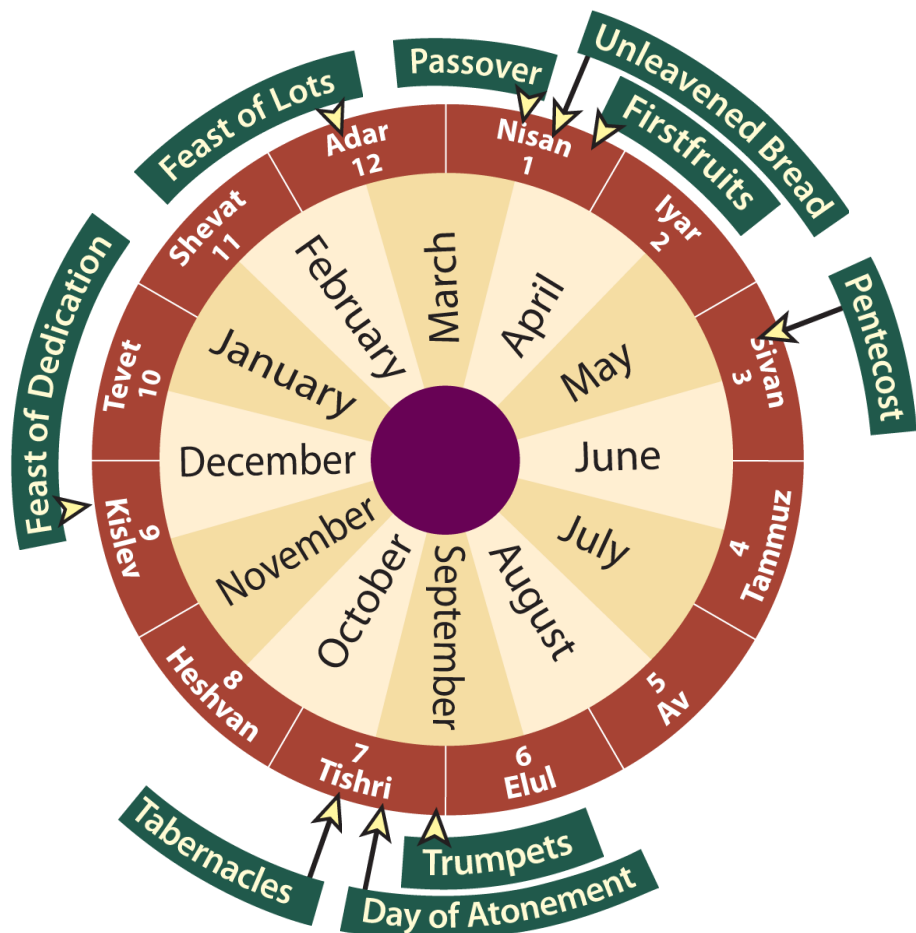
- God's Redemptive Program
 - Leviticus 23 is sometimes referred to as “God’s calendar of redeeming grace” because this chapter tells God’s redemptive plan for the world he created.
 - Holidays and Sabbath days are a shadow of things to come: “Therefore do not let anyone judge you by what you eat or drink, or with regard to a religious festival, a New Moon celebration or a Sabbath day. These are a shadow of the things that were to come; the reality, however, is found in Christ.”—*Colossians 2:16–17*

Overview

- God's Redemptive Program
 - Passover pictures the death of Jesus, the perfect sacrifice. He died on Passover.
 - Unleavened Bread pictures the sinless Jesus, “the bread of life” from heaven.
 - Firstfruits foretold his resurrection on the third day.
 - Pentecost (Shavuot) foretold the coming of the Holy Spirit.
 - The three fall feasts (Trumpets, Day of Atonement, and Tabernacles) will be fulfilled at Jesus' second coming.

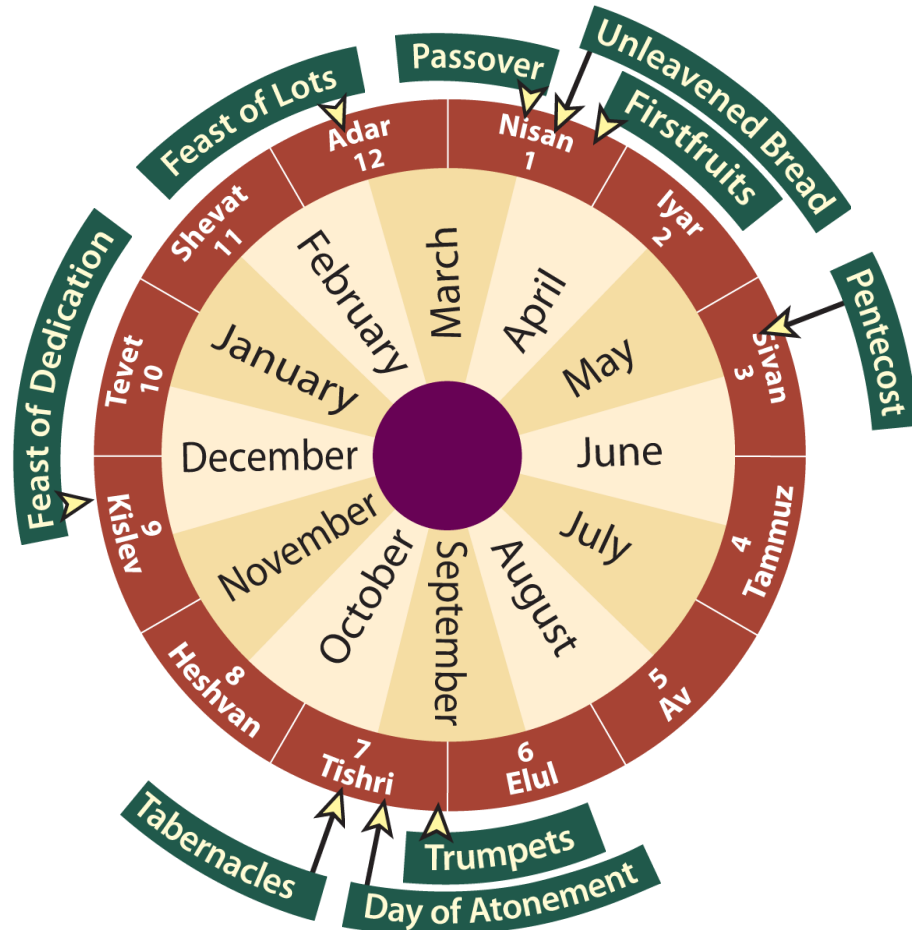
Overview

- In Exodus 12, God established the order of the months.
- This was the first Jewish calendar used to determine the holidays.
- Nisan was to be the first month and mark the redemption of Israel from Egypt with Passover.



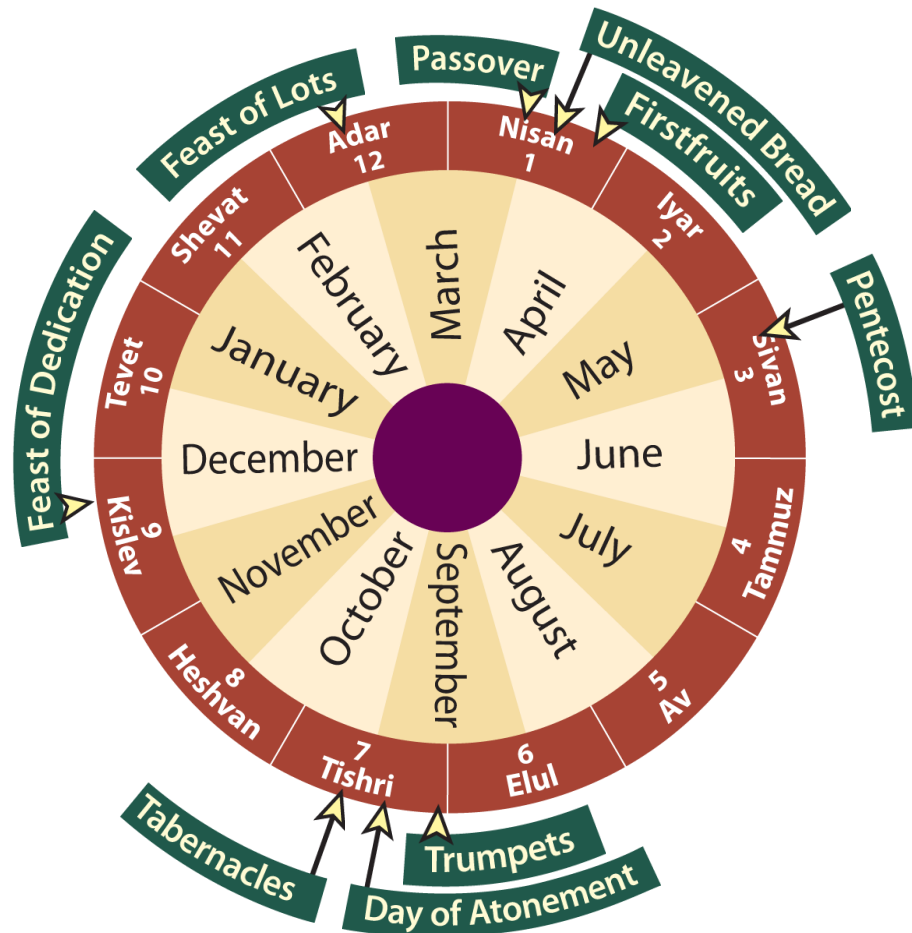
Overview

- The Gregorian calendar used by most Western nations today is a solar calendar.
- The Jewish calendar uses both lunar and solar movements; the months are determined by the moon, and the year by the sun.



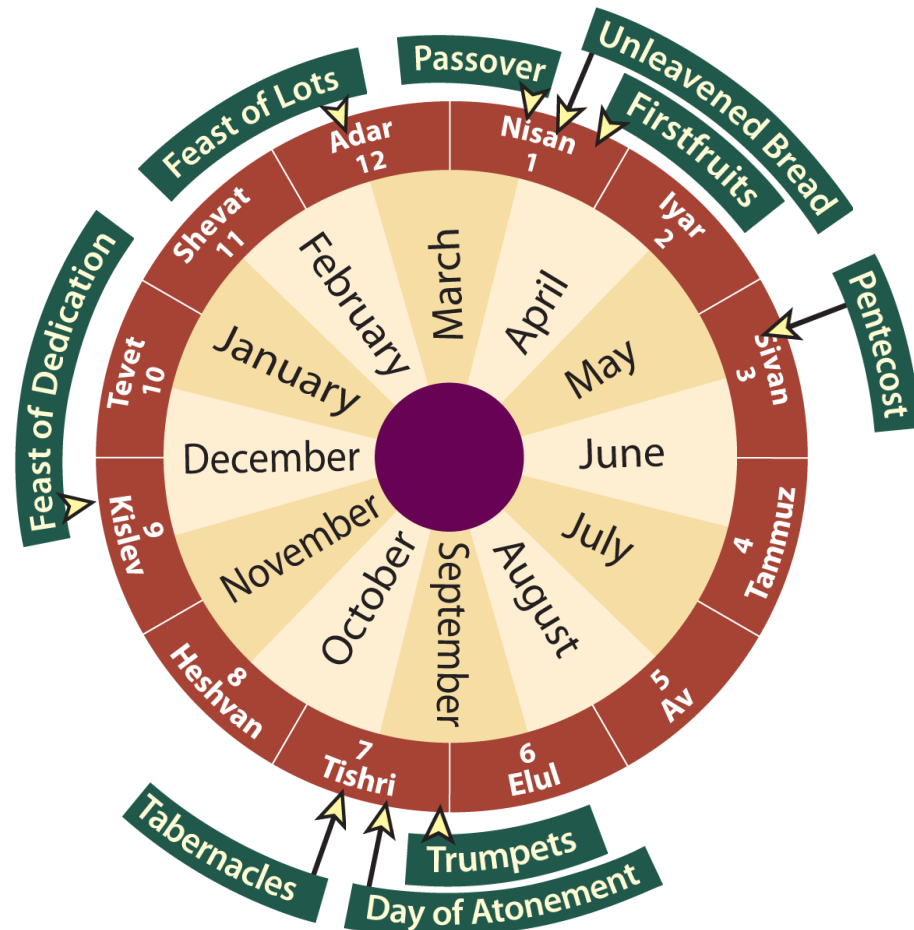
Overview

- For centuries the Jewish calendar was determined by the sighting of the new moon.
- Today the new moon is called Rosh Hodesh (head of the month) and is marked in the synagogue with prayers, Torah readings, and special greetings.



Overview

- Following the Babylonian exile in the 6th century BC, the Jewish calendar reflected the Babylonian names of the months.
- These names still exist today in the current Jewish calendar.



Overview

- By Jesus' time there was calendar for civil affairs, which is still in use today.
- This calendar begins with the month of Tishri; the first of Tishri is the civil new year, Rosh HaShanah.
- The Jewish calendar has 12 months, each with 29 or 30 days, and every third year is a leap year containing an extra month.

Leviticus (1-27)

Contents of Leviticus: (Calendar)



Leviticus 23

Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)	Tishri (Sept./Oct.): 10	Lev 23:26-33; Exod 30:10	On this day the high priest makes atonement for the nation's sin. Also a day of fasting.
Feast of Booths, or Tabernacles (Sukkot)	Tishri (Sept./Oct.): 15-21	Lev 23:33-43; Num 29:12-39; Deut 16:13	Commemorates the forty years of wilderness wandering.
Feast of Dedication, or Festival of Lights (Hanukkah)	Kislev (Nov./Dec.): 25-30; and Tebeth (Dec./Jan.): 1-2	John 10:22	Commemorates the purification of the temple by Judas Maccabaeus in 164 B.C.
Feast of Purim, or Esther	Adar (Feb./Mar.): 14	Esth 9	Commemorates the deliverance of the Jewish people in the days of Esther.

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Next week:
Lev 26, 27,
and Deut 27-
28.