

Leviticus World



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ITCS

Leviticus World

We who was contacted God of creation in the world of Genesis and as contacted God of redemption, now we meet the holy Trinity God who sat down the throne in heavenly, the seat of grace in holy place of holiness. The revelation of Leviticus reveals repeatedly through shedding the blood of son- God under the demand of the righteousness of Father- God and through the sprinkling application of the Spirit by several repetition.

Jehovah who established the covenant with God's people, which descended on Mt. Sinai in order to complete the economy of redemption through Moses's intercessional work to open the door of more original world that is, the door of the throne of God and made his people participated into the grace, because Leviticus reveals the revelation of substitution that can restore the character of holiness that shall be able to communicate with living God by removing the sins through shedding blood. Jehovah God revealed the sever character of sins in Genesis. And also sometimes he shone the redemptive way, and in Exodus it was accomplished by the substitution offering of mediator redemption through several symbolism and typology, In Leviticus God applied the grace by using the system of tabernacle to his covenantal people directly. This is the primitive revelation that explains the method and the effective of Christ's atonement and the book of Hebrew interpreted obviously it.

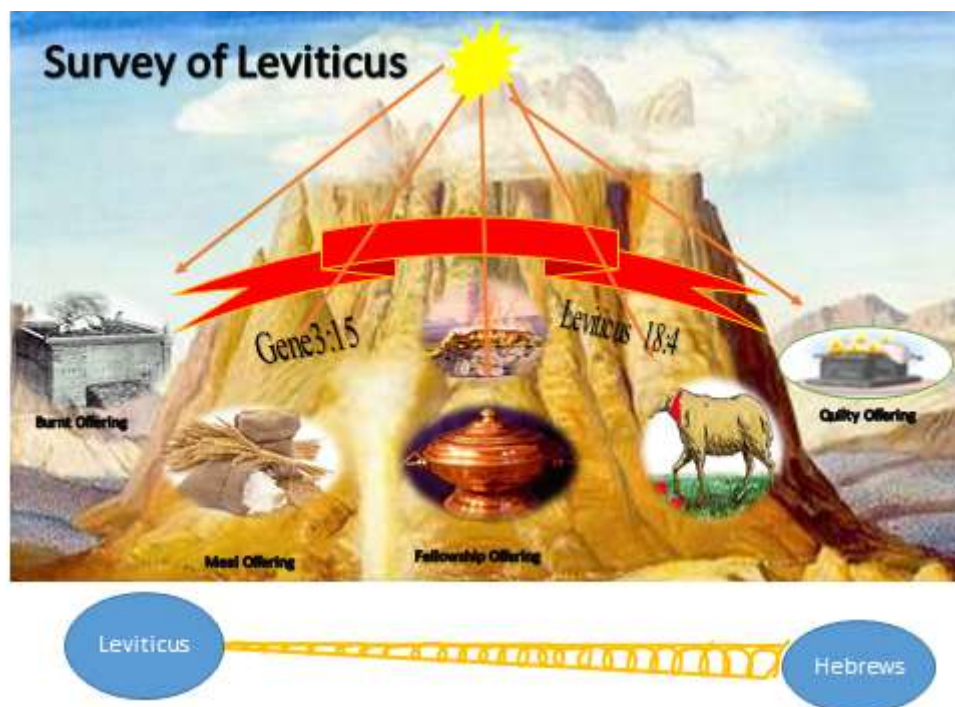
Although we seem to feel boring in reading Leviticus, the theme focuses on the actual way to restore the nature of holiness in God's covenantal people that is, the way of remission through shedding the blood, so we can enjoy the core grace of God because the redemptive history is flowing through this blood, Christ's death. Actually this wonderful beautiful redemption revealed more powerful fruit in Leviticus by the symbolism and typology. So the author of Hebrews explains, that "and since we have a great priest over the house of God, let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith, with our hearts sprinkled clean from an evil conscience and our bodies washed with pure water. " (Hebrew 10:21-22)

The man who saw the reality of Leviticus, that is, the lots of redemptive events of Christ were revealed around Leviticus. From the first coming of Christ to his public ministry and his crucifixion accomplished the theme of Leviticus. And the redemption shall accomplish the covenant of grace by the work of application of Holy Spirit. Finally it shall bring up the restoration of God's image, which is our theme. In the earth we who get God's character, righteousness, mercy and faithfulness shall be transformed to the image of God through the shedding blood of Christ's redemption and shall be with him eternally.

Lecture 1, the Survey of Leviticus

Pictorial Concepts

1. The beam of prism shines on Mt Sinai - *Leviticus focus on the system of offering God made by God who descended on Mt. Sinai.*
2. A bleeding cow at a circle in the center of the mountain - *Leviticus reveals to meet God by bleeding of an animal that pointed to the death of Christ.*
3. Five squares that was connected it blooded offering - *The purposes of Five kinds of offering*
 - 1) The first squares - *The burnt offering needs the action of putting the hands that is focused on the atonement.*
 - 2) The Second Squares - *The meal offering should be offered to God of covenant*
 - 3) The third square - *The peace offering before to fellowship between the offers and God.*
 - 4) The fourth square - *The sin offering is offered to God to remove the sins*
 - 5) The fifth square - *The guilt offering was offered as one remembers his sins.*
3. From the entrance of a tunnel to the last exit of tunnel - *The principle of salvation in Genesis 3:15 was developed into the principle of life of Leviticus 18:5 "You shall therefore keep my statutes and my rules; if a person does them, he shall live by them: I am the LORD."*
4. A progressive line from the Leviticus to Hebrews - *The Epistle of Hebrew stressed that the system of offering was accomplished by Christ.*
5. Two banners in a circle at the center of the mountain - *Leviticus concentrates on two themes those are; offering (1-10) and Holiness (11-27).*



Lecture 1

Survey of Leviticus

Text: Lev 18:5

Main verse: "For I am the LORD who brought you up out of the land of Egypt to be your God. You shall therefore be holy, for I am holy." (Lev 11:45)

Survey: The redemptive revelation in Leviticus focuses on the system of offering that was made after Israel made take the contract of covenant with God who descended on mountain Sinai. It reveals that the life of covenantal people shall be sustained by the hand of God. The restored way of Adam and Eve who were driven out of the Garden of Eden was revealed through blood of the sacrifice to approach to God more obviously. At the meaning the Leviticus reveals that the effective of redemption shall be experienced by applying the blood. It was written in order to reveal the reality of salvation in covenantal people more obviously in the world only by the blood of Christ.

Explanation: Survey of Leviticus

1. The theme of Leviticus

- 1) Leviticus focus on the system of offering God made,
- 2) Leviticus reveals that we can meet to living God by shedding blood.
- 3) Leviticus reveals the symbols of Christ's blood, the only way of redemption repeatedly.

2. Five offerings and their purposes

- 1) Burnt offering should be followed the action to put hands on the offering to focus on the atonement.
- 2) The meal offering is offered by God of covenant.
- 3) Peace offering was offered for fellowship between Gods and offered.
- 4) Atonement offering is to remove the sins.
- 5) Guilt offering should be offered as some blasphemes shall be remembered

3. The principle of salvation in Genesis 3:15 was developed into the principle of life in Leviticus 8:4, "And Moses did as the LORD commanded him, and the congregation was assembled at the entrance of the tent of meeting."

4. The Epistle of Hebrews stresses that the offering system was accomplished in Christ.

5. Leviticus concentrates on two themes, those are, offering (1-10) and holiness (11-27)

1) Name: The name of Leviticus came out of theme of the contents through Virgate version and LXX version. The title of original text is become Waywad (And he called). Because the Leviticus is the bridge to connect to the Old Testament, it needs the allegorical interpretation.

2) Structure: Smile obvious structure

3) Messages of New Testament included in the context of Old testament

4) Holiness of God- Although we cannot know the laws of every offering in Leviticus and the motive that purity and cleaning centric concepts, the obvious fact is we should be holy like God is. (11:45, 19:2, 20, 26)

The System of offering - It made the relation of covenant by using three methods. –

1) It is the gift that the Lord of covenant gave to the worshipper.

2) It means the communication and fellowship between the partners OD covenant.

3) It heals the relationship of covenant. So we see much terms of covenant in Leviticus, to offer, to sacrifice, to make one been holy, to purify and sin and weakness etc. Here are five kinds of offering.

(1) Burnt Offering- The burnt offering which means ascending (HOLA) points that aroma offering rise up and focus on the atonement. So the activity to lay the hands on the offering"was followed.

(2) Meals Offering- As an offering that was offered to God of covenant, it was translated as tribute. .(Judge 3:15 17-18 II Sam 8:6)

(3) Fellowship Offering- (7:11-38) - This offering that was called for Salom (peace) means the fellowship between God and worshipper.

(4) Sin Offering- It is the offering that deleted the sin

(5) Quilt Offering- It is offering, as his sin shall be remembered that he should offer to God.

a. It reveals the principle of covenant. The principle of Moses covenant is revealed in the Leviticus. Leviticus 18:4 says, "You shall therefore keep my statutes and my rules; if a person does them, he shall live by them: I am the LORD. "The principle "As they did the statutes, he shall live (18:5)" was the same of the principle that Adam first receives out of God. (Gen 2:17, 3:3) Keeping this principle made them had living fellowship with God, but disobeying it shall made them dropped down out of the grace of God.

b. The Priesthood- God appointed Aaron family as priesthood in order to reveal all Israel as the priesthood nation that is, as the people of covenant. Accordingly God stressed that Aaron family should keep the rules of priesthood to reveal purity and holiness that God demands to Israel, his people. The life and death of Israel was depended on the success and the failure of offering. It suggested that it was the criterion to restore the Garden of Eden. Like the shame of Adam and Eve were covered by taking on the leather garment, Leviticus reveals that as God accepts the offering, we can take fellowship with living God in detail.

Only by the death of Christ which is the sum total of every offering revealed the effective of the atonement offering and the peace offering. Whoever believes in him can approach to living God confidently as true priest (1 Peter 2:9) through the merit of Christ that is a everlasting offering on the cross. (Heb 10:22 Eph 3:12). Therefore the saved Christian lives as the holy priest that was devoted himself to God as living sacrifice. (Rom 12:12)

The relationship between Leviticus and Hebrews- The author of the epistle of Hebrew stresses that the system of all offering in Leviticus was accomplished in Christ. Although in the external area it can be comparable to it, in the effective area it can not be comparable because the one is the shadow but the other is reality. So we admit that Leviticus is no longer boring book, but the impression book that it cast the divine fire to our heart. because it reveals the complete grace of redemption to us and we learn the reality of Leviticus through understanding the epistle of Hebrew.

c. Contents of Leviticus:

- (1) The status that God gave Moses on the Mount Sinai includes the laws of personal national life of Israel.
- (2) Leviticus that is the worship directory for new nation was named out of the Levite tribe that kept the offering ceremony and took care of the instrument of tabernacle.
- (3) The Leviticus offers the answers of two questions of how the sinful people approach to God (through the sacrifice of animals) and how they keep the fellowship with God (through the obedience of God's word).
- (4) The sacrifice that Israel who was delivered out of Egypt offered by the detailed method was accomplished by the worship in Christ in the New Testament. We can see the reality of Leviticus symbolisms in the light of Hebrews. Israel was fulfilled with new Israel, the church, Levite priest into loyal priesthood, Christian, the sacrifice of animals into Christ's death, the temporary effective of priest into the eternal effective of cross.

d. The division of Leviticus

1) Division:

- (1) Offering (1-10)- devotional offering (1-3), compensational offering (4-7), Offering status (8-10)
- (2) Holiness (11-27)- personal purification (11-15), national purification (16-20), priesthood purification (21-23), future purification (24-27)
- 2) Theme: Approaching by sacrifice (priest) (1-10), Fellowship with God by gospel (feast) (11-27)
- 3) Place: Mount Sinai
- 4) Time: about one month

8. Lecture sequence

- 1) The Introduction of Leviticus (all)
- 2) Devotional offering of three kinds (1-3)
- 3) The repaying offering (4-7)
- 4) Priest regulation and Sin (8-10) 5) Personal statute of purification in the daily life (11-15)
- 5) The holiest day yearly (16-17)
- 6) Purified regulation of the priest (21-23)

7) The purity of furture in the promised land (24-27)

[Question 1] Read lecture 1 give answers to following questions.

1. Write down 1:14 and points four words that the theme of Leviticus can become.

"If his offering to the LORD is a burnt offering of birds, then he shall bring his offering of turtledoves or pigeons."

1) Burnt offering

2) Hand on

3) Acceptance

4) Atonement

2. Describe what you understand in this verse 11:45

"For I am the LORD who brought you up out of the land of Egypt to be your God. You shall therefore be holy, for I am holy."

Lecture 2 The Offering of Three Kinds

Pictorial concept

Three perfuming offerings

First, Burnt offering

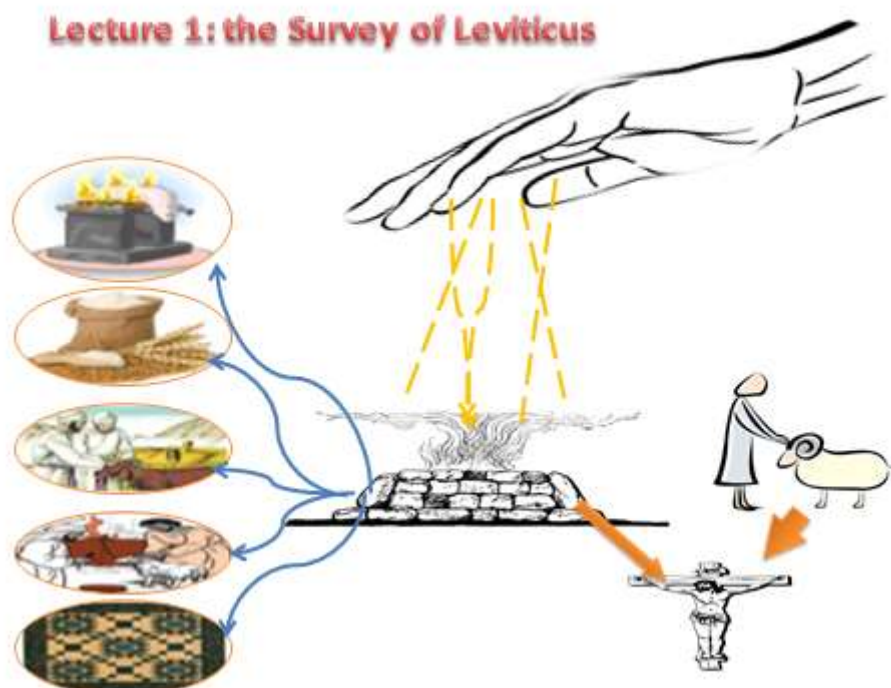
1. It was the offering that Jehovah commanded first to his people.
2. It was related to the stonement closely.
3. It reveals that they should offer three categories sacrifices to Jehovah.
4. The blood of the animals that the priest killed through putting the hands of the priest points the importance of covenant activities.
5. Therefore the life of living sacrifice in Christian should be depended on the burnt offering.

Second, Meal offering

1. Meal offering is to mix the fine flour with oil and perfume without putting yeast.
2. The priest grasped handful of memorial oiled flour in his hand and put it at the altar and burnt them.
3. They offer three kinds of meal offering, those are; grain, fine flour and the first grain flour.
4. The yeast and honey should be prohibited and added oil, perfume and salt.
5. The meal offering aimed to the acceptance of God.

Third, Peace offering

1. The male and female animals without blemish were offered
2. It should be handed in front of the tabernacle and the fat of the sacrifice should be burnt.
3. The fat should be put on the burnt offering.
4. They should not be taken with the fat and the blood.
5. It is the obvious symbolism that points the peace offering of Christ.



Lecture 2

The Offering of Three Kinds

1. Text: Lev 1:-3:
2. Main verse:
3. Survey: Leviticus begins with explaining the five offerings that Israel should offer to God in their lives. In them three offerings that focused on the fellowship with God were revealed at the first parts. The offerings that included aroma are to offer the talents of the priest, the burnt offering means their devotion, the offering of meal means to admit that God prepared all things in their daily life and the offering of peace means to admit that the offerer expresses the fellowship of thanksgiving with God.
4. Exposition:
 - 1) Chapter 1, Burnt offering –
 - (1) The first offering Jehovah ordered to his people was the burnt offering. The reason that this offering related to the atonement closely is established up on the foundation of atonement that every offering should be stood. Any offering could not be offered by God without the character of atonement. For example although Cain offered his first harvest produced in his field, it was not accepted by Jehovah because he omitted the order of atonement which the blood of animal meant. The offering of work not the offering of faith despised on the blood offering. The autonomous can not stand firm in front of God any time and any place.
 - (2) The burnt offering was revealed the method that they should offer the whole according to each burden personally, those are; first, the cattle of big kind that moved with a group. Second, the sheep or, the ram that are moved in a group and third, the dove or, pigeon for the poor person. His regulation reveals the character of righteousness and justice that God treats his people to serve God obviously. And also in the process of offering although the different point was revealed, the purpose was to be accepted by God.

(3) So the qualified priest should offer the offering to God by revealing the reality of covenant by making sure 1) before God 2) the action laid his hands on the offering and revealing the figure of bleeding that mean sthe atonement. The devotion without atonement and covenant can not be helped itself but to God.

(4) In other words, the blood of animal can not offer any help in atonement, but only the death of Christ that the symbolism of burnt offering points has the eternal criteria of the forgiveness. So because the life of living sacrifice of Christian is stood on the permanent foundation God can accept the offering. In Roman 12:1-2 the command of the Apostle , " offer your body as a living sacrifice" means to live on the foundation which the Christian was saved by faith. Imperative should be executed on the indicative. Without depending the foundation, every passion came only out of human delf passion. Today how many does religious devotion without such foundation reveal? They shall be driven out in front of God and be evaluated as the person who built the babel tower for his name.

2) Chapter 2, Meal offering - The meal offering was made of fine unleavened flour added oil and frankincense and was used as following method.

(1) The priest took the oiled flour in a handful of fine flour and burnt it And the remaning should be belong to Aaron 's prist family. Because although he took a part, it has total meaning, the remained should be treated as the holy offering. The priest has the character of holiness in the ceremony in detail. It means that God wanted to be glorified by the life of Aaron's priests. This principle reveals the criterion that we give the offering to God. After you offered 10% to God and also the remained 90% should be used for the glory of God.

(2) They should offer three kinds of the meal offering; grain, fine flouer and first grain flouer. It should be offered to God accrding to their financial states but it

should be the fine flour. The fine flour is like the blood of animal offering as the blood of grain which is the symbol of devotion. Like the tough grain is changed into fine flour by crushing process, the thought, attitude, life, petition, praise and ministry of the saints should be offered to God as sacrifice on the altar. How much detail thing do we meditate the word of God? In Psalms 1:2 meditation means to lament in our heart before God in embracing the word of God. Then we find our dirty and weak part and realize our empty, confusion state before God and only God is our hope and cast themselves to God unconditionally. So he laments sincerely before God. Through this process our meditation shall be changed into the fine meditation and fine prayer like fine flour. Because in fact we did not know what we request to God. Finally we offer the sincere prayer to God like Moses talked to Jehovah in front of the tabernacle like a close intimacy of the friends. The frankincense of prayer that 24 heavenly elders offered were accepted by God on the throne.

- (3) The meal offering should not put leaven and honey and be added by ornament, frankincense and salt to establish covenant in the relationship with God faithfully. So it was called for the salt of covenant. "It seems to change the character into the other. The offering should be kept the unchangeable faithful character. It is important to keep consistency. And also because ointment and frankincense belongs to God and they relate to God's holiness, it teaches Holy Spirit and his work symbolically. It points the importance of holiness. The ointment is not Holy Spirit but the symbol of Holy Spirit, God receives the offering in Holy Spirit. the ministry without Holy Spirit cannot be accepted to God. When the saint was led by Holy Spirit, it shall be changed into holy offering and shall be a frankincense offering.

- (4) The purpose of meal offering aims at the acceptance of God. Like the burnt offering was accepted by God the meal offering aims at accepting of God as the aroma offering to God. Paul like David in the New Testament offered his whole life to God as the meal offering to God and David like Paul in the Old Testament also offered his whole life like meal offering. When David's servants brought the water of Bethlehem to him he did not drink it but poured on the ground

because it was like their blood and the precious things must be belongs to only God.

- 3) Chapter 3, Peace offering –Here, the peace offering is the symbolism of Christ's death. The sinner that is the enemy to God can call for God as "my God, my father" by the intercession of Christ. It teaches the restoration of the covenant of Jehovah to Israel and means the death of Christ on the cross.

How were they offered to God?

(1) Although they offered the female and male of the animal, surely they should have no spot. Christ who is our peace offering has no the spotless, blameless lamb. But he should be slain to remove our sins through much suffering. This peace reveals the union of love, that is the eternal oneness, God Himself made them separated of Satan but made them united with Christ. So Paul shouted out that nobody can cut off out of the line of love. (Rom 8:) the church that stands up on the the union walk to the purpose that Holy spirit makes oneness. So the church should keep oneness in Christ through the power of Holy spirit by knowing Christ.

(2) The fat of sacrifice that the priest handed on and killed belongs to Jehovah. Here the fat is the symbol of Holy Spirit and belongs to Jehovah. All fat of offering should be fumed on the burnt offering.

(3) The fat should be burnt on the top of burnt offering sacrifice. It means that it is higher than the other offering. In fact this peace means the restoration of fellowship with God and the climax of covenant as the core of salvation.

(4) God prohibited to eat the oil and the blood together – As the peace offering shall be offered to God, to prohibit the oil and the blood means to keep the peace-centric life by depending on the Christ, the peace offering.

(5) This suggests the peace offering of Christ because it was the eternal statutes that all generation should keep. The peace offering that has the character of atonement of Christ reveals that the Christian was called for the priest of gospel to peace maker between the world and God. It means that the peace with God is the ultimate result of

salvation, the reason that the church exists, and the ultimate goal of all evangelism and mission. Therefore only the one who was impressed by Holy Spirit can execute the role to make peace.

Conclusion:

Three inscent offerings teaches that every people of God should become the life of living sacrifice. These offerings were depended on the atonement offering to offer to God. It meansthat it focues on the Jesus Christ who came on the earth. Christ lived for 33 years on the earth and finally he became a burnt offering, meals offering, peace offering on the earth. Thechurch that was saved by believing in him should reveal the image of God, that is, revealing of Gods image, righteousness, mercy and faithfulness. Only the one who approaches to the seat of mercy is transformed into hisimage by seeing his glory.

[Question 2]

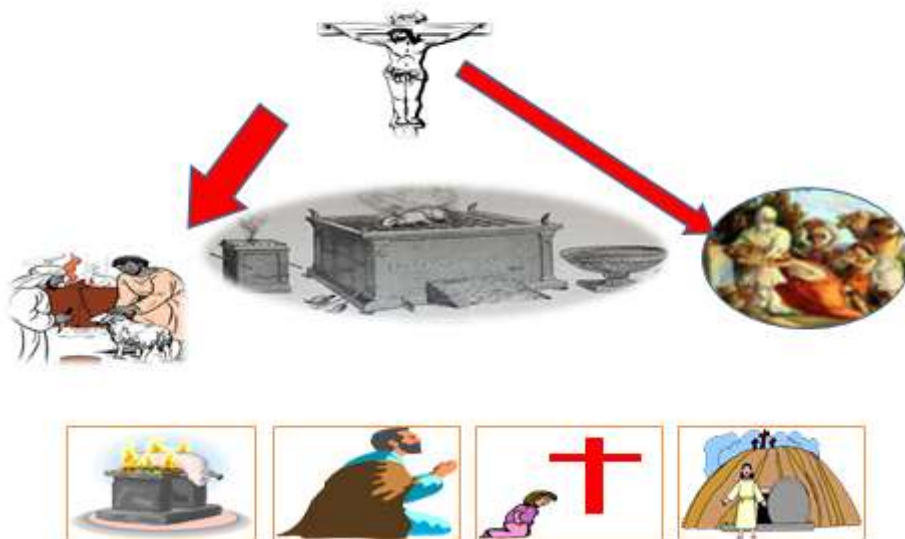
1. As we relates to three offerings to the others, how shall be accomplished and how is it related with living sacrifice of the believer in Roman 12:1-2?
2. When did Israel offer the chosen sacrifice among this animals and what condition did they need? (3-10)
3. How did the offerer identify with this sacrifice? (4)
4. What is the purpose of offering? (4)
5. What role did the priest in offering sacrifice to God? (5-17)
6. What different points are the animal offering and bird offering?(14-17)
7. What different point does the living sacrifice of body in Roman chapter has burnt offering?
8. Verses 9, 13, 17 expressed the inscent of Johovah term. How shall you please God?

Lecture 3 Two Reparation offerings

Pictorial Concept

1. The Sin offering
 - 1) The sin offering should be participated by every group.
 - 2) The atonement reveals the will of God who treats the sin concretely because remission is the center of all offerings.
 - 3) First of all the sinner should bring to God and hand on the offering directly and made it killed at that place.
 - 4) God should be taken sufficiency by splingkling the blood on the vail of sactuary seven times.
 - 5) Christ's death is the precious blood that was splinkled before God completely.
2. The trespass offering
 - 1) The quilt offering is offered to God because of the quilty to committthe holy materials.
 - 2) Naturally the sin offering and the quilty offering have common place but it shall be limited to commit what belongs to Jehovah.
 - 3) It ws called for the reparation offering.
 - 4) CHrist is the accomplishment of the quilty offering.
3. Four features of sin offering and quilty offerimng
 - 1) They should be the offering without spot and blame.
 - 2) The sin of offerer is tranferred to the offering.
 - 3) It has the character of atonement.
 - 4) The atonement offering should be offered at the outside of camp.

Lecture 3: Two Kind of Compensatory Offering



Lecture 3

Two Reparation Offerings

1.Text: Lev 4:-7:

2.Main verse:

3. Survey: God gave the status of three incense offerings and two no incense offerings to them. Now what we treat are the offerings as they commit sin; the fellowship shall be cut off with God. The sin offering is to restore out of the sin that was committed by their fault in uncleanness, idleness and unintentional trespassing. The offering is the reparation offering, the offering that they offered to God as they realized their sins committed to God and their neighbors.

4.Exposition:

1) sin offering – In Leviticus 4:1-21, five offerings of Israel, burnt offering, meal offering, peace offering, sin offering and guilty offering were accomplished by the death of Christ. The word, "it is finished," that Christ intensely shouted on the cross in knowing that all Scriptures shall be accomplished included these offerings. In the offering system of the Old Testament, if a person remembered his sin that committed one of the commandments should the proper offerings; for priest male ox, for congregation a male ox, for patriarch male goat, for lay people female goat or, female lamb, and for the poor two pigeons or, fine flour to God. It reveals that the center of all offering is God, so it reveals the will of God who treats the sin concretely. First of all the sinner brought the offering and had on head directly and made it killed at that place. Just like this one God commanded to take the order for responsibility personally, because it will be happened in the relationship with personality. Among them God wanted that the blood should be sprinkled on the veil of sanctuary seven times. The death of Christ was offered to God completely before God. The blood was the tool to clean all sin of his own people for remission concretely. So God called it for the precious blood. It can clean even any little sin of his own people.

2) Trespass offering)- (Lev 5:14 – 6:7, 7:1-10)

(1) "If anyone commits a breach of faith and sins unintentionally in any of the holy things of the LORD " (15) The trespass offering (quilty offering) is offered because of some trespass to come out of committing holy materials. Basically the atonement offering and the trespass offering has much common aspect each other. But the trespass offering was limited by "If anyone commits a breach of faith and sins unintentionally in any of the holy things of the Lord, "because sancta that is the reparation of 20% was demanded. It was called for reparation offering.

The Christian has many cases that committed the sin to be belonging to the trespass offering. First, if they control his bodies by himself although it is God's holy one, it belongs to this sin, The function of body, the personality of intellect, emotion and volition and every relationship do not admit the Lordship, it belongs to this sin. Without concrete devotion, every activity belongs to this sin.

(2) "and the priest shall make atonement for him for the mistake that he made unintentionally, and he shall be forgiven." (18) The goal of the priest's sacrifice is remission. Remission is the state that all sin was removed completely, the state not to be remembered. The offering system in the Old Testament that the ash water of the heifer and the blood of animal could not clean the sin focuses on the death of Christ that came in the New Testament. The merit of His death that Christ removed once of all remitted every sin of his people, those are, quilty, punishment and death completely. Although we can not feel the fact the remission is our eternal praising eternal theme in our lives.

The servant of Jehovah's suffering in Isaiah chapter 53 offered the trespass offering to God. It means that Jehovah treated the least unit of every sin removed every sin completely and proclaimed the remission. The Lord who cleaned the least small sin remitted great sins and every result was cleaned completely gave the sufficient salvation to us.

3) Offering laws in chapters 6-7 (5:14-6:7, 7:1-10) - The sin offering and the quilty offering that was separated of three devotional offerings were offered for the contents of God because the sin cannot be offered to God. These two offerings reveal following contents about the sacrificial death on the Christ's cross.

(1) It should be the offering without spot and blame.

- (2) The sin of the offerer should be transferred on the offering.
- (3) The offering should be killed in replace of the sinner.
- (4) The atonement offering should be offered at the outside of camp.

Conclusion:

[Question 3]

(1) At what point of the above two reparation offerings was accomplished by the death of Christ?

(2) What point should be kept in the actual life?

Lecture 4 The Status of the priest and Sin Issue

Figure Concepts

1. All parts (throne, altar, priests, prism) – **the devotion of the priests**
 - 1) A kneeled priest and a kneeled boy below the altar - **God wanted the living sacrifice of Israel through Aaron and his sons.**
 - 2) An altar on the left upper place - **God gave the atonement offering and purified ceremony for the priest.**
 - 3) A throne on the highest place - **Moses commanded them directly as the mediator in replace of God**
 - 4) A circle around the altar - **Christ accomplished an eternal sacrifice by obedience once of all**
 - 5) A praying man nearby the high priest - **The Christian who become a priest by believing in him serves the gospel by consistant obedience.**
2. A man who is stood in the center - **The garment of high priest**
 - 1) Several ornaments on his garment - **The offering needs many priests but only one high priest work in the most holy place.**
 - 2) Blue color square hanged on his breast - **He wore Ephod because he executed the only offering**
3. Two kneeled men at left side - **The serving ministry of the priests**
4. A big scroll below the priest - **The statues that the priests received out of God**



Lecture 4

The Statutes of priest and Sin issue

1. Text: Lev 8:-10:

2. Main verse:

3. Survey: After God gave the laws of offering and next he gave the status of the priest. Moses the regulation to serve tabernacle to Aaron and his children. After Aaron finished his inauguration offering for 7 days for purification, he started his ministry but at the delightful day he met the death of his two sons as the result God limited his priesthood.

2. Exposition:

1) Devotion of priests - "And Aaron and his sons did all the things that the LORD commanded by Moses." (Lev 8:36) -God accomplish his work but want to fulfill his work of God through the tools. Also the tool was appointed by God. Aaron and his sons was the vessel that God prepares to make Israelite offering successes. So with offering system God demanded that atonement offering and purification offering for the priests. They who were separated of like Nazi rite kept their lives worshipped God by the helps of the other tribes and they devoted themselves to worship to God. Therefore they should concentrate on obeying the command of God. Here Moses commanded them directly as the mediator in replace of God. They all obeyed like Noah made the ark and obeyed his command to prepare everything, they obeyed Gods command consistently. Christ in the New Testament obeyed his parent completely at his youth day and finally he obeyed an eternal offering absolutely. The Christian who believed in him for his salvation, he should obey consistently in his life.

The garment of high priest- An unique water - Although offering ministry need many priests but for atonement only one high priest can enter into the most holy place. Because he executed the only offering he was clothed, by the Ephod which was woven by the blue, purple, red and golden color. (Lev 8:1-13 Ex 28:4-14)

2) The work of priests (duty)

After he finished the first atonement offering how did God respond? (9:22-24)

According to above direction, after Moses and Aaron offered the atonement offering with the burnt offering and peace offering, they descended down the below out of tabernacle and benefited the Israelite Then three phenomena were happened.

1. First, the glory of God was revealed. This was like appearing the supernatural fiery glory that was happened at the early time when the chiefs of each tribes offered served and after the construction of tabernacle was finished (Ex 40:35-36) It was revealing of the presence of God. The glory of God always was accompanied with the presence of God. And the presence of God brings the control and authority. Here the fact that Moses and Aaron offered the sacrifice to God together, Moses executed the role of the mediator, because he was revealed a unique type of messiah, though Moses was a prophet, the authority of high priest was offered to him.

Second, the supernatural fire was appeared actually and burnt the offering completely. This was the sign that as Solomon completed the construct the temple was appeared. This was the symbol of the presence of God. Revealing the fiery appearance of Holy Spirit at the Pentecost feast points the reality of celestial and the presence of God. And also the dramatically supernatural presence that was descended on the Mount Carmel by Elijah's intercession prayer was accomplished in Christ, Finally they enjoys the supernatural presence of God that Adam walked among the fiery stones.

Third, the people were afraid of it. As the people looked at the phenomena, the people shouted out and covered their faces. This shouting is a great surprising. Paul's response, "Oh I am trouble man, and Isaiah's response, "Woe I will be destroyed." And Peter s response, "Lord, I am a sinner" were stood on the same line.

When the first atonement offering system was operated through Moses' mediator work, God responded as a sign of God's pleasing, and the people looked at the effective of Christ's atonement that was brought by his intercession. We always serve the Lord with fearful heart in Christ.

(5) The regulation that was given to the priests (not qualified regulation)

(6) (Question) What is the essential reason that Nadab and Abihud were killed?

(10:1-2, 9)

We think three stages.

First, because Aaron offered the fire that God did not command. The fire that the priests should offer to God should be put in his fire box with incense, but they burnt it with the other fire. Although he mistook temporarily for using the other fire not the altar fire, it was habitual. It was a big problem.

Second, their drunkard is a big mistake. To prohibit the wine for acceptance of offering is the regulation of Nazi rite. Their debatuery life made big mistaking in their lives. Their death came out of the cause of ungodly habit.

Third, they had no the fullness of Holy Spirit.

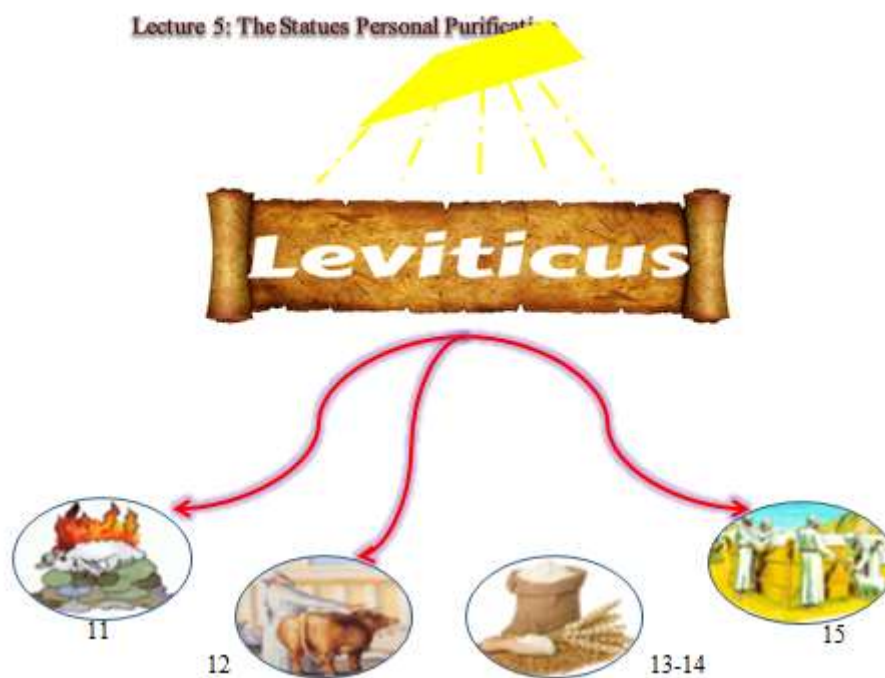
[Question 4]: After read lecture 4 give your proper answer to following questions.

1. How should Aaron and his children stand up before the assembly of Israel?
(1-13)
2. As we remind the atonement offering (chapters 1-4) what does the laying on of hand on the offering mean? (14, 18, 22)
3. What lamb should they use as Aaron and his sons were anointed? (23-24)
4. What message does this ceremony to keep Israel?
5. What respect did Aaron and his sons receive as the appointed priest of God?
6. How did they feel that this ministry is insufficient?
7. How precious do you consider your mission that God gave?
8. What method do you think as the insufficient matter?
9. What brought the tragedy of Nadamb and Abihub?
10. What reason did Moses ask as the urgent way?
11. How did Aaron and his two remained sons lament in contrast of the other people? (6-7)
12. How did the priests keep the holiness of God? (8-11)
13. When we concentrate on the detail teaching about the remained offering that Moses gave to them, (12-20) what did we find of his responsibility?
14. In worship what makes you left out of the holy presence of God?
15. What method makes you approached to the deceit?

Lecture 6 Personal purified Statutes

Figure concepts

1. All pictures - **Leviticus 11-15 says the laws to treat uncleanness of animal, birth, leprosy and no discernment.**
2. Leviticus scroll under the prism- **Holy people needs holy life.**
 - 1) A flaming altar in the first circle - **The sin like the blood disease should be Atoned by God**
 - 2) The second circle (An animal offering) - **The statues about the food**
 - 3) The third circle (A grain) - **The statues about the woman (family issue)**
 - 4) The fourth circle (priests to examine the leprosy) -**The statues about the leprosy and about no discernment (health issue)**



Lecture 6

Personal Purified Statutes

1. Text: Lev11:45-47, 13:59, 14:54-57

2. Main verse:

3. Survey:

Leviticus 11-15 says the laws to treat uncleanness of animal, birth, leprosy and

no discernment. Holy people need holy life. Although ceremonial purification is limited by the human activities, it needs for worshipping holy God absolutely. For Israel the uncleanness of food, health and uncleanness that brought by touching the harmful materials need temporary isolation. In the text "unclean" term come 100 times. It means that ceremonial uncleanness should be removed in the relationship with God.

4. Exposition:

1) Chapter 11, The statutes about the food (family issue)

2) Chapter 12, the Statutes about the birth woman (family issue)

3) Chapter 13-14, The statutes about the leprosy (health issue)

(1) ""The leprous person who has the disease shall wear torn clothes and let the hair of his head hang loose, and he shall cover his upper lip and cry out, 'Unclean, unclean.'"" (Lev 13:45) - The leprous person was the symbol of a sinner. The purified statutes of Old Testament church was applied to from food to disease. Especially the leprous disease was a kind of skin diseases that was treated the cursed disease and should be abide at the separated location out of his family to keep the purity of the people of god who takes fellowship with God. and he himself lived at the outside, he should be cooperated to keep the purity. He

should break his cloth, release his hire, cover his upper lip and shout out " I am uncleaned, I am uncleaned" repeatedly .

It reveals the figure of true repentance of a sinner. Like a tax collector or, the prodigal son, at the seat that he does not look up the heaven and kneeled down and shouted out, " I am a sinner" true hope shall be started. In the gospel any leprous persons can approach to God to get grace and to enter into the way to praise God and to glorify Him. After he believe in Christ , as he obeys the word of God and gives thanksgiving to God, he receive great grace out of heaven. He was used as redemptive unique tool. The impression that a leprous patient received grace is the way of the believer.

(2) Lev 14:1-20 - 1. "And he shall sprinkle it seven times on him who is to be cleansed of the leprous disease. Then he shall pronounce him clean and shall let the living bird go into the open field." (14:7) God is in detail. Here to take the connection between the salvation and healing of the leprous patient teaches that every healing come out of remission. The concreated statutes of the diagnosis of leprosy and settlement of the healed makes us thought the holiness of God that treats sin concretely. Like to settle the purification by sprinkling the bird blood seven times., Christ's blood gives every area. God removed from the essential sin to all weakness, blame and lack like the leprous life. Therefore if anyone believes Christ's blood, he shall become a holy person.

2. "and dip his right finger in the oil that is in his left hand and sprinkle some oil with his finger seven times before the LORD." (16) The application of Personal holiness comes out of his merit that it was sprinkled before God. Because God passovered them seeing the blood God had sufficiency of the death of the cross. The great blessed in the world is the one cleaned by his blood. Remember the blood that was sprinkled seven times always we should trust in it.

3. "and he shall be clean. (20)" This is the declaration of God. Like God declared the freedom out of leprosy, my all sins had been cleaned completely. As a leprosy shouted "If the Lord wants I shall be cleaned" to Jesus, he was cleaned by God's

mercy , now our sin also were cleaned by the death of Christ. We should glorify God because our sins like the leprosy were forgiven.

- (3) The blood to clean the sin (14:1-20) –What does the text reveal the fact that the source of healing the leprosy belongs to God? First, teaching the regulation of declaration as the leprosy was cleaned makes us reminded the purity of God that treated the sin. (7) Like cleanness was confirmed out of the disease by sprinkling the blood, the blood of Christ has the sternal effective in every area. Second, the personal application of the blood depends on God's sufficiency for he accepted his death as the complete substitution. (16) As the Lord declared freedom of his people (20) the Lord declared the remission of his own people. The leprosy was cleaned completely for this criterion(Mt 8:2) We should praise the Lord for his wonderful merit that my sin, my quilty and my purnishment were cleaned once of all.

4) Chapter 15 . the statutes about undiscerment (health issue)

Holy people for holy God - "Consecrate yourselves, therefore, and be holy, for I am the Lord your God."(Lev 20:7)

- (1) the sin like the blood disease (15: 19-33) – What do we learn out of warning the blood disease. First, The fact that God added civic laws, offering laws and health laws had more meaning than physical health. This points the salvation and the life of the saved out of sin. So the blood disease () pointssin and quilty(19) It was the a regulation that Israel should consider the health of soul preciously. Second, the uncleanness that was related to the blood disease was prohibited because they need the caution to the sin and the necessity of atonement.(30) Only the death of Christ is the criterion of holiness. As we approach to the throne of God and confess our sin to him, he promised the diret complete remission to us. (I Jn 1:9)

[Question]:

(1) What do two divisions of food in Leviticus chapter 11 teach us in the contemporary day? Should we apply same direction to us? If you agree with that direction say the reason. (Col 2:16-17)

(2) What does the leprosy in chapters point in the gospel? (Mt 8:1-4)

(3) Why does the Christian demand health body and how do you have health body?
(I Cor 6:13-19 Prov 3:7-8)

Lecture 7 The most holy day

Pictorial concept

1. chapter 16, The atonement y the blood (national life)
2. chapter 17, Prohibition of using the blood (physical life)

1) "Do not plant the mixed seed together on the field"

2) adultery and faithfulness

3) Faithfulness like life



Lecture 7

The Most Holy Day

1. Text: Lev 16:1-22

2. Main verse:

3. Survey: the atonement that they had yearly, means "atonement", "to appease", "to pacify" and comes out of "to cover" in Hebrew that 100 times comes out of the Old Testament. The same word comes out of the term "Kopher" as Noah covered inside and outside the ark in Genesis 6:14. Just like the pitch covered the ark and protected the people the blood of sacrificial blood was sprinkled between the sinner and God. The day of great atonement yearly is the important offering in Israel. At that day every people were gathered and should watch out the high priest who entered into the most holy place with the substituted blood in repace of their sin. God prohibited that the blood used for the other purpose except this atonement because it was the most important for remission personally and nationally. "For the life of the flesh is in the blood, and I have given it for you on the altar to make atonement for your souls, for it is the blood that makes atonement by the life." (Lev 17:11)

4. Exposition:

1. Atonement by the blood (16)- The atonement day should be executed one time on July 10 per year. (Lev 16:31) The day was called for "It is a Sabbath of solemn rest to you," because all sins of Israel was forgiven by God and were enjoyed true rest in their lives only one year. The Sabbath day was related to remission. For the atonement day aimed at enjoying true rest they enjoyed true Sabbath through the mediatorial work of the high priest.

2. The matter that should execute at the atonement day

1) Aaron himself should be atoned. In order to clean all sins of all people within one year Aaron himself should be cleaned his sins. He can not enter into the seat of atonement without caution because he should contact to his presence. His ministry was related to the sustaining his life. And he should offer the male calf for sin offering,

a male sheep for burnt offering for him and his family. And also before the congregation two male goats for sin offering, a male sheep for burnt offering. He should put on fine * * fine belt and fine crown after he should wash his body with the water. Fine cloth is the symbol of holiness because only holy person can stand up before holy God.

2) Before Jehovah he should put the burnt fire on the altar and put the incense and should the smoke should be covered not to see inside. For avoiding death. (12-13)

3) For atonement for the high priest he should sprinkle the blood toward eastern area and at the atonement seat in seven time. (14)

4) And for the people he should sprinkle the goat blood for sin offering on and before the seat of atonement seven times. (15)

5) Aaron should atone all tools to use for atonement. (the most holy place, curtain and altar (16-19). And also he should take off the fine clothe and take on his clothe and should come out from there. (23-24)

6) As the son of Aaron were inherited, the ceremony of atonement should be taken the most holy place and curtain and altar. (33)

3) he atonement for the people should be executed two matters. – (1) First, he should sprinkle the blood of atonement goat before and on the atonement seat in seven times. (15) (2) second, Another one is to send the goat of Azzasel. After he used the atonement blood and remaining blood should be consumed at the outside of camp and Aaron layed his hands on head of the Azzasil goat and confessed all sins of all people to transfer them to the goat and the preparatory recived it and drove it on the wilderness and abandoned it and returned to the camp. (21-22)

(3) Then the people should not work any matter and should keep it as the eternal statutes. (29)

(4) At that day they were cleaned by atonement and get the eternal freedom out of their sins. (30)

3. Chapter 7, Prohibiting using the blood (Physical life) –Seek holiness.(Lev 19:19-30)

The text says that the principle of holiness and it's right way of his people

First, out of the health laws to discern about food, clothes, the church learns the meaning to come out of accomplishment of symbolism and ceremony of the Old Testament. The reason that the text prohibited changing and developing the kinds of seed was to teach the importance of holiness and purity. (19)

Second, this holiness was enlarged to eating the fruit. (20) As they eat or, drink or do any thing in their lives they should do in the center of holiness and the glory of God.

Third, this holiness should be applied to transferring blood, divination, spiritism, shaman, sorceress and prohibiting tattoo points that the center of all things is holiness.

Especially at the Sabbath day making them concentrated on the public worship aimed at providing spiritual power. (20)

1) "do not plant ... with two kinds of seed." (19) The command in the Leviticus belongs to the Israelite people. At the same time it is the command of God that the New Testament church should concentrate on. Now if we keep the statutes directly without understanding the reality itself is unbiblical. If discernment of ritualism and health laws are related to salvation, the application is not teaching of the Holy Spirit. Rather the church should learn the meaning and the reality of symbolism and ritualism in Christ by the criterion of the teaching of the Lord and the Apostles. Among them to prohibit the development of seed kinds should be treated to teach the meaning of spiritual holiness and purity. Christ and his word reveals the principle of holiness to apply the other teaching in detail except the Scripture. Holiness is more precious than happiness as the life of the believer.

2) "In the fourth year all its fruit will be holy (25)- This holiness should be applied to until the issue to eat the fruit. The fruit of the tree that was planted was permitted after 5 years. It means that every activities, eating or, drinking should be glorified to God as their ultimate purpose. The global warming issue for environment pollution belongs to the responsibility of the Christian completely because they despised their mission to occupy the earth and manage it.

3) "Observe my sabbaths and have reverence for my sanctuary.(30)" God wanted that his holiness shall be applied to drinking blood, This holiness should be applied to until the issues to drinking blood, divination, , Shaman and tattooing etc. Even every

matter that did not remark here should be lived in the center of holiness. So they should concentrate on keeping the Sabbath day and public worship, because it is like generator center to keep holiness.

3. Adultery and faithfulness- "Do not profane your daughter by making her a prostitute, lest the land fall into prostitution and the land become full of depravity." (Lev 19:29) - . Leviticus that treats to the holiness of God's people in detail emphasize the faithfulness. It stresses the faithful worship to God and the faithfulness of family and community life. (20:2-5) because it is the foundation of devotional life. The primary work of Holy Spirit is the work that he changed false into trustfulness.

Because the faithfulness is lack the worship and to loving neighbor shall be executed by false. So the Scripture treats the idolatry into spiritual adultery and condemned the adultery of relationship with neighbor. The sin that Leviticus condemned the sin of the relative adultery with the wife of his neighbor, mother, brothers, daughter in law, gay and mother-in-law repeatedly as the death sin. (20:7-16) Moreover God warned that his children should not be transferred to the man who makes adulterious rumor. These all sins come out of unfaithful heart. As we abide in Christ who is the source of trustfulness we can overcome these sins.

4. Faithfulness like the life (19:29- 20:16)- The text describes the holiness of God's people in detail and stresses the faithfulness. First, it reveals the faithfulness of worship to God. (20:2-6). Because the vertical relationship with God is the foundation of every faithfulness. The one who failed at the worship is easy to incline to commit sin murder and adultery and idolatry like Lamech. Every faithfulness comes out of faithful God. (Rom 12:1-2) Second, It reveals the reality about the life of family and community. (20:2-5) The first work that Holy Spirit executed first is to change the false into truth. If the faithfulness is lost the relationship with the relationship with the neighbor. So the Scripture treats the idolatry to spiritual adultery, and condemns the adulterious relationship with our neighbor concretely. (20:7-16) Only as we stay at Christ and the truth of his word, we can overcome this sin.

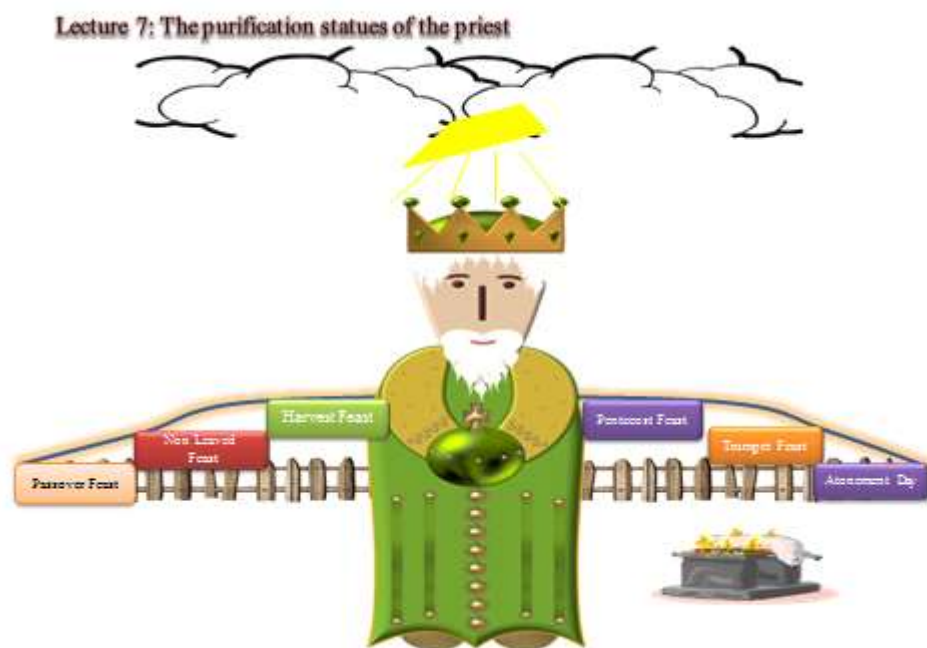
[Question]

- (1) What did the blood of atonement of Leviticus chapter 16 mean about the death of Christ? ?
- (2) Why did chapter 17 prohibit to use the blood? Say it in detail.
- (3) How should we apply the blood of Christ to heal my present sin?
- (4) When we think of the event that was happened at the day of atonement what figure did God reveal his holiness to his people? What should Aaron do for his personal atonement? (1-14)
- (5) What symbol does this preparation reveal about his role before God and his people?
- (6) As the visible symbol of the sin how were each sacrificed goat treated? (7-10, 15-19,20-24)
- (7) What kinds of atonement method brought the practical goodness ?
- (8) Think of you as a that contemporary Hebrew what shall you think of at before atonement day and after that day.?
- (7) As you feel guilt about some what shall you do?
- (8) God said that your God Jehovah is holy, you should be holy. What shall several laws to follow to this regulation reveal?
- (9) Review the laws of 3, 11, 16-17 and 35-36, To make better relationship among the people how will you obey of this laws?
- (10) Review verses 9-10, 14 and 33-34 and consider the society to observe this law. How shall it help to the weak persons
- (11) Jesus quoted two commandments, to love only God and to love your neighbors (18) Why did God summarize all laws here?
- (12) In this laws what did the concern of God reveal about the people?
- (13) In the text what law impressed your heart?
- (14) What is the most difficult law that you do?

Lecture 8 the purified statutes of the priest

Pictorial concept

1. Chapter 21, Uncleaness of the priest
2. Chapter 22, Sin of the priest
3. Chapter 22, the duty of priest
4. Chapter 23, the important day



Lecture 8

The Purified Statutes of the Priest

1.Text: Lev 21:1-15

2.Main verse:

3.Survey: Toward holy God, the work of holy God needs holy priests. Because their calling came out of the above, we should caution their activities and their privilege more. They should have complete body and should avoid out of the uncleanness of their neighbor. The offering they offered has no spot. And also they should caution to the detail matter. The busiest day in the year was the duration to gather assembly because the days belong to the fellowship with God by praise the goodness of God and enjoy it.

4.Exposition:

- 1) Chapter 20, The uncleanness of the priest (1-15)
- 2) Chapter 21, The sin of the priest (16-24)
- 3) Chapter 22 The duty of the priest
- 4) Chapter 23 The important day

5.Observance: Number of feast

The life of Israel people did not work away. They keep every week and 19 times national holy day, those are, Passover feast,(1) the unleavened feast (7) the first barley harvest feast (1) Pentecost feast (1) trumpet feast (11) Atonement day (1) and tabernacle feast (7) Now they were changed into 10 week feasts.

6. Question:

First, how did two feasts, Pentecost feast and the trumpet feast (23:15-25) exceed the tabernacle feast (installing feast) accomplished in Christ? - God commanded to remain some crop in the field for the poor to fix to harvest day that they offered the first barley grain as shaking offering to God and burnt offering (lamb 7, cow 1, male sheep 2), atonement offering (goat 1) peace offering (male sheep 2) Atonement offering (goat 1) peace offering (male sheep 2) And also they gathered assembly without work. It pointed that after Christ's ascension, 10th day the Holy Spirit poured on the church at the Pentecost day to accomplish the redemption of Christ. It previewed that until the second coming of Jesus constant fruit shall produce. Israel in the Pentecost offered the meal offering of first grain of wheat. 10 days before atonement day made them remembered the judgment of God. It prefigured the day of Christ's greatest judgment in the future. (1) "You shall count fifty days to the day after the seventh Sabbath. Then you shall present a grain offering of new grain to the Lord." (16) - The fifth day out of the independent memorial day of Israel should be kept as the Pentecost feast, which was called for the feast of harvest of the first grain of barley in separating of the Fall harvest feast that was called for the Tabernacle feast. 2) "Speak to the people of Israel, saying, In the seventh month, on the first day of the month, you shall observe a day of solemn rest, a memorial proclaimed with blast of trumpets, a holy convocation." (24) - The trumpet feast that was kept at the first day of the seventh month was rest day and a memorial day informing by blowing the trumpet of sheep horn. Then they should offer the fire offering without working. This trumpet feast that has no special description in the Old Testament was a memorial day to review himself and to repent humbly before God like that God informed his will by blowing the trumpet in the life of wilderness and in occupying Canaan. This trumpet feast that was accomplished in Christ teaches that the Christian should admit that he is a sinner before the throne of God and sincerity humbly before God through deep repentance in Christ.

Meaning of the Sabbath day "Six days shall work be done, but on the seventh day is a Sabbath of solemn rest, a holy convocation. You shall do no work. It is a Sabbath to the Lord in all your dwelling places." (Lev 23:3)

All feasts in the Old Testament church came out of the statute of keeping the Sabbath day. The Sabbath year, Jubilee year, Passover feast, the first barley harvest feast, the trumpet feast, atonement day, tabernacle feast and after that the prim feast seemed to be deoended on the stattues of Sabbath day. This is to follow the order of the creation. It is to work hard for 6 days and to take rest at the seventh day, it points not to take rest for physical rest but the spiritual rest naturally. The rest of soul comes out of reciveing the grace by remembering the providence and redemption of God. As Calvin remarked, to make them renewed. As Kohn Calvin remarked, in order to renew them out of spiritual disease in 6 working days, heshould stop private taking, the recreation should be prohibited, but respected the day and should concentrate on public worship. Then the Lord permit wonderful grace (Ish 58:13-14) To adide in Christ is

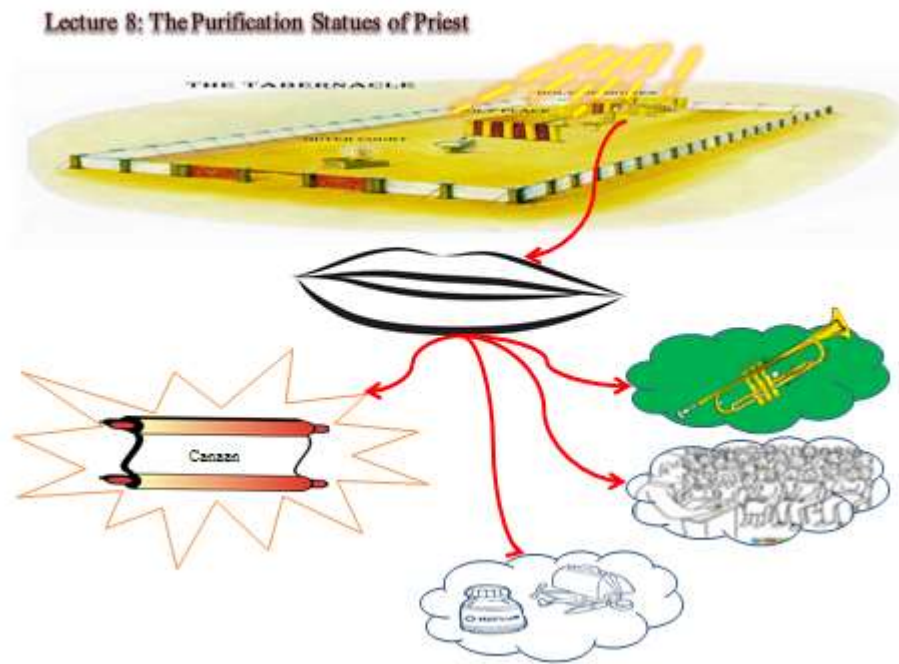
[Question 9]

1. Why should the priest be holy according to Lev 21:23?
2. What condition should be the offering that God accepts taken in Lev 22:21?
3. Say what they should do in the tabernacle feast in reading Lev 3:33-44.
4. Say several feasts that God appointed for Israel.
5. Although they had various feasts but what was the common feature they took?
6. Look at the place of offering that they had at the feasts. (8,12-13, 16-19, 27, 36-37) Why did they include offering gift?
7. What was the value in the yearly plan for Israel?
8. What common date did they reveal to remind them for Israel?
9. What benefits does the regular system give to us for reminding them?
10. What kinds of value do the calendar to execute God's command not to follow the emotion?
11. How shall do you remember about the special activity of God? (Remember this feast as the delightful day.)

Lecture 9 the Purified Regulation of the Priest

Pictorial Concepts

1. The Leviticus was ended by revealing the lesson about speaking life in the land of Canaan. The sin to blasphemies God with saying in the third commandment was prohibited sternly.
2. Blaspheming about Jehovah comes out of uncleaned mouth.
3. The Sabbath in the land – holy day
4. The blessing in the land – holy land
5. The vow to Jehovah – holy mouth



Lecture 9

Purified Statutes of the priest

1.Text: Lev 25:1-5

2.Main Verse:

3.Survey:

Leviticus was finished by giving the lesson of saying life in Canaan land. The sin which blasphemed the name of God was treated severely. The gift that was offered to Jehovah by vow and voluntary heart should be executed according to the promise. The law among them was the normal Sabbath duty law that they should be kept at the land. The land should not be planted at each seven year and each 50 years (Jubilee year) all debts should be removed and they should be returned to the original owner. For the Sabbath year and 50 years God applied the principles that daily manna shall be provided double amount to them before that day.

4. Exposition:

1) Chapter 24, Blasphemising Jehovah - uncleaned lip, The reason that the language life of God's people at the promised land Canaan was so important is the foundational role to keep holiness in their lives. The word is the person. James teaches that we concentrate on the saying because I controls all things and Paul prohibited the dirty word, adulterous word and unfaithful word but say gracious word in the church. Revealing of God's image is related to the life of speaking deeply.

2) Chapter 25 The Rest in the land - Holy Land - And also the purpose that Jehovah taught that after keeping the Sabbath year each seven year he commanded the principle and method to keep the jubilee year every 50 years was to keep holiness in Israel.. At the sabbath day all people should stop to work all things and concentrate on to worship God. and also at the Jubilee year they should return to the original owner. Through executing land, servant, the debts should be solved by mercy and righteousness they should make Canaan land flow with holiness and peace. It is the principle to remove some difference between the poverty and the rich ones. And his own field should not be sold because they belong to God's possession. Therefore the principle of their lives is still holiness and peace and they should live in Lordship of

thought and language. The early church to understand the gospel of New Testament was revealed by an example. They were taught by the Apostle and took fellowship one another and devoted themselves to pray to God and no poor person has in them. This principle should be revealed in the church that know the gospel.

3) Chapter 26 Blessing of the land – holy land

(1) Result of obedience (Lev 26:1-13) –The foundation and source of Israel's life and happiness were depended on the covenantal relationship. What shall we learn about covenant? First, the Covenant means to keep the relationship between king and servant. By God chose them at one side and saved them out of Egypt (sin) and made them lived the life of covenant and demanded the absolute response of God's command. (24:25 26:13) As the covenant was kept by obedience God blessed their lives surely. Second, it has three features (4) A. the blessing to fix to seasoning b. According to faithful sacrifice the blessing to get proper production. C. the blessing that brought up out of every planted tree relevantly. The Christian who has New Covenant with God was promised in family, working place and personal life three blessing was promised already. We should throw away the attitude to get some without working.

(2) "then I will give you your rains in their season, and the land shall yield its increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit.." (Lev 26:4) - the covenant with The Old testament church Israel is the foundation of their life and source of their happiness. The essence of covenant is to follow the relationship between God and servant, God chose them at the one side and saved them out of Egyptian sin and demanded their obedience to his command to make them lived in salvation (24:25, 26:13) As the covenant was kept by his people by obedience God blessed in their lives. The blessing of God makes us possessed the spiritual tension. The blessing 1) relevant to seasoning case

(3) What does Lev 26:14-26 teach about the covenant? First, this covenant who was rooted on the Abraham shall be expressed by obedience. Then the life as the source of blessing shall be come true. But if he rebelled by disobedience every family shall be happened the sacrifice of planting shall be void, the enemy shall steal them. (16) and

also the escaped state shall be happened (17) his field and trees shall not be given any fruit to us. Second, the Christian who took new covenant with God should learn the importance of abiding in Christ. Third, positive discipline that is, seven time punishment the danger of the wild animal and pest shall be appeared. The void sacrifice shall be give by God as a punishment. (20) But the trial of covenant people amis at training.

(4) "if you spurn my statutes, and if your soul abhors my rules, so that you will not do all my commandments, but break my covenant,"(15) This covenant was rooted into Abraham and was expressed by the obedience to God. Then the life as the source of blessing shall be come true, but as they disobey them every families (etc) shall be happened,. The scattering of sacrifice shall be void, and shall be deprived by the enemy. (16) and they were filled with horrible and shall escape out of that situation.(17) the field and tree can not be produced . Like such case Jehovah God is so faithful in covenantal relationship. I who took new covenant as a Christian learn the importance of abiding in Christ. In every matter as I admit him as my Lord and obey his word, and accept his love in my life and concentration of the word of God is my main job. Or, if I feel my failure in my life I will soon repent to God and should return to Him. This warning is the expression of his great love toward me. 2. And your strength shall be spent in vain, for your land shall not yield its increase, and the trees of the land shall not yield their fruit. (20)- He warned that not only the negative disciplines but positive discipline that is, he permit seven time punishment, send the wild animals and sent the pest to them Every empty sacrifice is the worst state that God permits to them. But the failure and suffering of covenant people should be separated of the other. Because God's training is to trial purpose. The Job's suffering that we think to seem to be void purified him and got the great will of God to receive glory through him. The Christian who has the spirit of the Lord is afraid of his small discipline and shame and long for his grace to be admitted by father. Just like a thirsty deer is seeking to the water.

4) Chapter 27, Vow to Jehovah – Holy Land

(1) Do not despise the Sabbath year – Every seven year they should not shut up their heart to the command of God to take rest the land. Later the people were arrested

and were moved into the their despised land and lived as the prisoner for 70 years in the replace of the Sabbath year. (II Chron 36:20,21)

[Questions]:

1. What is the uncleaned lip in chapter 24?
2. What is the rest and the blessing in the holy land in chapter 25-26?
3. What is the cleaned lip in chapter 27?
4. What is the primary method that Israel should take care of the land? (3-5, 11)
5. What does the Sabbath year in the land for Israel like?
6. What is the main contents of the Jubilee? (13-22)
7. What relationship did the guide line for the Jubilee reveal between taking care of the land and the justice?
8. What does "the redemption of the land" remind us? (24)
9. Verses 25-55 includes the principle of the life connected with the other. What principle say about the expectation of God?
10. What is the connection between taking care of the land and the contemporary world?
11. What relationship between misusing the land and oppressing the people exit?
12. what did the Lord bless to obeyed Israel? (3-13)
13. How did God discipline the disobeyed person? (1-39)
14. What did God reveal about giving the other chance to obeying Israel in verses 18, 21,23,27 ?
15. After God punished severely them for abandon the land as they repented what did God promise?
16. What is the acceptance of God about punishment and reward?
17. We should not interpret that all Scripture passages according to award and punishment. But we can think what god say to us about our deed. How did God do to the happened matter?
18. As a wonderful matter was happened what did Jehovah say to you?

[Special Note] The Meaning of Elements of God's image, righteousness, mercy and faithfulness and its Application

Introduction:

In the perspective of restoration of God's image, what does the Leviticus reveal? We think of perspectives three elements. What does the Leviticus that reveals it most directly to us say the restoration of God's image say three elements, righteousness, mercy and faithfulness? First, we review them in the total contents of Leviticus and also similar points and different points each other and how they are developed and also we observe how they reveal the ethical elements after salvation. ?

1. Element of righteousness :

Leviticus reveals the righteousness of God in the contrast of the other more obviously. In Genesis and Exodus the sin is the activity to break out righteousness, God requested the blood of substitution to restore it. In other word shedding the blood that they executed the regulation systematically made them us accomplished redemption. So we find several passages we find several facts.

- 1) Righteousness could not be changed and should be kept always directly , faithfully. Righteousness is the standard and criterion in the relationship with God because as the righteousness of God was admitted anytime, any place, every thing shall be started.
- 2) To fill his request of righteousness means to become the substitution of Christ. The blood of animals in Leviticus is the shadow that establish this righteousness. It means that the sprinkling the blood of Christ was revealed repeatedly. Although the blood of animal never clean the sin, through that figure God revealed the reality clearly. In summary restoration of all righteousness comes out of the death of Christ.
- 3) . Righteousness is the standard of all discernment. Because righteousness is what God admits as right matter in front of God, the righteousness of God can be the standard of God's judgment. In person or, in community as the

righteousness shall be established, everything shall be established. So Leviticus expects that the righteousness of God should be the standard to discern everything. This is the foundation of Kingdom of God, the basis of covenant people and the foundation of covenantal theocracy kingdom. Leviticus expect that Israel shall be established on the righteousness of God as a kingdom of priesthood.

2. **Figure of mercy:**

The other figure of God's image is mercy. Mercy is used compassion and love. Because the kingdom of God that was established on the righteousness was filled with mercy he loves to live according to the principle of the good Samaritan in every relationship. How is the light of mercy expressed in Leviticus?

(1) The love of God always is covered but it is the background of every redemptive activities. The mercy seat that is remarked in Leviticus often, that is the seat that mercy will be provided, the throne of God points the symbol of Christ himself. Because the mercy without Christ is false. God always bestow his grace through Christ and the Holy Spirit applies it concretely. The seat of mercy that Leviticus identified (Lev 16:14 16:2 16:15,13) reveals that the kingdom of God and every activities of God's people are begun with the mercy of God, processed by his mercy and also it shall be finished by the mercy of God. the priest should sprinkle his blood on the seat of mercy. And also the location of the seat of mercy is located on the atonement sanctuary and in the cloud and in the veil. Then when the priest prayed, God bestows the mercy to them.

(2) The offering laws in Leviticus reveals the obvious way that can receive the mercy out of the throne of God. through the opened veil, as they approached to the throne of mercy, they shall experience the revival and renewal for receiving the grace of God. The word that James understands that mercy overcomes judgment is the truth. Righteousness shines more as mercy comes.

(3) The blood was treated the symbol of life, warning of judgment and the essence of life, so God wants that the blood should be repaid by blood. And through shedding of blood the righteousness surely should be established. Without blood no establish the righteousness. They can approach to God with the blood. Especially it revealed repeatedly that the reality of animal blood, Christ's life can revive the life. Finally Christ died on cross for the complete salvation of his people. The blood of Leviticus needs absolutely forrestoration of God's image. Only the blood of Christ attained on the purpose but the human merit and virtue is failed always. The one who treated the blood lightly was cut off out of God. (17:12) So the life of the people of God's covenant should be like the man who treats the blood as a medical doctor. . (9:9,5:9,17:12,17:11 4:6, 30 1:5 16:14)

3. **Figure of faithfulness:**

- 1) When the man steals the possession of his neighbor, for his faithful character shall be destroyed God commanded to keep faithfulness. In every area faithfulness should be foundation to God and the neighbor.
- 2) The root of sin is unfaithfulness. Every sin is put into the decept and works by unfaithful activities positively. To self, neighbor (6:2) and God. The one who put his heart on the idols and the one to invoke the spirits lives in darkness. The one who lost faithfulness in relationship with the neighbors seem to be like the one to lose his life. Physical unfaithfulness was connected to the spiritual faithfulness.

Conclusion: Leviticus reveals the restoration of God's image the most well because three matters which was used in the syayem of God's offering system those are; the blood, the mercy seat and the statues to command the faithful life are summarized in Christ and his covenant.

Appendix #2 : Leviticus Offerings (by Michael G. Mckelvery)

Offering	Case	offering	condition	Burnt part	vzerses	General offering
Burnt offering	always	ox	blamless	all	1:3-9	6:9-13
		Lamb, goat			1:10-13	
		Mountain dove house dove		All or, discerment	1:14-17	
Atonement offering	priest	ox	Ox without point	Oil part	4:3-12	4:1-2 6:24-30
	congregation				4:13-21	
	ruler	goat	Ox without point		4:22-26	
	individual	Goat/ sheep	Cow without point		4:27-5:6	
		two doves		First bird – all Seconf birds – to discern all	5:7-10	
		Epha 1/10 flour - ellection	Without oil frankincense		5:11-13	
Atonement offering	Holy material	goat following according to financial state	Without point	Fat part	5:14-16	
	To commt sin				5:17-19	
	decieveness				5:11-13	
Meal offering	always	flour / cake oiled	unleaved	One hand	5:14-16	
	Layed hand			all	5:17-19	
Peace offering	always	Ox/cow	Without point/ The offered should bring it.	Oil part	6:1-7	
		Goat/ sheep			6:14-18	
	thanksgiving	Ox/ cow	Three kinds of oiled cake		6:19-23	

		Goat/ sheep			3:1-5	
	vows	Ox/ cow	Without point		3:6-16	
					7:11-15, 22:29	
	voluntary	Ox/cow	Possibility of unregular number			
		Goat/ sheep			7:16-18, 22:17-25	

Appendix # 3 Holy Day of Leviticus

case	Time structure	contents	Verses
Sabbath day	The seventh day	Holy assembly meeting was opened without working.	23:3
Passover feast	The first day of the first month	At the evening Passover feast offering should be prepared And at the next day the unleaded feast was begun.	23:5-8
Unleavened feast	The 15 th day of the first month	At the week all Israel should be eaten the unleaded and offers the offering to the Lord. At the first seventh day, holy assembly should be gathered without working.	23:9-14
Baelly harvest feast	The next day the Sabbath day after harvest	The first grain of harvest should be brought and he should offer it as shaking offering without eating them until it will be finished,	23:15-21
Pentcostal feast	The seventh week after the barley feast	Holy assembly should be opened without working. The people offered two loaves of offering, seven sheep, one ox, One cow and two goats. And for atonement offering they should offer one goat, two sheep, meals offering, wine and also for the lifted offering the priest offers two sheep with the bread of the first harvest.	
Trumpet feast	The first day of the seventh month	They should be gathered as holy assembly and they should be finished to offer it to the Lord without working and in blowing the trumpet	23:23-25
Atonement day	The tenth month of the eleventh day	The holy assembly should be gathered without working and every one should deny themselves and the high priest entered into the atonement place and offered the atonement offering to the Lord for his people.	16:1-34 23:26-32

Tabernacle feast	The Fifteenth week of seventh month	The offering should be offered for all week days. The first day and eighth day should be gathered as the holy assembly, And for the duration Israe should be at the tents and pleased with fruit, leaves and tree branches.	23:33-43
The Sabbath year	Seventh year of every year	The land should be taken the complet rest and should be managed without planting and cultivating the vineyard.	25:1-7
Jubilee year	Every 50 th year from the atonement	To the land the trumpet should be blusted, and all men should return to the land and his family. All lands except city houses should be returned to the original owner. And also all slaves of Israel should be released.	25:8-55

Appendix # 4 Redemptive Historical Verses – Leviticus 2017

- 1. Theme of Leviticus** (Leviticus 11:45) "For I am the Lord who brought you up out of the land of Egypt to be your God, You shall therefore be holy, for I am holy."
- 2. The offering of three devotion** (Leviticus 1:1-2) ¹"The Lord called Moses and spoke to him from the tent of meeting, saying, ²"Speak to the people of Israel and say to them, When any one of you brings an offering to the Lord, you shall bring your offering of livestock from the herd or from the flock.
- 3. The offering of two repay** (Leviticus 4:26) "And all its fat he shall burn on the altar, like the fat of the sacrifice of peace offerings. So the priest shall make atonement for him for his sin, and he shall be forgiven.
- 4. The priesthood regulation and Sin issue** (Leviticus 8:14) "Then he brought the bull of the sin offering, and Aaron and his sons laid their hands on the head of the bull of the sin offering.

5. **The statute of personal purity** (Leviticus 13:45) "The leprous person who has the disease shall wear torn clothes and let the hair of his head hang loose, and he shall cover his upper lip and cry out, Unclean, unclean.
6. **The holiest day** (Leviticus 16:1-2) "The Lord spoke to Moses after the death of the two sons of Aaron, when they drew near before the Lord and died, and the Lord said to Moses, "Tell Aaron your brother not to come at any time into the Holy Place inside the veil, before the mercy seat that is on the ark, so that he may not die. For I will appear in the cloud over the mercy seat
7. **The status of priest -purification** (Leviticus 25:1-2) "The Lord spoke to Moses on Mount Sinai, saying, "Speak to the people of Israel and say to them, When you come into the land that I give you, the land shall keep a Sabbath to the Lord.