

Handout 1: Leviticus Lesson 10

Parts I and II pertaining to eating of holy food (Lev 22:1-16).

Introduction: “they must sanctify it; I am Yahweh” vs. 1-2	Part I: Laws for priests #1- #7 vs. 3-8	“I, Yahweh, have sanctified them vs. 9	Part II: Laws for laity in a priest’s household # 1- #7 vs. 9-13	Conclusion: “I, Yahweh, have sanctified these offerings.” vs. 14-16
← Fourteen (seven times two) laws →				
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Part I: Conditions that prevented eating holy food for the priests in verses 3-8:

1. Ritual uncleanness prevents contact with holy offerings
2. Contagious skin disease
3. Unclean discharge
4. Unclean through contact with a dead body
5. Seminal discharge
6. Touching an unclean reptile or unclean thing
7. Eating an animal found dead or an animal savaged by another animal

Part II: Laity associated with a priest’s household eating holy food in verses 10-13:

1. A priest’s guest may not eat holy food
2. A priest’s hired laborer may not eat holy food
3. A priest’s purchased slave may eat the holy food
4. A slave born in the priest’s household may eat holy food
5. A priest’s daughter who married a layman may not eat holy food
6. A priest’s widowed, childless daughter living in his household may eat holy food
7. A priest’s divorced, childless daughter living in his household may eat holy food

The laws in parts III and IV concern priestly offerings of sacrificial animals:

Introduction: “Yahweh spoke to Moses and said...” vs. 17-18a	Part III: Unacceptable sacrificial animals Laws #1- #7 vs. 18b-25	“Yahweh spoke to Moses and said” vs. 26	Part IV: Offering animals for sacrifice Laws #1- #7 vs. 27-30;	Conclusion: “I, Yahweh, who make you holy...I, Yahweh” vs. 31-33
← Fourteen laws (seven times two) →				
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Part III and IV: fourteen laws addressing sacrificial animals

1. Whole burnt offering without blemish	1. Newborn calf with mother seven days
2. Animals with defects not acceptable	2. Newborn lamb with mother seven days
3. Communion offerings unblemished	3. Newborn kid with mother seven days
4. No blind, injured, maimed or diseased animals are acceptable for sacrifice	4. Heifer and her calf not sacrificed on the same day
5. Free-will offering (<i>nedavah</i>) can be a bull or lamb with a slight defect	5. Ewe and her lamb not sacrificed on the same day
6. Animals with damaged testicles are not acceptable	6. <i>Todah</i> communion offering to be sacrificed in the acceptable way
7. Animals must be raised by covenant people and not from foreign lands	7. <i>Todah</i> communion offering to be eaten in one day, not to be left over until morning
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Handout 2: Leviticus Lesson 10

Prohibitions for Priests	Prohibitions for Sacrificial Animals
1. Blindness (Lev 21:19)	Blindness (Lev 22:22)
2. Disabled arm or leg (Lev 21:19, 20)	Injured or maimed leg (Lev 22:22)
3. Ulcerous (Lev 22:4)	Ulcerous (Lev 22:22)
4. Scabby (Lev 21:20)	Scabby (Lev 22:22)
5. Deformed (Lev 21:19, 20)	Deformed (Lev 22:23)
6. Damaged testicles (Lev 21:20)	Damaged testicles (Lev 22:24)
7. Defective eyes (Lev 21:20)	
May not “draw near” the altar (Lev 21:17-18)	Israelites may not bring near the altar (Lev 22:20, 24)
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The divine command to keep the “appointed seasons” of Yahweh in Chapter 23

Introduction: “Yahweh spoke to Moses and said... These are my <u>appointed times</u> (<i>mo’ed</i>)” (Lev 23:1-2)	The seventh day Sabbath obligation (Lev 23:3)	“These are <u>appointed times</u> (<i>mo’ed</i>) of Yahweh, holy gatherings which you shall proclaim in their appointed seasons” (Lev 22:4)	Seven annual feasts: -Passover -Unleavened Bread -Firstfruits -Weeks (Pentecost) -Trumpets -Day of Atonement -Tabernacles (Lev 22:5-36)	“These are <u>appointed times</u> (<i>mo’ed</i>) of Yahweh ...” Recap on the feast of Tabernacles (Lev 22: 37-43)	Conclusion: “And Moses announced the <u>appointed times</u> (<i>mo’ed</i>) of Yahweh to the sons of Israel.” (Lev 22:44)
<i>The Interlinear Bible: Hebrew-English, vol. 1, pages 321-25; M. Hunt © copyright 2010</i>					

The introduction to the liturgical calendar’s “appointed times” in Leviticus 23:1-4 is laid out in a reverse chiasmic pattern in the Hebrew text (Hebrew word order is a bit different from the English translation). A chiasmic pattern emphasizes the importance of the passage. The “X” in the outline below marks the pivot point in the pattern:

A-1: you will summon them

B-1: the sacred assemblies (appointed times) of YHWH

C-1: these are my solemn festivals (appointed times)

D-1: six days

E-1: you will work

X. but the seventh will be a day of complete rest, a day for the sacred assembly on which

E-2: you do not work at all

D-2: this is the (seventh day) Sabbath for YHWH

C-2: these are YHWH’s solemn festivals (appointed times)

B-2: the sacred assemblies

A-2: to which you will summon Israel on the appointed day

(from Milgrim, *Leviticus*, page 1952).

THE SEVEN SACRED ANNUAL FEASTS OF THE OLD COVENANT:

The Feasts of Remembrance

*Yahweh said to Moses, 'Speak to the Israelites and say to them:
'These are my appointed feasts, the appointed feasts of Yahweh, which
you are to proclaim as sacred assemblies' (Lev 23:1-2).*

*Then never let anyone criticize you for what you eat or drink, or about observance of annual
festivals, [...]. These are only a shadow of what was coming; **the reality is the body of Christ**
(Col 2:16-17).*

* = Pilgrim feasts: Ex 23:14-17; 34:18-23; Dt 16:1-16; 2 Chr 8:13

Sacred Feast and Sacrifices	Scripture References	Old Testament/ Modern Time	Old Testament Remembrance and New Testament Application
PASSOVER (<i>Pesach</i>) Sacrifice of unblemished yearling lambs and kids, one for every 10 to 20 people in a group.	Ex 12:1-4; Lev 23:5; Num 9:1-14; 28:16; Dt 16:1-3, 4-7; Mt 26:17; Mk 14:12-26; Jn 2:13; 11:55; 1 Cor 5:7; Heb 11:28	14 th Abib (Nisan) March/April	Old Testament: Signifying Israel's deliverance from death in the tenth plague. N.T.= last legitimate Old Covenant Passover sacrifice (Lk 22:7-13).
*UNLEVENED BREAD (<i>Hag Hamatzot</i>). Seven day feast from the 15 th -21 st . On the 15 th at sundown eating the meal of the Passover victim with family and friends; mandatory assembly on the 15 th and 21 st ; mandatory sacrifices for 7 days = whole burnt offerings of 2 young bulls, a ram and 7 yearling lambs without blemish with cereal offerings; a goat for a sin offering; 2 lamb communion offerings; individual festival communion offerings each day eaten in the camp of God/Jerusalem.	Ex 12:15-20; 39; 13:3-10; 23:15; 34:18; Lev 23:6-8; Num 28:17-25; Dt 16:3, 4, 8; 2 Chr 30:22-33; Mk 14:1, 12; Acts 12:3; 1 Cor 5:6-8	15 th -21 st Abib (Nisan) March/April 7 day feast	Old Testament: Signified the sanctification of Israel by eating the Passover sacrifice in a sacred meal with unleavened bread. For seven days eating bread with yeast (the symbol of sin) is forbidden. Remembering how Yahweh redeemed Israel out of Egypt. N.T. = The Last Supper/first Eucharistic sacrifice, Passion and Crucifixion (Mt 26:19-29; 57; 27:27; Mk 15:25; 33-39).

<p>FIRSTFRUITS (<i>Yom Habikkurim</i>) Presenting the first sheaf of the barley harvest; a burnt offering of a single unblemished male lamb with a grain offering and wine libation.</p>	<p>Ex 23:19; 34:26; Lev 23:9-14; Dt 26:5, 9-10; Mt 28:1; Mk 16:1-2; Lk 24:1; Jn 1:20; Rom 8:23; 1 Cor 15:20-23</p>	<p>No date: on the day after the first Sabbath after Passover (Lev. 23:11); always on a Sunday (day later changed) Abib (Nisan) March/April</p>	<p>Old Testament: Signified the resurrection of Israel as a free people. Recognizing the redemption of the first-born sons and God's bounty in the Promised Land. N.T.= Resurrection Sunday (Mt 28:1-8).</p>
<p>*WEEKS (<i>Shavuot/Hag ha-Shavuot; Pentecost</i> in Greek = "50th day"; also known as <i>Hag ha-Katzir</i> = "feast of the harvest"). Mandatory assembly and sacrifices: first fruits of the wheat harvest, burnt offering of 2 young bulls, a ram, 7 yearling lambs all with cereal offerings, goat as sin sacrifice, and the people's individual festival communion offerings.</p>	<p>Ex 23:16; 34:22a; Lev 23:15-21; Num 28:26-31; Dt 16:9-12; 2 Chr 30:22-33; Acts 2:1-4; 20:16; 1 Cor 16:8</p>	<p>50 days after Firstfruits (as the ancients counted); always fell on a Sunday (day later changed) Sivan May/June</p>	<p>Old Testament: Signified the origination of Israel as the covenant people. A festival of joy recalling the giving of the Law at Sinai 50 days after leaving Egypt; thankfulness for the Lord's blessings and birth of the O.T. Church. N.T.= birth of New Covenant Church; Acts 2:1-1-4. First four feasts were fulfilled in Jesus' first Advent. The long harvest is the gathering of souls into heaven (Mt 9:37/37-38; Lk 10:2-3; Jn 4:35-38).</p>

THE LONG SUMMER HARVEST

<p>TRUMPETS (<i>Rosh Hashana</i> = "head of the year") Beginning of the civil year. A sacred assembly and a day of rest with acclamations commemorated with trumpet blasts and mandatory sacrifices: burnt</p>	<p>Lev 23:23-25; Num 29:1-6; 2 Sam 6:15; 1 Cor 15:52; 1 Thes 4-16</p>	<p>1st Tishri Sept/Oct</p>	<p>Old Testament: Signified the ingathering of the covenant people in preparation for Yahweh's judgment/favor and preparation for the day of national expiation. N.T. = (?) The Second Coming of</p>
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offerings of a young bull, a ram, 7 unblemished yearling lambs with grain offerings and a goat sin sacrifice.			Christ and the gathering of the nations (Mt 24:30-31; 1 Thes 1:10; 4:16-17).
DAY OF ATONEMENT (<i>Yom Kippur</i>) Sacred assembly with mandatory sacrifices. For the high priest: a young bull sin sacrifice and a ram burnt offering. For the people: burnt offering of a young bull; a ram and 7 unblemished yearling lambs with cereal offerings and 2 goats as a sin sacrifice.	Lev 16:1-34; 23:26-32; Num 29:7-11; Rom 3:24-26; Heb 9:7; 10:3, 30-31; 10:19-22; Acts 27:9; 2 Pt 3:7; Rev 17:4; 20:12	10 th Tishri Sept/Oct	Old Testament: Signified calling Israel to judgment in a national day of fasting, repentance and expiation N.T. = (?) The last of the harvest is the Final Judgment (Rev 14:15; 20:11-15).
*TABERNACLES also called FEAST OF SHELTERS OR BOOTHS (<i>Sukkot</i>) First of fruit harvest (grapes and olives); living in booths made of tree boughs; daily sacrifices of bulls, rams, and lambs for burnt offerings, a goat sin sacrifice, individual festival communion offerings. From the 1 st to 8 th days: 70 bulls, 15 rams, 105 lambs and 8 goats sacrificed.	Ex 23:16b; 34:22b; Lev 23:33-38; 39-43; Num 29:12-34; Dt 16:13-15; 1 Kng 8:3, 65; 2 Chr 7:1; 2 Chr 30:22-33; Zec 14:16-19; Jn 7:2; Mt 24:35; 2 Pt 3:7, 10, 13; Rev 21:1	15 th -22 nd Tishri Sept/Oct 8 day feast	Old Testament: Signified God's presence with His Covenant people; looked forward to the coming of the Messiah. Memorializes the giving of the Tabernacle and giving thanks for the productivity of the land. NT = (?) Creation of the new heaven and earth (Rev 21:1-7).
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* The 3 pilgrim Feasts: every Israelite male, 13 years or older, must present himself to Yahweh three times a year at the Temple in Jerusalem at the Feast of Unleavened Bread, the Feast of Weeks/Pentecost, and the Feast of Tabernacles. All feast sacrifices offered in addition to the daily communal Tamid sacrifice (Num 28:10, 15, 23, 24, 31; 29: 6, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31, 34, 38).