

"...To obey is better than sacrifice, and to heed is better than the fat of rams."

"SACRIFICES, OFFERINGS, FEASTS & FESTIVALS"

INTRODUCTION: *The nation Israel was still camped at the foot of Mount Sinai. They had erected the Tabernacle, instituted the Priesthood, and received "the Law." Now God was going to teach them the principle of Grace through offerings and sacrifices. This was an age of symbolism. Very few could read or write. They needed a graphic display and God graciously gave them the gospel in pictures; i.e., substitutionary death, reconciliation, memorial remembrance in unleavened bread, divine justice, and blood atonement. All of the animals offered/sacrificed were either bullock, sheep, goat, dove, or pigeon. Almost 1300 animals a year were offered as public sacrifices.*

DAY 1 Voluntary "Pleasing Aroma/Sweet Savor" Offerings Leviticus 1:1-3:17

1. a. Specifications for the burnt offerings were that they be without _____.
b. What was the burnt offering in God's viewpoint?
c. According to Leviticus 6:8-13, where were the ashes of the burnt offering to be taken after removal from the altar?
2. Aaron and the priests shared in the grain offering but a memorial portion was offered to the Lord. Grain offerings should not have any _____ or _____ (2:11); however, it should include _____ (2:13).
3. Reconciliation was the theme of the fellowship (peace/wave) offering. What is the truth of Romans 5:1?
4. In Leviticus 3:17 what was a perpetual statute?
5. The peace offering was the same as the burnt offering with the exception that the priest kept a portion. In Leviticus 7:34, what portion was to be retained?
6. These "pleasing aroma/sweet savor" offerings foreshadow what in . . .
 - a. . . . Ephesians 5:2?
 - b. . . . Romans 12:1?

DAY 2 Compulsory Offerings to Restore Fellowship Leviticus 4:1-5:19

Man was a sinner before the Law was given, but it was the Law that revealed to him his sinful nature. The sin offering and the guilt (trespass) offering were entirely new requirements for Israel.

7. a. In Leviticus 4:4 where was the sin offering to be slain?
b. What was to be done with the blood of the sin offering?
c. From 4:12 where was the animal representing sin to be taken?
d. What is learned in Hebrews 13:11,12?

EXODUS & POSSESSION 9-2

DAY 2 (Continued) Compulsory Offerings to Restore Fellowship Leviticus 4:1-5:19

8. The guilt (trespass) offering had an additional requirement. Write Leviticus 5:5.
9. See what the following Scriptures say about acknowledging sin before God.
 - a. Psalm 32:3-5
 - b. Psalm 51:16,17
 - c. Psalm 139:23,24
10. Recognition of guilt called for restitution and sacrifices to regain fellowship with God. But what was the necessity for killing all those animals?
 - a. Leviticus 17:11
 - b. Isaiah 55:8,9

****Feasts & Festivals****

DAY 3 Passover, Feast of Unleavened Bread, Pentecost (Feast of Harvest/Weeks)

11. a. In Numbers 9:1-4, when was the appointed time for Passover?
(See Deuteronomy 16:1 also)
- b. In Numbers 9:10,11 what was Moses told by the Lord regarding those ceremonially unclean at Passover?
- c. What was the consequence for failure to observe Passover (Numbers 9:13)?
12. The Feast of Unleavened Bread (Exodus 12:14-20) was observed for seven days. In Deuteronomy 16:3,4 what was another name for this unleavened bread?
13. a. In Leviticus 23:16 when was the feast of Pentecost to be held?
- b. Pentecost is also called the Feast of Harvest or Feast of Weeks. What significant event took place at Pentecost in Acts 2:1-4?

DAY 4 Day of Atonement, Feast of Tabernacles (Booths/Ingathering)

14. Leviticus 16:1-17:16 describes the activities of the annual Day of Atonement. Why was it to be celebrated (16:29,30)?
15. a. In Leviticus 16:10 a scapegoat was used for making _____. What was the priest to do to the scapegoat in vs. 21?
- b. What does "scapegoat" mean in society today?

EXODUS & POSSESSION 9-3

DAY 4 (Continued) Day of Atonement, Feast of Tabernacles (Booths/Ingathering)

16. Leviticus 23 speaks of the Feast of Tabernacles.
 - a. When was it to be celebrated (vs. 34)?
 - b. How? (vs. 42)
 - c. Why? (vs. 43)
17. a. Deuteronomy 16:16 says three times a year every male was to appear before the Lord. What were the occasions?
 - b. What were they to bring?
 - c. From the calendar on lesson page 9-5, identify the three months in which the appearances were to occur.

DAY 5 Sabbath, Sabbatical Year, Jubilee Year

18. As with all Law, God was serious about keeping the Sabbath. In Numbers 15:32-41, what was the consequence for breaking the fourth commandment?
19. See Leviticus 25:1-7. What was to happen every seventh year?
20. Deuteronomy 15:1-23 also spells out God's condition for the Sabbatical year.
 - a. What was to be done at the end of every seventh year?
 - b. How (vs. 2)?
 - c. Were foreigners affected?
 - d. There would be no poverty if _____. (vs.5)
 - e. Reflect on verse 11. Please share your thoughts on this Scripture.
21. Read Leviticus 25:8-24.
 - a. Every 50 years was called a Jubilee year. What was the main statute of the Jubilee (vs. 10-13)?
 - b. Why was the land not to be sold permanently (vs. 23)?
 - c. What else do you learn in Psalm 50:10-12?
22. Whether the Old Testament legal requirements of worship or the New Testament celebration of the perfect sacrifice in Jesus, what is true in Psalm 50:23?

"SACRIFICES, OFFERINGS, FEASTS & FESTIVALS"

LECTURE NOTES:

PRAYER REQUESTS:

JEWISH CALENDAR OF FEASTS AND OBSERVANCES

APRIL

First Month (**ABIB or NISAN**) Exodus 12:2, 13:4, 23:15, 34:18

1st day of every month (new moon) a day of feasting, blowing of trumpets for a memorial to God.
Numbers 10:10; 28:11-14

10th day Passover lamb is chosen Exodus 12:3-5

14th day Passover eaten in the evening Exodus 12:6-14; Leviticus 23:5

*** 15th – 21st day Feast of Passover – 15th & 21st days were Sabbath days, no work done. All males 20 years & older must appear with a gift. Leviticus 23:6-8

21st day A solemn assembly. Deuteronomy 16:1-8, 16-17

MAY

Second Month (**ZIF or ZIV**) 1 Kings 6:1

1st day new moon

14th day Second Passover for those defiled or on a journey at first Passover
Numbers 9:6-14

JUNE

Third Month (**SIVAN**) Esther 7:8-9

1st day new moon

*** 3-9th Pentecost – also called Feast of Harvest (Exodus 23:16) and Feast of Weeks (Exodus 34:22, Deuteronomy 16:10). Each male must bring a gift.

JULY

Fourth Month (**TAMMUZ**)

1st day new moon

AUGUST

Fifth Month (**AB**) Ezra 7:8-9

1st day new moon

SEPTEMBER

Sixth Month (**ELUL**) Nehemiah 6:15

1st day new moon

OCTOBER

Seventh Month (**TISHRI or ETHANIM**) 1 Kings 8:2

1st day new moon of 12 new moons (Feast of Trumpets). Only October 1 is a holy convocation feast, Leviticus 23:24; Numbers 29:1

10th day Day of Atonement (YOM KIPPUR) fasting.

Every 7th year, the Law must be read before all Israel, Deuteronomy 31:9-13.

Every 49th year, trumpet of Jubilee sounded, Leviticus 25:8-55. All prisoners set free, Jeremiah 34:9. Jesus died the 29th Jubilee Year, Barabbas freed.

NOVEMBER

Eighth Month (**BUL**) 1 Kings 6:38

1st day new moon

DECEMBER

Ninth Month (**CHISLEU**) Numbers 1:1

1st day new moon

JANUARY

Tenth Month (**TEBETH**) Esther 2:16

1st day new moon

FEBRUARY

Eleventh Month (**SEBAT**) Zechariah 1:7

1st day new moon

MARCH

Twelfth Month (**ADAR**) Esther 3:7

1st day new moon

14-15th day Feast of Purim decreed by Queen Esther 473 B.C.

