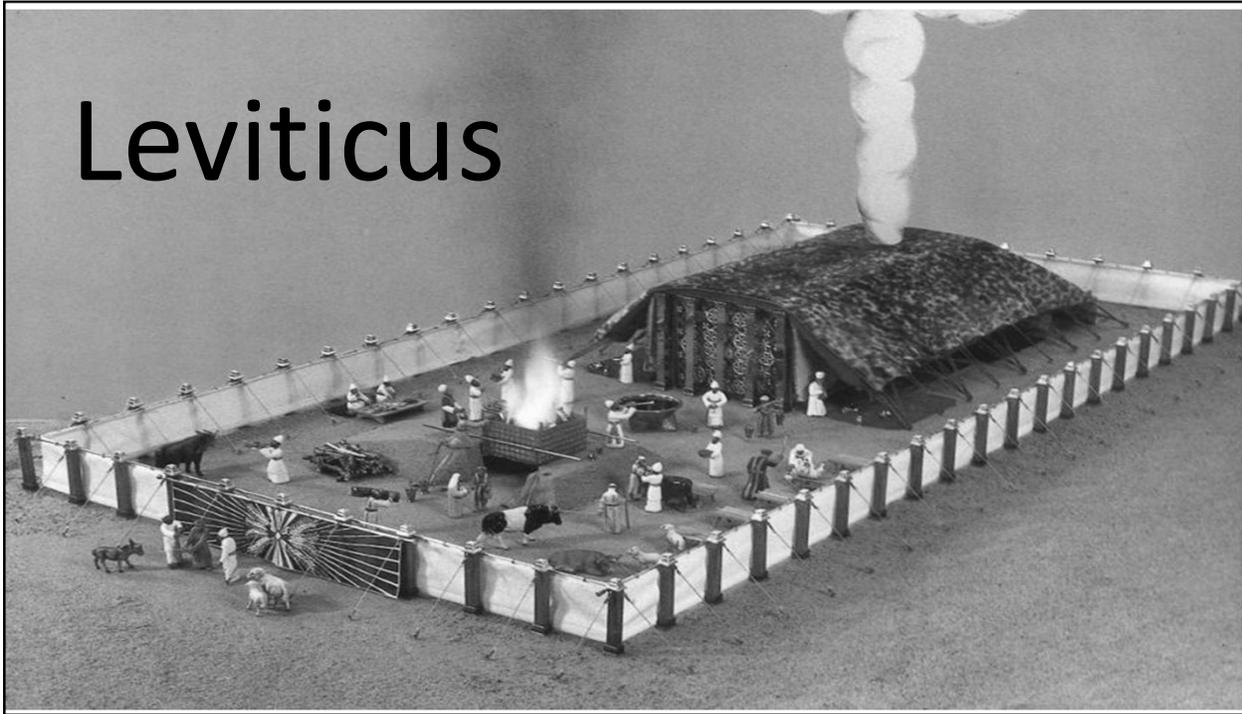


Leviticus



140

Further Instruction for the people concerning offerings (sacrifices). 7:22-38

- Prohibition against eating fat or blood 7:22-27 (See Genesis 9:4)
 - The context would indicate that the priests are to enforce this.
- Further instruction on the peace offering 28-36
 - The breast and the right thigh of the peace offering are the portion of the priests. Specifically the right thigh was reserved for the priest who offered the blood and the fat on the altar.
 - The breast was presented as a “wave” offering.
- Summary of the offerings the brought to Yahweh when sacrifices began at the Tabernacle. 7:37-38

141

The initial consecration of Aaron and his sons to the priesthood by Moses. 8:1-36

- God had already given Moses the instructions on the setting apart of Aaron and his son's to serve as priests
 - Instructions for the garments of the high priest and the other priests. Exodus 28
 - Instructions on the initial consecration of Aaron and his sons. Exodus 29:1-36

142

The initial consecration of Aaron and his sons to the priesthood by Moses. 8:1-36

- Now God commanded Moses to follow these instruction in consecrating Aaron and his sons (Nadab and Abihu, Eleazar and Ithamar).
 - Call together Aaron and his sons and gather all the items instructed to use in the consecration
 - Assemble all the congregation at the tent of meeting.

143

The initial consecration of Aaron and his sons to the priesthood by Moses. 8:1-36

- The consecration service
 - Moses announced to the people that he was following the command of Yahweh in his following actions.
 - Aaron and his sons washed with water
 - Moses dressed Aaron in the garments and adornments specified by God.
 - The anointing oil used to consecrate the tabernacle and all the items in it, the altar of burnt offerings and all the utensils used with it and some of the oil was poured on Aarons head (see Psalm 133).

144

The initial consecration of Aaron and his sons to the priesthood by Moses. 8:1-36

- The consecration service
 - Aaron's sons clothed with the clothing made for them.
 - Offering of the bull of the sin offering
 - Laid their hands on the head of the bull signifying that their sins were laid upon the sacrifice. This revealed that they were not within themselves worthy of this task but made worthy by God's provision of a substitutionary sacrifice.

145

The initial consecration of Aaron and his sons to the priesthood by Moses. 8:1-36

- The consecration service
 - Animal killed by the Aaron in accordance with previous instructions 4:4
 - Moses applied the blood to the horns of the altar and poured out the blood at the base of the altar.
 - Moses burned the prescribed parts on the altar of burnt offering
 - The all of the remainder of the bull taken outside the camp and burned up.

146

The initial consecration of Aaron and his sons to the priesthood by Moses. 8:1-36

- The consecration service
 - Offering of the ram of the burnt offering
 - Blood thrown against the altar and the ram completely burned up on the altar as a pleasing aroma and food offering to Yahweh
 - The ram of ordination
 - The animal killed and some of the blood applied to Aaron and his sons on the lobe of the right ear, thumb of the right hand and big toe of the right foot.
 - Remainder of blood thrown against the sides of the altar

147

The initial consecration of Aaron and his sons to the priesthood by Moses. 8:1-36

- The consecration service
 - The ram of ordination
 - All except the breast along with one unleavened loaf, one loaf of bread with oil and one wafer were placed in the hands of Aaron and his sons as a wave offering and then completely burned on the altar.
 - Moses offered the breast as a wave offering and it was his portion.

148

The initial consecration of Aaron and his sons to the priesthood by Moses. 8:1-36

- The consecration service
 - The ram of ordination
 - Some of the anointing oil and some of the blood from the altar sprinkled on the garments of Aaron and his sons to consecrate them.
 - Aaron and his sons were to boil the meat (of the ram) at the entrance to the tent of meeting and eat it along with the remainder of the bread from which the burnt offering was made. What was left was to be completely burned.
 - Aaron and his sons to stay at the entrance to the tent of meeting for 7 days.

149

Aaron began his function as High Priest on the eighth day. 9:1-24

- Moses walked Aaron through his first sacrifices offered as the High Priest.
 - Bull calf offered for himself
 - For the congregation
 - Male goat for a sin offering
 - A calf and a lamb for a burnt offering
 - An ox and a ram for peace offerings
 - A grain offering mixed with oil

150

Aaron began his function as High Priest on the eighth day. 9:1-24

- Moses walked Aaron through his first sacrifices offered as the High Priest.
 - The offerings are offered that the “glory of Yahweh” would appear to them.
 - Aaron and his sons offer the prescribed sacrifices
 - Aaron ended this time by
 - Blessing the people
 - Entered the tent of meeting with Moses

151

Aaron began his function as High Priest on the eighth day. 9:1-24

- Moses walked Aaron through his first sacrifices offered as the High Priest.
 - Results
 - The glory of Yahweh appeared to all the people
 - Fire came out from the presence of Yahweh and consumed the burnt offering
 - The people shouted and fell on their faces.

152

The death of Nadab and Abihu and further instruction for Aaron and his remaining sons. 10:1-20

- Death of Nadab and Abihu
 - Offered a random incense offering that had not been commanded by Yahweh. Exodus 30 details that only the High Priest may offer incense on the altar of incense and verse 9 of that chapter expressly forbids the offering of unauthorized incense.
 - Fire came out from the presence of Yahweh and killed them. (See Acts 5:1-11)
 - Two of Aaron's nephews commanded to carry the bodies outside the camp.

153

The death of Nadab and Abihu and further instruction for Aaron and his remaining sons. 10:1-20

- Aftermath of the deaths
 - Aaron and his remaining sons forbidden to openly mourn their deaths.
 - The rest of the people were to mourn for them.
 - They had to remain in the area of the tent of meeting.
 - The immediate warning against drinking wine or strong drink when they enter the tent of meeting may indicate that the sons were under the influence of alcohol leading to their infraction. The High Priest is to model the discernment of the holy and the common and to teach the people the statutes Yahweh had spoken to Moses.

154

The death of Nadab and Abihu and further instruction for Aaron and his remaining sons. 10:1-20

- Aftermath of the deaths
 - As could well be imagined, the other sons of Aaron, Eleazar and Ithamar, may now be hesitant to approach anything considered holy. Moses reassures them of what they and their families may eat from the offerings. Also their sons and their daughters could eat of the proper portion of the peace offerings reserved for the priest in a clean place.

155

The death of Nadab and Abihu and further instruction for Aaron and his remaining sons. 10:1-20

- Aftermath of the deaths
 - Moses looked for the portion of the goat sin offering that belonged to and was to be consumed by the priests and found that it had been offered completely as a sin offering in which part of the blood was brought into the tent of meeting.
 - Aaron attributes the failure to consume the meat due to the tragic circumstances of the day and Moses was satisfied with that answer.