

TTB2022-107 – Week 7 – February 13 to 19

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Day 044 – February 13 - Idolatry With a Golden Calf Ex. 32-34

Exodus Chapter Thirty-Two

1. During Moses' 40 day sojourn on the mountain, the nation of Israel grew tired of waiting (Ex. 32:1).
 - a. They assume that Moses is dead, and are making light of his humanity.
 - b. They ask Aaron to make a god for them, to lead them into the promised land.
2. Aaron takes the leadership in this idolatrous rebellion (Ex. 32:2-6).
 - a. He instructs them in obtaining the necessary gold.
 - b. He fashions the gold into an idol.
 - c. He presents the idol for Israel's worship, builds an altar for the idol, and proclaims a feast to the idol.
 - d. He presides over Israel's evil activity. They rose up "to play." פִּתְּחָק tsāchaq ^{#6711}: to laugh, mock, play; cf. Isaac: laughter. Used in a sexual context (Gen. 26:8; 39:14,17; Ex. 32:6).
3. The Lord notifies Moses of what is going on at the bottom of the mountain (Ex. 32:7-14).
 - a. He orders Moses to descend immediately and observe the evil of Israel (Ex. 32:7-9).
 - b. He also warns Moses against getting too close, because He intends to blast Israel, and build a nation out of Moses (Ex. 32:10).
 - c. Moses responds to the test, and becomes the intercessor for undeserving Israel (Ex. 32:11-13).
 - d. The Lord "changed His mind" (Ex. 32:14). נָחַם nācham ^{#5162}: to be sorry, console oneself, repent, regret, comfort, be comforted.
 - 1) This is obviously an anthropopathism (figure of speech), using human terms to describe Divine activity. God does not change His mind (Num. 23:19; 1st Sam. 15:29).

- 2) Other occurrences of God “changing His mind” include the flood (Gen. 6:6,7), the cycle of judges (Jdg. 2:18), making Saul King of Israel (1st Sam. 15:11,35), destroying Jerusalem over David’s sin (2nd Sam. 24:16; 1st Chr. 2:15).
- 3) God’s activity in v.14 is a direct response to Moses’ prayer in v.12.
4. Moses obeyed the Lord’s command to descend immediately, and was filled with wrath by what he observed (Ex. 32:15–29).
 - a. Joshua misunderstood the sounds he was hearing from a distance, but Moses knew the reality (Ex. 32:17,18).
 - b. Moses’ anger burned (Ex. 32:18), and he administered immediate justice.
 - 1) He smashed the stone tablets, and destroyed the golden calf. He also made Israel drink the powder that the golden calf was ground into (Ex. 32:19,20).
 - 2) He challenged any faithful believers to step forward (Ex. 32:26).
 - 3) He ordered executions against the “out of control” (Ex. 32:27–29).
 - 4) This was God’s judicial sentence (Ex. 32:27).
 - c. Aaron could only offer lame excuses (Ex. 32:21–24).
5. Moses confessed the sins of Israel before the Lord (Ex. 32:30–35).
 - a. Moses is willing to suffer spiritual death on behalf of Israel (Ex. 32:32).
 - b. The Lord answers that only the guilty shall bear the guilt (Ex. 32:33).
 - 1) The Book of Life will be more fully developed in Revelation (Rev. 3:5; 13:8; 17:8; 20:12,15; 21:27).
 - 2) Some doubt that Moses could have known about the Lamb’s Book of Life, but David obviously did (Ps. 69:28). So, too did Daniel (Dan. 12:1).
 - c. The Lord declared that Israel will have to face long-term Divine discipline for their rebellion with the golden calf (Ex. 32:34,35).

Exodus Chapter Thirty-Three

1. The Lord instructed Moses to take Israel on to Canaan (Ex. 33:1–6).
 - a. The Lord promised to send an angel before them (ahead of them), but that He would not be among them (Ex. 33:2,3).
 - b. This message accomplished its purpose—the mental attitude repentance and sorrow on the part of Israel (Ex. 33:4–6; 2nd Cor. 7:9,10).
2. The Lord’s message had another benefit—accelerating Moses’ prayer life (Ex. 33:7–17).
 - a. Moses routine was to communicate with the Lord face-to-face in the tent of meeting outside the camp (Ex. 33:7–11).
 - b. Moses is not satisfied with the Lord going ahead to prepare the way. He wants the Lord “with him” (Ex. 33:12,13).
 - c. The Lord answered Moses that He would be with him, and provide him faith–rest (Ex. 33:14).
 - d. Moses celebrates God’s answer to his prayer, and anticipates the unique position of Israel in contrast to the surrounding gentile nations (Ex. 33:15,16).
 - e. The Father is pleased to provide according to what Moses asked (Ex. 33:17), and indeed beyond all that we could ask or think (Eph. 3:20).
3. The final request Moses makes, is to behold the glory of God the Father (Ex. 33:18–23).

- a. The Father is pleased to reveal Himself through His works, the proclamation of His name, and the manifestation of His grace (Ex. 33:19).
- b. The Father cannot be personally viewed except through the personal view of the Lord Jesus Christ (Ex. 33:20; Jn. 1:18; 12:45; 14:9; Col. 1:15; Heb. 1:3).
- c. The Father permits Moses to observe a veiled “back-side” view of Himself (Ex. 33:21-23).

Exodus Chapter Thirty-Four

1. Moses is required to cut his own tablets out for the replacement of the ones he smashed (Ex. 34:1; 32:19).
2. Moses is required to ascend Sinai for another period of forty days and forty nights (Ex. 34:2-4,27,28).
 - a. The Lord pronounces His own majesty, which prompts Moses to plead on behalf of Israel once again (Ex. 34:5-9).
 - b. The Lord promised His works of power in the Conquest will be greater than His works of power in the Exodus (Ex. 34:10,11).
 - c. He warns Israel, in light of this, to guard themselves from the idolatry of the land they were conquering (Ex. 34:12-17).
 - d. His name is Jealous. **קנא** qannā' #7067: jealous (Ex. 34:14).
 - e. The Lord reviewed some of His previously revealed instructions (Ex. 34:18-26).
 - f. Although the Lord made Moses cut out the tablets himself, the Lord once again did the writing on the second set of tablets (Ex. 34:1,27,28; cf. 31:18; 32:15,16; Deut. 10:1,2,4).
3. Moses custom of meeting the Lord face-to-face will continue, but now Moses will have to wear a veil in the presence of his fellow Israelites (Ex. 34:29-35; 2nd Cor. 3:7,8). Church Age believers today have the privilege of face-to-face, unveiled worship with the Lord Jesus Christ (2nd Cor. 3:18).

Day 045 – February 14 - Tabernacle Construction Ex. 35-36

Exodus Chapter Thirty-Five

1. Moses addresses Israel concerning the Tabernacle plans that had been given to him.
2. He warns them that this ambitious building project is going to be constructed in keeping with the Lord's instructions for Sabbath observance (Ex. 35:1-3).
3. He instructs them that this ambitious building project is going to be funded entirely by volitional, grace-giving (Ex. 35:4-29).
 - a. Financial grace-gifts were given (Ex. 35:5-9,20-24,27-29).
 - b. Gifts of time were given by those with skill (Ex. 35:10-19,25,26).
4. Special, temporary spiritual-gifts were bestowed for the building of the Tabernacle (Ex. 35:30-35).
 - a. Bezalel: in the shadow of God; from the tribe of Judah (Ex. 35:30).
 - b. Oholiab: father's tent; from the tribe of Dan (Ex. 35:34).
 - c. They were empowered to teach others (Ex. 35:34; 36:1,2).
 - d. Obviously, the spiritual gifts of Tabernacle-building will no longer be given once the Tabernacle is built.
 - e. The spiritual gifts of Church-building (Apostle, prophet, miracles, healing, tongues, 1st Cor. 12:28-31) have not been given since the Church was established (Eph. 2:20). These gifts were meant to be temporary, and pass away with the completion of the canon of Scripture (1st Cor. 13:9,10).

Exodus Chapter Thirty-Six

1. Volitional grace-giving, when accomplished by God-fearing believers, with their hearts stirred, is an amazing sight (Ex. 36:2-7). Grace will always be sufficient (Ex. 36:7; 2nd Cor. 12:9).
2. The elements of the Tabernacle are then constructed in accordance with the blueprints revealed to Moses (but not in the actual sequence as instructed) (Ex. 36:8-39:43).
 - a. The first and second items actually constructed (curtains of linen and goats' hair) (Ex. 36:8-18) were the fourth and fifth items verbally instructed (Ex. 26:1-13).
 - b. The third item constructed (coverings of rams skins and porpoise skins) (Ex. 36:19) was the sixth item as instructed (Ex. 26:14).
 - c. The boards, bases, and bars were item four as constructed (Ex. 36:20-34), item seven as instructed (Ex. 26:15-30).
 - d. The inner and outer veils were item five as constructed (Ex. 36:35-38), item eight as instructed (Ex. 26:31-37).

Day 046 – February 15 - Tabernacle Items Constructed Ex. 37:1-39:31**Exodus Chapter Thirty-Seven**

1. The sixth item constructed (the Ark of the Covenant) (Ex. 37:1-9) was the first item as instructed (Ex. 25:10-22).
2. The seventh item constructed (the table of showbread) (Ex. 37:10-16) was the second item as instructed (Ex. 25:23-30).
3. The eighth item constructed (the golden lampstand) (Ex. 37:17-24) was the third item as instructed (Ex. 25:31-40).
4. The ninth item constructed (the altar of incense) (Ex. 37:25-28) was a separately instructed Holy Place item, the twelfth item overall as instructed (Ex. 30:1-10).
5. The tenth and eleventh items constructed/concocted (the holy anointing oil and sacred incense) (Ex. 37:29) were separately given recipes, the fourteenth and fifteenth items as instructed (Ex. 30:22-33,34-38).

Exodus Chapter Thirty-Eight

1. The twelfth item constructed (the brazen altar) (Ex. 38:1-7) was the ninth item as instructed (Ex. 27:1-8).
2. The thirteenth item constructed (the bronze laver) (Ex. 38:8) was a separately instructed courtyard item, the thirteenth item overall as instructed (Ex. 30:17-21).
3. The fourteenth item constructed (the tabernacle court) (Ex. 38:9-20) was the tenth item as instructed (Ex. 27:9-19).
4. The census "tax" of silver is tabulated, along with the volitional gifts of gold and bronze (Ex. 38:21-31; 30:11-16).
 - a. The gold and the bronze were not a part of the mandatory "tax" but a part of the volitional, grace-giving.
 - b. The silver, 100 talents, and 1,775 shekels = the ½ shekel requirement (Ex. 30:13,15) for the 603,550 males that were enumerated (Ex. 38:26; Num. 1:26). The 600,000 approximation (Ex. 12:37) was pretty close! (Remember, the 'eleph numbers may not actually be thousands).

Exodus Chapter Thirty-Nine

1. The fifteenth and final preparations completed were the garments for Aaron and his sons (Ex. 39:1-31), the eleventh “item” as instructed (Ex. 28:1-43).
2. The Urim and Thummim are missing from this description (cp. Ex. 28:30).
3. The turban as instructed (Ex. 28:36-38) is called a holy crown as completed (Ex. 39:30).

Day 047 – February 16 - The Tabernacle Completed Ex. 39:32-40:38; Num. 9:15-23**Exodus Chapter Thirty-Nine**

(Outline continues from yesterday)

4. The completed elements of the tabernacle were brought to Moses for his inspection, and his blessing of their labor (Ex. 39:32-43).
5. The pronouncement of blessing (72x in Genesis, 5x in Exodus 1-38) is not so common in Exodus. Moses’s blessing here (Ex. 39:43) should be studied in connection with Lev. 9:22,23 & Num. 6:23-27 where the scarcity of usage is remarkable. The narratives of Balaam 14x (Num. 22-24) and the Book of Deuteronomy 39x return to more frequent usages.

Exodus Chapter Forty + Num. 9:15-23

1. Moses instructs Israel to erect the tabernacle on new year’s day (Ex. 40:1-16).
 - a. The month of the Passover/Exodus was established as the first of the months for Israel.
 - b. Thus, an entire year has gone by since the parting of the Red Sea, and the Exodus of Israel out of Egypt.
2. Moses supervises the actual erection of the tabernacle (Ex. 40:17-33).
3. Once completed, the glory of Yahweh filled the tabernacle (Ex. 40:34-38).
 - a. The glory remains with Israel until they depart from Him in idolatry (1st Sam. 4:21,22).
 - b. The glory returns when the King of Peace (Solomon) builds the temple (1st Kgs. 8:10,11).
 - c. The glory remains with Israel until they depart from Him in idolatry (Ezek. 10:18; 11:23).
 - d. The glory returns when the King of Peace (the Lord Jesus Christ) builds the Millennial temple (Ezek. 43:1-5).
 - e. This glory is the manifestation of God as unapproachable light (1st Tim. 6:16; Lev. 16:1,2).
4. The Book of Exodus closes with a summary statement descriptive of Israel’s travel protocol: the Glorious Pillar System (Ex. 40:36-38 cf. Num. 9:15-23; Neh. 9:16-21).

Day 048 – February 17 - Offerings of Dedication Num. 7**Numbers Chapter Seven**

1. The twelve princes of the twelve tribes of Israel brought freewill grace gift offerings to the Lord on the day that the tabernacle was completed (Num. 7:1-89 cf. Ex. 40:17).
2. The twelve princes are the same leaders that were designated by the Lord when the tribes were enumerated (Num. 7:2; 1:5-16).
 - a. From the Tribes of R,S,J,I,Z,E,M,B,D,A,G,N.
 - b. Elizur, Shelumiel, Nahshon, Nethanel, Eliab, Elishama, Gamaliel, Abidan, Ahiezer, Pagiel, Eliasaph, Ahira.
3. The twelve princes brought a collective gift of six carts and twelve oxen for the transportation of the tabernacle (Num. 7:3).

- a. Two carts and four oxen were given to Gershon for his service (Num. 7:7).
 - b. Four carts and eight oxen were given to Merari for his service (Num. 7:8).
 - c. No carts were given to Kohath, as their service was to carry the holy items with the designated poles (Num. 7:9).
4. The twelve leaders offered their offerings to the Lord one per day, over a period of twelve days (Num. 7:10,11,12-83). The tribal princes each brought a חֲנֻכָּהּ ch^anukkah ^{#2598}: *dedication* (Num. 7:10,22,84,88; 2nd Chr. 7:9; Neh. 12:27; Ps. 30:title). The Jewish feast by this name commemorates Judas Maccabeus's rededication of the altar in the intertestamental period.
- a. The order of the dedications was the same as the order of the camp: JIZ,RSG,EMB,DAN (Num. 2:3-31).
 - b. The twelve day labor did not violate the Sabbath, as this was exactly what the Sabbath was for—the worship of the Lord (Mt. 12:5; Lev. 12:3; Num. 28:9,10).
5. Moses was not a priest, but as Mediator (Ex. 20:19; Deut. 5:5; Gal. 3:19,20) he had the privilege of entering into the tabernacle and hearing the voice of God from above the mercy seat (Num. 7:89).

Day 049 – February 18 - The Levites and Various Offerings Num. 8:1-9:14; Lev. 1-3

Numbers Chapter Eight

1. Specific instructions for the lighting of the lampstand are spelled out (Num. 8:1-4).
2. Like Aaron & his sons, for a consecrated priesthood, the Levites are set apart for their consecrated work of service (Num. 8:5-22).
3. The career of a Levite is designated as beginning at age 25, and ending at age 50 (Num. 8:23-26).
 - a. At 25 they entered apprenticeship (Num. 8:24).
 - b. At 30 they entered full service (Num. 4:3).
 - c. At 50 they entered their retirement (Num. 4:3; 8:25).
 - d. In times of unusual circumstances, the beginning age was dropped to 20 (Ezra 3:8).

Numbers Chapter Nine

1. The tabernacle was erected on the first day of the first month of the second year of Israel's exodus (Ex. 40:1).
2. Aaron and his sons were consecrated over the next eight days (Ex. 40:12-15; Lev. 8).
3. For twelve days (overlapping the eight days of Aaron's consecration), the twelve princes of Israel brought their offerings (Num. 7).
4. On the fourteenth day of this month, it was time for Israel to observe their second Passover (Num. 9:1-14).
5. The death of Nadab and Abihu (Lev. 10) may have occurred during the final four days of princely gifts, or during the Passover and Feast of Unleavened Bread.

Leviticus Chapter One

1. The Levitical instructions of this book are Divinely revealed to Moses, and recorded for our instruction (Lev. 1:1).
2. The time-frame of this Book is not clear, and there are few clues within the text itself.
 - a. The consecration of Aaron & his sons (Lev. 8&9), would seem to correspond to the erection of the tabernacle (Ex. 40).
 - b. The death of Nadab & Abihu (Lev. 10), and the cursing of the name of the Lord (Lev. 24) are the only other narrative clues in the book.

- c. The remainder is the written record of the verbal communication from the Lord to Moses.
- d. The body of legislation recorded here was given to Moses on Sinai (Lev. 27:34), and likely recorded by Moses during the nearly year-long construction of the tabernacle (Ex. 40:2).
3. These instructions are designed to show the Father's will in appropriate worship (cf. Jn. 4:23&24).
4. These instructions develop an extensive ritual of external deeds with tremendous internal, spiritual significance.
 - a. Ritual must be grounded in reality.
 - b. Shadow ritual gives imperfect instruction until the shadow is unfolded (Heb. 8:5; 10:1).
 - c. Even though the ritual system of worship was external, Old Testament believers understood that the real issues were internal (Ps. 51:16,17; Isa. 1:11 15; Hos. 6:6; Matt. 9:13; 12:7).
5. Any offering brought must be brought from one's own possessions (herd or flock), not a wild animal that doesn't cost you anything (Lev. 1:2).
 - a. Brings an offering. קָרַב qārēb^{#7131}: to come near, approach.
 - b. An offering. קֹרְבָן qorbān^{#7133}: offering, oblation.
6. The first offering described is the burnt offering, with three financial levels available (Lev. 1:3-17).
 - a. Burnt offering. עֹלָה 'olah^{#5930}: whole burnt offering; fr. עָלָה 'alah^{#5927}: to up, ascend, climb.
 - b. Burnt offerings from the herd were for the wealthiest worshippers (Lev. 1:3-9).
 - c. Burnt offerings from the flock were for the middle class (Lev. 1:10-13).
 - d. Burnt offerings of birds were for the poorest worshippers (Lev. 1:14-17).
7. The basic procedure for the burnt offering was the same, regardless of the animal brought.
 - a. The sacrificial animal must be a male without defect (Lev. 1:3,10).
 - b. The offerer brought the offering to the doorway (outer gate of the tabernacle).
 - c. The offerer laid his hand on the head of the burnt offering, to identify with it as his substitute (Lev. 1:4).
 - d. The offerer slays the animal, becoming the cause for the death of the innocent substitute (Lev. 1:5,11). The offerer also skinned and cut up the animal (Lev. 1:6), and washed its entrails (Lev. 1:9a).
 - e. The offerer needed a mediator between him and God, and so the priesthood was designed to take the offering and present it before the Lord.
 - 1) The priests offered up the blood.
 - 2) The priests arranged the wood and the fire.
 - 3) The priests burned up the entire animal.
8. This offering was to make atonement for the worshipper (Lev. 1:4).
 - a. קָפַר kāphar^{#3722}: to cover, pacify, propitiate.
 - b. This offering placed the worshipper in a position of acceptance before God, as God was satisfied with the blood of the substitute.
 - c. This sacrificial atonement was beneficial until such time as the once and for all sacrifice will be made (Rom. 3:25).
9. This offering was a soothing aroma רִיח־נִיחֹחַ rey^ach-niychow^ach to the Lord (Lev. 1:9).
 - a. רִיח־ rey^ach^{#7381}: scent, fragrance, aroma.
 - b. נִיחֹחַ niycho^ach^{#5207} & נִיחֹחַ niychow^ach^{#5208}: soothing, quieting, tranquilizing.

- c. The aroma ascends to God, and He is pleased/satisfied by it. He is pleased with the burnt offering, meal offering, and peace offering. The sin offering and the trespass offering are not soothing aromas to the Lord.
 - d. This soothing aroma is anticipatory of the Lord Jesus Christ's offering of Himself (Eph. 5:2).
10. Additional instructions for the burnt offering are given in Lev. 6:8-13.

Leviticus Chapter Two

1. The second offering described by the Lord is the grain offering (Lev. 2:1).
 - a. [KJV] Meat offering.
 - b. [NKJV, NIV, NASB, CSB] Grain offering.
 - c. מִנְחָה minchāh ^{#4503}: gift, tribute, offering.
 - 1) Used in a secular sense of bringing tribute, or a gift (Gen. 32:14ff.; 43:11ff.; 1st Sam. 10:27; 1st Kgs. 10:25).
 - 2) Used in a religious sense of bringing an offering to God (Gen. 4:3,4,5). In the Levitical code, always with reference to the grain-offering, and contrasted with the animal sacrifices (Lev. 2:1-16; 6:14-23).
2. The grain offering was a non-blood offering, designed for the worship of the creature, bringing tribute to His Sovereign God.
 - a. Grain & bread are the staples of daily life, and this sacrifice indicates that our daily lives belong to the Lord.
 - b. The support of the priesthood is another important element—communicating that those who minister in spiritual matters should be supported in material matters.
3. The general rules for the grain offering are indicated (Lev. 2:1-3).
 - a. The flour must be fine flour, representing the unblemished quality of the Lord's daily life.
 - b. Oil is poured on it, representing the manner with which the Lord conducted His daily life—filled with the Holy Spirit.
 - c. Frankincense indicates its sweet-smelling savor, as a believer lives his life before God the Father (2nd Cor. 2:14-16).
4. Specific instructions then follow for the grain offering that is baked in an oven (Lev. 2:4), made on a griddle (Lev. 2:5,6), or made in a lidded cooking pan (Lev. 2:7).
5. The memorial portion is burned on the altar, and given to the Lord, but the remainder becomes the priest's portion—holy food for a holy priesthood (Lev. 2:2,3,8-10).
6. Stipulations are also given regarding leaven, honey, and salt (Lev. 2:11-13).
 - a. Leaven, representing sin, is prohibited, except for the offering of the first-fruits (Lev. 2:12; 23:16,17).
 - b. Honey, representing natural (human) sweetness, is also prohibited.
 - c. Salt, speaking of preservation, and the believer's impact in society was to season every grain offering.
7. Special procedures are put in place for the early ripened grain, that may even precede first-fruits (Lev. 2:14-16). Believers eager to give to the Lord as soon as possible may bring such offerings even before reaping their actual first-fruits.
8. Additional instructions for the application of the grain offering is found in Lev. 6:14-23.

Leviticus Chapter Three

1. The third offering described by the Lord is the peace offering (Lev. 3:1). זֶבַח שְׁלָמִים zebach ^{#2077} shelāmiym pl. of שְׁלֵם shelem ^{#8002}.

2. The peace offering may come from the herd (Lev. 3:1), or from the flock (Lev. 3:6) (no birds).
3. The peace offering may be male or female (Lev. 3:1,6), but continues to be an unblemished animal (Lev. 3:1,6).
4. Whereas the burnt offering communicated the doctrine of atonement, the peace offering communicates the peace, or reconciliation that we have in Christ (Rom. 5:10,11).
 - a. Identification with a slaughtered, innocent substitute is still required, as the only basis upon which we may have peace with God (Rom. 5:1).
 - b. This peace is exhibited in a fellowship dining event between priests, Levites, and common people.
5. This offering is an offering as food (Lev. 3:11,16).
 - a. The fat portions go to the Lord (Lev. 3:3,4,9,10,14,15,16).
 - b. The meat must be thoroughly cooked, as no blood was to be consumed (Lev. 3:17; Gen. 9:4).
6. Additional instructions for the application of the peace offering is found in Lev. 7:11-38.

Day 050 – February 19 - Various Offerings Lev. 4-6

Leviticus Chapter Four

1. The fourth offering described by the Lord is the sin offering (Lev. 4:1-5:13). **חַטָּאת** *chattā'th* ^{#2403}: sin, sin offering (Ex. 29:14,36; Lev. 4:3,8,14,20,21,24,25,29,32,33_{x2},34; 5:6,7,8,9_{x2},11_{x2},12; 6:17,24_{x2},30; 7:7,37).
2. The sin offering covered unintentional sins (Lev. 4:2). **שְׂגֵגָה** *shāgag* ^{#7683}: to sin ignorantly, inadvertently (Lev. 5:18; Num. 15:28). **שְׂגֵיטָה** *sh'gāgāh* ^{#7684}: sin of error, inadvertence (Lev. 4:2,22,27; 5:15,18; Num. 15:24-29).
 - a. By the high priest (Lev. 4:3-12).
 - b. By the whole congregation of Israel (Lev. 4:13-21).
 - c. By leaders (Lev. 4:22-26).
 - d. By common people (Lev. 4:27-35).
3. The activity of bringing a sin offering deals with the experiential nature of atonement (Lev. 5:6,10,13; 6:30). (Whereas the burnt offering deals with the positional nature of atonement).
4. The sacrificial animal for the sin offering varied in value in accordance with the spiritual leadership and example of the sinner.
 - a. The high priest offered a bull (Lev. 4:3).
 - b. The congregation offered a bull (Lev. 4:14).
 - c. The leaders offered a male goat (Lev. 4:23).
 - d. The common people offered a female goat (Lev. 4:28), a female lamb (Lev. 4:32), two turtledoves or two pigeons (Lev. 5:7), or at the deepest poverty, 1/10th of an ephah of fine flour (Lev. 5:11).
 - e. The principle of stricter judgment is developed in the New Testament as well (Matt. 23:14; Jas. 3:1).
5. Additional instructions for the sin offering are found in Lev. 6:24-30.

Leviticus Chapter Five

1. The fifth offering described by the Lord is the guilt offering (Lev. 5:14 6:7).
 - a. [KJV, NKJV] trespass offering.
 - b. [NASB, NIV] guilt offering.
 - c. **אֲשָׁמָה** *'āshām* ^{#817}: guilt, offense, trespass, trespass offering, guilt offering (Lev. 5:6,7,15_{x2},16,18,19; 6:6,17; 7:1,2,5,7,37).

2. The guilt offering also covered unintentional sins (Lev. 5:15,18).
3. There is no prescribed offering for willful, defiant sin (Num. 15:30,31; cp. Heb. 10:26,29).
4. Like the sin offering, the activity of bringing a guilt offering deals with the experiential nature of atonement (Lev. 5:16,18; 6:7; 7:7).
5. Unlike the sin offering, the sacrificial animal for the guilt offering did not vary in value in accordance with the spiritual leadership and example of the sinner (Lev. 5:15,18).
6. Unlike the sin offering, the guilt offering involved a required restitution (Lev. 5:16).
7. Additional information on the application of the guilt offering is found in Lev. 7:1-10.

Leviticus Chapter Six

1. After giving the introduction to each of the five offerings, the Lord gives additional information on how the five offerings were to be administered (Lev. 6:8-7:38).
2. Additional instructions for the burnt offering (Lev. 6:8-13).
 - a. Specific instructions dealt with the disposal of the ashes from the altar (Lev. 6:10,11).
 - b. Instructions also emphasized that the fire on this altar was never to go out (Lev. 6:9,12,13).
3. Additional instructions for the grain offering (Lev. 6:14-23).
 - a. The priests were to eat the grain offerings brought by non-priests (Lev. 6:14-18).
 - b. The priests were to give the entire grain offerings to the Lord that were brought by other priests (Lev. 6:19-23).
4. Additional instructions for the sin offering (Lev. 6:24-30).

Answers to TTB2022-106 Exercises

1. Miriam
2. Bitter
3. Lack of food
4. "What is it?"
5. You shall not murder.
6. True
7. Exodus 23:1,7
8. Locusts
9. He told Israel they could depart, with their children, but without their cattle and possessions.
10. Nisan
11. True. Exodus 12:38
12. Succoth
13. He provided a cloud by day, a pillar of fire by night.
14. "Lord of the North"

TTB2022-107 Exercises

1. What animal was the burnt offering to be from the poorest worshippers?
Answer:
2. Where in the New Testament do we read that the Lord Jesus Christ offering of Himself was a soothing aroma to the Lord?
Answer:
3. The priests were allowed to eat part of the grain offerings. [True/False]
Answer:
4. Birds could not be used for a peace offering. [True/False]
Answer:
5. What sort of offering was intended to cover unintentional sins?
Answer:
6. Name two occasions when God "changed His mind".
Answer:
7. When Moses went back onto Mt. Sinai to meet with God, how long did he stay during his second visit?
Answer:
8. What were the first two items constructed for the Tabernacle?
Answer:
9. How old was a Levite priest when he began his service?
Answer:
10. An offering brought before the Lord could be a wild animal that was caught while hunting. [True/False]
Answer: