

Sabbath Brothers

The Law

Galatians 3:23-25

But before faith came, **we were kept under guard by the law**, kept for the faith which would afterward be revealed. Therefore **the law was our tutor to bring us to Christ**, that we might be justified by faith. But after faith has come, **we are no longer under a tutor**.

Romans 7:7

What shall we say, then? Is the law sinful? Certainly not! Nevertheless, **I would not have known what sin was had it not been for the law**. For I would not have known what coveting really was if the law had not said, "You shall not covet."

Romans 3:20

Therefore no one will be declared righteous in God's sight by the works of the law; rather, **through the law we become conscious of our sin**.

Matthew 5:17

Do not think that I have come to abolish **the Law or the Prophets**; I have not come to abolish them but to fulfill them.

Romans 13:10

Love does no harm to a neighbor. Therefore **love is the fulfillment of the law**.

Romans 8:1-2

Therefore, there is now no condemnation for those who are in Christ Jesus, because through Christ Jesus **the law of the Spirit who gives life has set you free from the law of sin and death**.

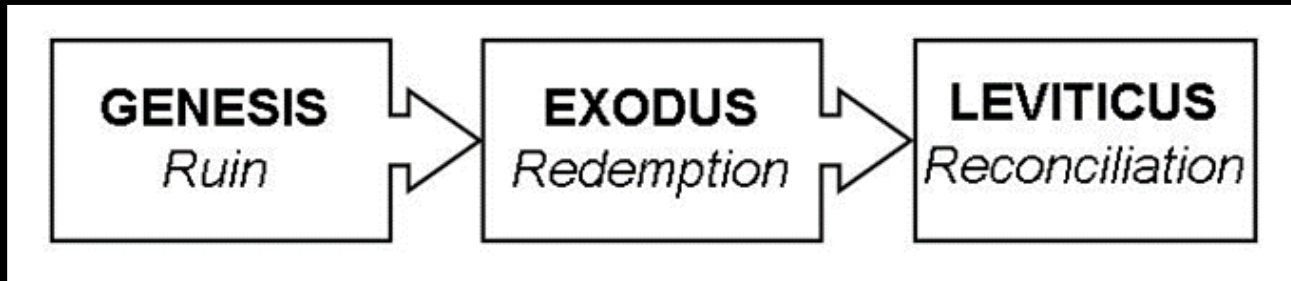
1 Corinthians 15:56

The sting of death is sin, and the **power of sin is the law**.

Romans 10:4

Christ is the culmination of the law so that there may be righteousness for everyone who believes.

The Book of Leviticus



Beginning of the Books		
Genesis	Creation	Establishing God's People
Exodus	Bondage	Redeeming God's People
Leviticus	Sacrifice	Worship of God's People

Leviticus is the 3rd book of the Bible (shortest book of the Pentateuch)

Transition from Exodus to Leviticus

Exodus ends with the "construction of" the Tabernacle.

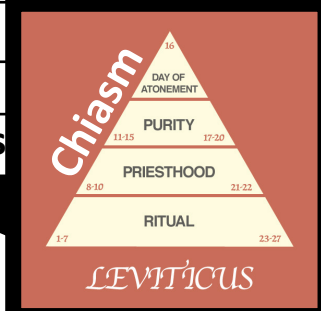
Leviticus tells us about the "worship which takes place within" that Tabernacle.

Exodus addresses "where" God ought to be worshiped

Leviticus addresses "how" God ought to be worshiped.

Outline of Leviticus

General Outline of Leviticus	
Chapters 1-7	Offerings, Sacrifices and the Law.
Chapters 8-11	The Priesthood of Aaron and his sons
Chapters 11-15	Ceremonial Laws
Chapter 16	Day of Atonement
Chapter 17-27	The Code of Holiness



Throughout Jewish history, Leviticus has been the first book that Jewish children studied in the synagogue.

Leviticus: Holiness

The Names of the Books of the Torah/Pentateuch

Hebrew Name

- The names of the Torah (first five books) are taken from the first words which open each book.
- In the case of Leviticus, the opening word means "*and he called.*" (wa-ayiqra)

Greek Name

- The Greek Septuagint uses the title "*Leuitikon,*" meaning "*that which pertains to the Levites.*"
- This title was given because much of the book deals with the ministry of the priests.
- The term "*Levite*" is only mentioned twice at the end of the book of Leviticus (Leviticus 25:32-33)



Leviticus is a book of worship with the Levites being the primary audience

The purpose of the book is that God's people would be "holy" to God (Lev 20:26; Rom 12:1; 1 Pet 1:13-16).

Central Theme "God is Holy"

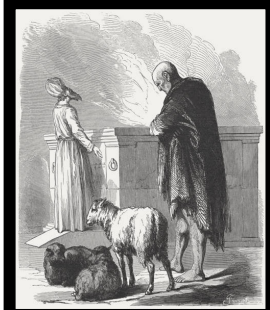
AKA "Weird"

Leviticus reveals the importance of sanctification (being separate and holy)

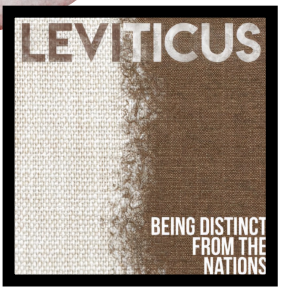
The Book of Leviticus emphasizes the Holiness of God & Sinfulness of Man

The Hebrew word "Kadesh" (Qadesh קָדֵשׁ) (meaning "Holy") is repeated 152 times.

THE BOOK OF LEVITICUS ELEVATES WORSHIP



The book of Leviticus "unlocks" (explains) many references in the Bible



Leviticus: Sacrifices

Scripture is clear that animal offerings do not save, but only the sacrifice of Jesus Christ (Heb 10:1-10; Is 1:11; Ps 50:5-23. 40:6, 51:16-17, 69:30-31; Prov 21:3; Acts 5:21-22; Hos 6:6; Eccl 5:1)

Obedience and a pure heart are more pleasing to God than a sacrifice (Heb 13:15; 1 Sam 15:22; Ps 69:30-31; Mk 12:33).

Offerings pre-dated the Book of Leviticus (Genesis 4:3, 8:20, 22:2; Exodus 18:12, 20:24, 24:5)

The sacrifices show the way to God while festivals are the walk with God.

The Hebrew word for sacrifice is “korban” which originates from “korav” meaning to “come close” as it implies to draw close to God.

The purpose of Leviticus is not explain the reasons “why” to do something; Leviticus simply tells what to do and how.

1
Free Will Offerings that were not mandatory:
Burnt, Grain, Peace

2
Obligatory Offerings were required:
Sin, Trespass

The Levitical Offerings can be viewed through Three Lens

1. They provided a way for **Israelites** to make and keep a right relationship with God.
2. They are a type of **Jesus Christ** and a description of His sacrifice for us.
3. They are a pattern for **our own approach** to God.

In every offering, the first concern was to allocate to God Himself the first portion

Jesus is the Believer's Offering

Sin Offering	Gal 1:14; 1 Cor 15:3; 2 Cor 5:21; Heb 9 & 10, 13:8-15; 1 Pet 2:24
Trespass Offering	2 Cor 5:18-19; Col 1:14, 2:13-14; 1 Jn 1:6-9
Burnt Offering	Ps 40:6-8; Jn 4:34; Eph 5:2; Heb 9 & 10
Grain Offering	Jn 8:29; 12:23-24; Lk 4:18; Eph 5:2; 1 Pet 2:22
Peace Offering	Lk 2:14; Jn 14:27; Rom 5:1; Eph 2:11-19; Col 1:16-23; 3:15
Ordination Offering	For Aaron's Lineage

Sacrificial Animals

1.	Ox	Obedient Servant
2.	Lamb	Meek & Gentle
3.	Goat	Bearer of Sin
4.	Ram	Strength with horns
5.	Dove	Innocent Gentleness & Peace; associated with wild (white)
6.	Pigeon	Humility; associated with domesticated (grey/black/white)

Redemption is available to all regardless of wealth (and other distinctions)

Leviticus: Sacrifices

Overview of Sacrifices

Name	Pleasing God	Times Mentioned in Scripture	Sacrificed Portion	Other Portions	Animals	Occasion/Reason	Type of Jesus
Burnt Offering	Voluntary & Sweet Savor	197	All	None - (Priest may eat skin – Lev 7:8)	Male w/o blemish; Animal according to owner's wealth	Propitiation for general sin; Demonstrates dedication	Jesus Christ's surrender to the will of God the Father (Mt 26:39; Philippians 2)
Meal/Tribute Offering	Voluntary & Sweet Savor	123	Token Portion	Eaten by Priest	Unleavened cakes or grains, must be salted	General thankfulness for first fruits	Jesus Christ's obedience to become the first fruit of resurrection (1 Cor 15:20; James 1:18)
Peace Offering Thank Vow Freewill	Voluntary & Sweet Savor	119	Fat Portions	Shared in fellowship meal by priest and offeror	Male or Female w/o blemish according to wealth; freewill; slight blemish allowed	Fellowship: - unexpected blessing - deliverance when a vow was made on that condition - general thankfulness	Jesus is the peace of Believers (John 14:27; Romans 5:1; Ephesians 2:14; Colossians 3:15)
Sin Offering	Compulsory & No sweet savor	43	Fat Portions	Eaten by Priest	Priest or congregation: bull King: he-goat Individual: she-goat	Applies basically to situation where purification is needed	Jesus became sin for mankind to pay the price for their innate sinful nature (2 Cor 5:21; Mt 1:21)
Guilt/Trespass	Compulsory & No sweet savor	36	Fat Portions	Eaten by Priest	Ram without blemish	Applies to situation where there has been desecration of something holy	Jesus is the on-going intercessor with the Father (Rom 8:34; Heb 7:25; 1 Jn 2:1)

The first seven chapters show that a sacrifice is needed to draw close to God; Leviticus begins with sacrifice just as the altar welcomed those at the single Tabernacle entrance

The first mentioned sacrifices elevate the relationship with the Lord. The first listed sacrifices are dedication, gratitude and fellowship offerings that please the Lord

The sin/purification and trespass/guilt offerings are the last offerings mentioned

Burnt Offering called "Olah" which means "to go up"

The Burnt Offering (Leviticus 1:3-17)

³ If his offering is a **burnt offering** from the herd, he shall offer a **male without defect**; he shall offer it at the **doorway of the tent of meeting**, so that he may be accepted before the LORD.

⁴ And he shall **lay his hand on the head of the burnt offering**, so that it may be accepted for him **to make atonement on his behalf**.

⁵ Then **he shall slaughter the bull before the LORD**; and Aaron's sons the priests shall offer up the blood and sprinkle the blood around on the altar that is at the doorway of the tent of meeting.

⁶ **He shall then skin the burnt offering and cut it into its pieces.**

⁷ And the sons of Aaron the priest shall put fire on the altar and arrange wood on the fire.

⁸ Then Aaron's sons the priests shall arrange the pieces, *with* the head and the suet, on the wood which is on the fire that is on the altar.

⁹ **Its entrails, however, and its legs he shall wash with water.** And the priest shall offer all of it up in smoke on the altar as a burnt offering, an offering by fire as a **"soothing" aroma to the LORD**.

¹⁰ 'But if his offering is from the flock, *either* from **the sheep or from the goats, as a burnt offering, he shall offer a male without defect.**

¹¹ And he shall slaughter it on **the side of the altar northward** before the LORD, and Aaron's sons the priests shall sprinkle its blood around on the altar.

¹² He shall then cut it into its pieces with its head and its suet, and the priest shall arrange them on the wood which is on the fire that is on the altar.

¹³ The entrails, however, and the legs he shall wash with water. And the priest shall offer all of it, and offer it up in smoke on the altar; it is a burnt offering, **an offering by fire of a soothing aroma to the LORD.**

¹⁴ 'But if his offering to the LORD is a burnt offering of birds, then he shall bring his offering from the turtledoves or from young doves.

¹⁵ The priest shall bring it to the altar, and pinch off its head, and offer it up in smoke on the altar; and its blood is to be drained out on the side of the altar.

¹⁶ **He shall also remove its craw with its feathers and throw it beside the altar eastward, to the place of the fatty ashes.**

¹⁷ Then **he shall tear it by its wings, but shall not sever it.** And the priest shall offer it up in smoke on the altar, on the wood which is on the fire; it is a burnt offering, an offering by fire of a **soothing aroma** to the LORD.

**Ox =
Mighty
Worker**

**Christ
the
Servant**

**Unblemished
Male =
Purity**

**The "Laying on
of Hands" is
Identification
with the Offering**

**The person that the
sacrifice covers is
the one that must
kill the sacrifice**

**Jew &
Gentile**

Symbolism of the Body	
Head:	Thoughts
Fat:	Health/Energy
Entrails:	Emotions
Legs:	Conduct

**Also translated
as "Pleasing"**

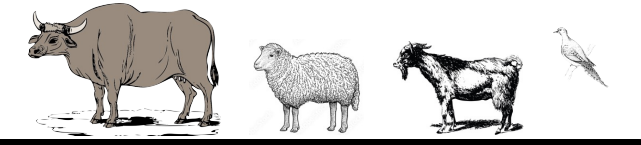
**Redemption
is available
to all regardless
of wealth**

The Burnt Offering		
Passage	Animal	Symbol
Leviticus 1:3-9	Ox	Servant
Leviticus 1:10-13	Lamb/Goat	Sin Sacrifice
Leviticus 1:14-17	Bird	Spirits/Heavenly

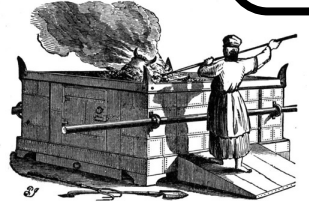
**The wealthiest offering (cow) represents a servant
The economical sacrifice (bird) which is sometimes
considered the "least" represents the loftiest spiritual focus**

No explicit guidance on the thresholds of wealth

**Birds often represent
spiritual (lofty) beings,
and the feathers give
them the ability to fly.**



"Jesus already existed in the form of God, did not consider equality with God something to be grasped, but emptied Himself by taking the form of a bond-servant and being born in the likeness of men." Philippians 2:6-7



Grain Offering called "Minchah" which means "a Gift"

The Grain ("Meat/Meal") Offering (Leviticus 2:1-16)

¹ Now when anyone presents a **grain offering** as an offering to the LORD, his offering shall be of **fine flour**, and he shall **pour oil on it and put frankincense on it**.

² He shall then bring it to Aaron's sons the priests; and he shall take from it his handful of **its fine flour and of its oil, with all of its frankincense**. And the priest shall offer *it* up in smoke *as* its **memorial portion** on the altar, an offering by fire of a **soothing aroma to the LORD**.

³ **The remainder of the grain offering belongs to Aaron and his sons:** a most holy part of the offerings to the LORD by fire.

⁴ 'Now when you bring an offering of a grain offering baked in an oven, *it shall be unleavened cakes of fine flour mixed with oil*, or unleavened wafers spread with oil.

⁵ And if your offering is a grain offering *made* on the griddle, *it shall be of fine flour, unleavened, mixed with oil*;

⁶ you shall break it into bits and pour oil on it; it is a grain offering.

⁷ Now if your offering is a grain offering *made* in a pan, it shall be made of **fine flour with oil**.

⁸ When you bring in the grain offering which is made of these things to the LORD, it shall be presented to the priest, and he shall bring it to the altar.

⁹ The priest then shall take up from the grain offering its **memorial portion**, and shall offer *it* up in smoke on the altar *as* an offering by fire of a soothing aroma to the LORD.

¹⁰ The remainder of the grain offering belongs to Aaron and his sons: **a most holy part of the offerings** to the LORD by fire.

¹¹ 'No grain offering, which you bring to the LORD, shall be made with leaven, for **you shall not offer up in smoke any leaven or any honey** as an offering by fire to the LORD.

¹² As an offering of first fruits you shall bring them to the LORD, but they shall not ascend as a soothing aroma on the altar.

¹³ Every grain offering of yours, moreover, **you shall season with salt, so that the salt of the covenant of your God will not be lacking from your grain offering**; with all your offerings you shall offer salt.

¹⁴ 'Also if you bring a grain offering of early ripened things to the LORD, you shall bring fresh heads of grain roasted in the fire, crushed grain of new growth, for the grain offering of your early ripened produce.

¹⁵ You shall then **put oil on it and place incense on it**; it is a grain offering.

¹⁶ Then the priest shall offer up in smoke its memorial portion, part of its crushed grain and its oil with all its incense as an offering by fire to the LORD.

"Meat" meant all kinds of food, and not "flesh" merely.

Fine flour speaks of Jesus' humanity (the makings of His body to be broken) – in its purity and perfect mix blended with oil (the Holy Spirit) and frankincense (prayer & worship).

Also translated as "Pleasing"

"Oil" represents the Holy Spirit (Zechariah 4:11-14).

Jesus is the living bread. (John 6:51)

The term "Christ" (Messiah) means the anointed one.



Baked in Oven
Griddle
Broken
Pan



The offering is not completely burned up, but some of the offering was to be left for the Priests.

The Grain Offering is the only sacrifice that is referenced as a "Memorial" which may be a foreshadowing of communion (Luke 22:19).

The general Israelite could eat the "holy" offerings; however, only the priests could eat the "most holy" offerings.

Leaven Decays, Salt Preserves

When making bread, if enough salt is not added, yeast (which represents sin) tends to rise too quickly.

No yeast/leaven (corruption/sin)
No honey (pleasures)
(Mt 16:6, 1 Cor 5:6-8, Rev 10:9-10)
"Honey" is a catalyst agent to engage existing leaven; if there is no external leaven added, honey might still activate the existing leaven that is natural to the bread.

All Offerings Were Seasoned With Salt

A salt covenant would symbolize a formal covenant between God and His people.

The Peace/Fellowship Offering (Leviticus 3:1-17)

¹ Now if his offering is a sacrifice of **peace offerings**, if he is going to offer from **the herd**, whether **male or female**, he shall offer it **without defect** before the LORD.

² And he shall **lay his hand on the head of his offering** and **slaughter it at the doorway of the tent of meeting**, and Aaron's sons the priests shall sprinkle the blood around on the altar.

³ From the sacrifice of the peace offerings he shall then present an offering by fire to the LORD, the fat that covers the **entrails** and all the fat that is on the entrails,

⁴ and the two **kidneys** with the fat that is on them, which is on the **loins**, and the lobe of the **liver**, which he shall remove with the kidneys.

⁵ Then Aaron's sons shall offer *it* up in smoke **on the altar on the burnt offering**, which is on the wood that is on the fire; it is an offering by fire of a **soothing aroma** to the LORD.

⁶ But if his offering for a sacrifice of peace offerings to the LORD is from the flock, he shall offer it, male or female, without defect.

⁷ If he is going to offer a **lamb** for his offering, then he shall offer it before the LORD,

⁸ and he shall lay his hand on the head of his offering and slaughter it in front of the tent of meeting, and **Aaron's sons shall sprinkle its blood around on the altar**.

⁹ From the sacrifice of peace offerings he shall then bring as an offering by fire to the LORD, its fat, the entire fat tail which he shall remove close to the backbone, the fat that covers the entrails, and all the fat that is on the entrails,

¹⁰ and the two kidneys with the fat that is on them, which is on the loins, and the lobe of the liver, which he shall remove with the kidneys.

¹¹ Then the priest shall offer *it* up in smoke on the altar *as food*, an offering by fire to the LORD.

¹² 'Now if his offering is a **goat**, then he shall offer it before the LORD,

¹³ and he shall lay his hand on its head and slaughter it in front of the tent of meeting, and the sons of Aaron shall sprinkle its blood around on the altar.

¹⁴ From it he shall present his offering as an offering by fire to the LORD, the fat that covers the entrails and all the fat that is on the entrails,

¹⁵ and the two kidneys with the fat that is on them, which is on the loins, and the lobe of the liver, which he shall remove with the kidneys.

¹⁶ The priest shall **offer them up in smoke on the altar as food**, an offering by fire as a soothing aroma; all fat is the LORD's.

¹⁷ It is a permanent statute throughout your generations in all your dwelling places: **you shall not eat any fat or any blood.**"

Female sacrifices were admitted for fellowship offerings

An offering of peace and gratitude (Romans 5:1; Col 1:20; 3:15)

The Fellowship Offering	
Leviticus 3:1-5	Ox
Leviticus 3:6-11	Lamb
Leviticus 3:12-16	Goat

The Peace Offering was to be placed directly over the other Burnt Offering sacrifice (Leviticus 1).

Also translated as "Pleasing"

Jew & Gentile

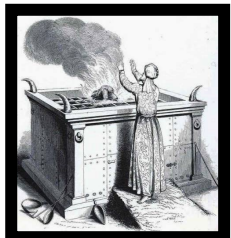
The person that the sacrifice covers is the one that must kill the sacrifice

The sheep of the Middle East are called "Fat Tailed Sheep" as they store their fat in their tails instead of on their intestines.

Symbolism of the Body	
Head:	Thoughts
Fat:	Health/Energy
Entrails:	Emotions
Legs:	Conduct

Fat was a symbol of the health and energy of the animal that was dedicated to God.

Fat is superfluous while blood is Life; believers are not to be sustained by this world, but by our hope in Christ and our future home.



The Sin Offering (Leviticus 4:1-14)

¹ Then the LORD spoke to Moses, saying,
² "Speak to the sons of Israel, saying, 'If a person sins unintentionally in any of the things which the LORD has commanded not to be done, and commits any of them,
³ if the anointed priest sins so as to bring guilt on the people, then he is to offer to the LORD a bull without defect as a sin offering for his sin which he has committed.
⁴ He shall bring the bull to the doorway of the tent of meeting before the LORD, and he shall lay his hand on the head of the bull and slaughter the bull before the LORD.
⁵ Then the anointed priest is to take some of the blood of the bull and bring it to the tent of meeting,
⁶ and the priest shall dip his finger in the blood and sprinkle some of the blood seven times before the LORD, in front of the veil of the sanctuary.
⁷ The priest shall also put some of the blood on the horns of the altar of fragrant incense which is before the LORD in the tent of meeting; and all *the rest of the blood of the bull* he shall pour out at the base of the altar of burnt offering, which is at the doorway of the tent of meeting.
⁸ And he shall remove from it all the fat of the bull of the sin offering: the fat that covers the entrails, and all the fat which is on the entrails,
⁹ and the two kidneys with the fat that is on them, which is on the loins, and the lobe of the liver, which he shall remove with the kidneys
¹⁰ (just as it is removed from the ox of the sacrifice of peace offerings); and the priest is to offer them up in smoke on the altar of burnt offering;
¹¹ But the hide of the bull and all its flesh, along with its head, its legs, its entrails, and its refuse,
¹² that is, all *the rest of the bull*, he is to bring out to a clean place outside the camp where the fatty ashes are poured out, and burn it on wood with fire; where the fatty ashes are poured out it shall be burned.
¹³ 'Now if the entire congregation of Israel does wrong unintentionally and the matter escapes the notice of the assembly, and they commit any of the things which the LORD has commanded not to be done, and they become guilty;
¹⁴ when the sin which they have committed becomes known, then the assembly shall offer a bull of the herd as a sin offering and bring it in front of the tent of meeting.

The sin of the Priest affects more than just the one. (Leviticus 4:3)

Even the crucifixion was committed out of ignorance and lack of faith. *"Jesus was saying, 'Father, forgive them; for they do not know what they are doing.'" (Luke 23:34)*
"And now, brothers, I know that you acted in ignorance, just as your rulers also did." (Acts 3:17)

Jesus bore seven scars at crucifixion on His head, two hands, two feet, side, back.

Unlike other individual sin offerings, the Priestly sin offering requires blood to be sprinkled on the altar of incense prior to pouring the remaining blood at the base of the altar of sacrifice (similar to the Sin Offering for the Whole Congregation).

The Priest does not eat a portion if the sin offering is for him personally

No Words are Defined – Just Sacrifice

Therefore Jesus also suffered outside the gate, that He might sanctify the people through His own blood. (Hebrews 13:12)



The Sin Offering			
Leviticus 4:3-12	Bull	Male w/o Blemish	Priest
Leviticus 4:13-21	Bull	Male	Whole Congregation
Leviticus 4:22-26	Goat	Male w/o Blemish	Leader
Leviticus 4:26-31	Goat	Female w/o Blemish	Individual
Leviticus 4:32-35	Lamb	Female w/o Blemish	Individual

According to Leviticus 4:22, "when" Leadership sins... Unintentional sin is certain to occur (Ps 19:12; 1 Jn 3:20).

The Trespass/Guilt Offering (Leviticus 5:1-14)

¹ 'Now if a person sins after he hears a public order *to testify* when he is a witness, whether he has seen or *otherwise* known, if he does not tell *it*, then he will bear his punishment.

² Or if a person touches any unclean thing, whether a carcass of an unclean animal, or the carcass of unclean cattle, or a carcass of unclean swarming things, though it is hidden from him and he is unclean, then he will be guilty.

³ Or if he touches **human uncleanness**, of whatever *sort* his uncleanness *may* be with which he becomes unclean, and it is hidden from him, and then he comes to know *it*, he will be guilty.

⁴ Or if a person swears thoughtlessly with his lips to do evil or to do good, In whatever *matter* people speak thoughtlessly with an oath, and **it is hidden from him, and then he comes to know *it*, he will be guilty of one of these things.**

⁵ So it shall be when he becomes guilty of one of these things, that **he shall confess that in which he has sinned.**



⁶ He shall also bring his guilt offering to the LORD for his sin which he has committed, a **female from the flock, a lamb or a goat as a sin offering.** So the priest shall make atonement on his behalf for his sin.

⁷ 'But if he cannot afford a lamb, then he shall bring to the LORD his guilt offering for that in which he has sinned, **two turtledoves or two young doves, one as a sin offering and the other as a burnt offering.**

⁸ He shall bring them to the priest, who shall **first offer that which is for the sin offering**, and shall pinch off its head at the front of its neck, but he shall not sever *it*.

⁹ He shall also sprinkle some of the blood of the sin offering on the side of the altar, while the rest of the blood shall be drained out at the base of the altar: it is a sin offering.

¹⁰ **The second he shall then prepare as a burnt offering** according to the ordinance. So the priest shall make atonement on his behalf for his sin which he has committed, and **it will be forgiven him.**

¹¹ 'But if his means are insufficient for two turtledoves or two young doves, then for his offering for that which he has sinned, **he shall bring the tenth of an ephah of fine flour as a sin offering; he shall not put oil on it or place incense on it, for it is a sin offering.**

¹² He shall bring it to the priest, and the priest shall take his handful of it as its **memorial portion** and offer *it* up in smoke on the altar, with the offerings of the LORD by fire: it is a sin offering.

¹³ So the priest shall make atonement for him concerning his sin which he has committed from one of these, and it will be forgiven him; then **the rest shall become the priest's, like the grain offering.**"

Deceit can occur by silence/omission (Genesis 31:20); "he shall bear his iniquity"

The perpetrator must first confess the sin. (Psalm 38:18; James 5:16; 1 John 1:9; Proverbs 28:13)

Unique to Guilt Offerings

A female lamb or goat are appropriate sacrifices for trespass offerings.

The 'Ox" and the designation "without blemish" are not documented.

This sin offerings of birds required a second bird for a mandatory burnt offering (which is a freewill offering).

No oil (Holy Spirit) nor frankincense (worship) is to be part of this sacrifice.

The Guilt Offering for Uncleanness

Leviticus 5:5-6	Goat/Lamb
Leviticus 5:7-10	Dove/Pigeon
Leviticus 5:11-13	Flour

"Almost all things are cleansed with blood, according to the Law, and without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness." (Hebrews 9:22)

The restitution offering required compensation for holy things and fellow man; it included an additional 20% (double the tithe) (Leviticus 5:16)

"If a person acts unfaithfully and sins unintentionally against the LORD's holy things, then he shall bring his guilt offering to the LORD" (Leviticus 5:15)

The Sin of Nadab & Abihu (Leviticus 10:1-11)

¹ Now Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took their respective firepans, and after putting fire in them, placed incense on the fire and offered strange fire before the LORD, which He had not commanded them.

² And fire came out from the presence of the LORD and consumed them, and they died before the LORD.

³ Then Moses said to Aaron, "It is what the LORD spoke, saying, 'By those who come near Me I will be treated as holy, And before all the people I will be honored.'" So Aaron, therefore, kept silent.

⁴ Moses called also to Mishael and Elzaphan, the sons of Aaron's uncle Uzziel, and said to them, "Come forward, carry your relatives away from the front of the sanctuary to *an area outside of the camp.*"

⁵ So they came forward and carried them, *still* in their tunics, to *an area* outside the camp, just as Moses had said.

⁶ Then Moses said to Aaron and to his sons Eleazar and Ithamar, "Do not uncover your heads nor tear your clothes, so that you do not die and He does not become wrathful against all the congregation. But your kinsmen, the entire house of Israel, shall weep for the burning which the LORD has brought about.

⁷ You shall not even go out from the doorway of the tent of meeting, or you will die; for the LORD's anointing oil is upon you." So they did according to the word of Moses

⁸ The LORD then spoke to Aaron, saying,

⁹ "Do not drink wine or strong drink, neither you nor your sons with you, when you come into the tent of meeting, so that you do not die—it is a permanent statute throughout your generations—

¹⁰ and to make a distinction between the holy and the profane, and between the unclean and the clean,

¹¹ and so as to teach the sons of Israel all the statutes which the LORD has spoken to them through Moses."

Silence when distraught



Aaron's sons approached God on their own terms and offered worship in their own way, but the fire was to only have been from the altar.

The fire of the altar had been provided from God (Leviticus 9:24). Aaron's sons mistook true worship for the simple act (tradition).

Service to God should begin in fear/respect of Him (Job 28:28; Psalm 111:10; Proverbs 1:7, 9:10, 15:33)

Being a God of organization/order (1 Corinthians 14:33, 15:23; Colossians 2:5), God cares about precise obedience.

Uzziel ("my strength is God")
Mishael ("who is equal to God?")
Elzaphan ("God of the northeast wind")

Throughout Scripture, Sin is often reduced to few verses; by the second verse, Nadab and Abihu have sinned and been judged.

The Testimony/Witness:
Two Died; Two carries; Two Replaced

The only time recorded in Leviticus that God spoke to Aaron without including Moses.

Other Example of God Establishing Holiness

Against Intoxication
"If anyone defiles the temple of God, God will destroy him. For the temple of God is holy, which temple you are." 1 Corinthians 3:17

Beginning of Judah's Temple & Ark of the Covenant
God killed Uzzah when he didn't understand the holiness of God (2 Samuel 6:7)

Beginning of the Church
God killed a husband and wife
Ananias and Sapphira lied about their offering to the church (Acts 5:1-11)