


# Cultus Overview

- 
- ✓ Tabernacle
  - ✓ Offerings
  - ✓ Priesthood

Appointed Times (Feasts)

# Day of Atonement

Leviticus 16

- “Most important” appointed time
- Tenth Day of Seventh Month (Sept/Oct)
- *National* Day of Repentance
- God emphasizes
  - national unity
  - the nation as his people
  - Israel as a nation (kingdom) of priests

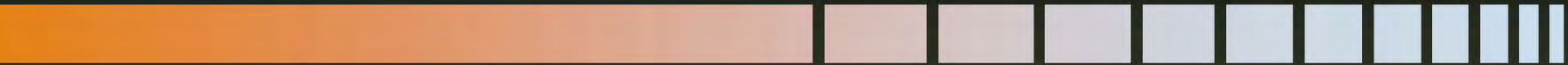
# Day of Atonement



## Aaron's Activities

- Preparation
  1. **First** trip into Holy of Holies: with incense
  2. **Second**: blood of the bull
    - sprinkled on east side and front of mercy seat **seven** times
    - as cleansing of (making atonement for) the *place*
  3. **Third**: blood of the goat as sin offering for the *people*

# Types . . . Antitype



- Two goats as types
  - one killed
    - Christ's blood paying the penalty for our sins
  - second had hands placed on it and turned loose in the wilderness
    - Christ not only paid the penalty, but carries away (removes) our sin

# Type . . . Antitype

- Ark with mercy seat (= “covering”)
  - OT atonement does not mean payment for sin, but “to cover” it
  - allowed God and people to have fellowship
  - sin ‘hidden’ until Christ paid the price (true atonement)

# Day of Atonement

## Basic Concepts (Leviticus 17)

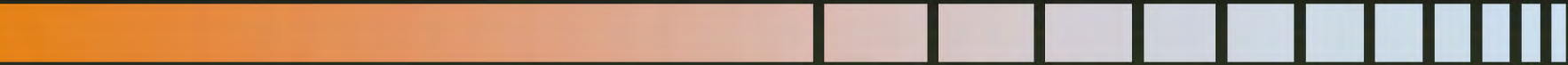
- One place of sacrifice (17.1-9)
  - As opposed to the multiple sites of pagans
  - Only one God

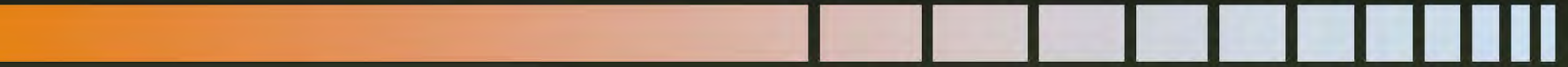
## The significance of blood (17.10-16)

- Pouring out the blood: Life is in the blood
- Given by God as a means of atonement

# Preparation for Life in the Land

(Leviticus 18 – 23)

- 
1. Separation of Israel: Moral standards (18 – 20, 25)
  2. Appointed Times ('Feasts'): Israel's Calendar of Redemption (23)
    - ❖ They were visible aids to illustrate and communicate theological concepts and events
    - ❖ Every type has an historical meaning as well as a religious one



# Seven Appointed Times ("Feasts") for Israel Leviticus 23



# Appointed Times



- “Feasts” is not accurate
  - ❖ Many were *fasts*
  - ❖ The Hebrew word means “appointed times” or “festival gatherings”

# Appointed Times



- Sabbatical Year and Year of Jubilee (Leviticus 25)
  - ❖ Sabbath rest for the land every 7<sup>th</sup> year
  - ❖ Fiftieth year (after a Sabbath of Sabbaths)

# 1. Passover



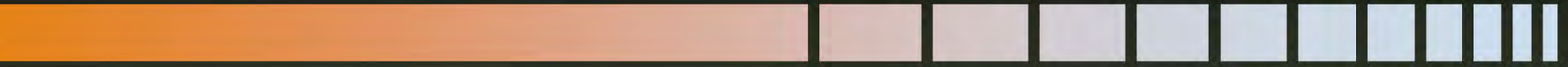
Hebrew	Western	Season	Historic Significance	Typical Significance
14 <sup>th</sup> day of 1 <sup>st</sup> month (Nisan)	March / April	Spring (start of Hebrew year)	Redemption (Exodus) from Egypt	Personal <u>redemption</u> by blood

# 2. Unleavened Bread



Hebrew	Western	Season	Historic Significance	Typical Significance
15 <sup>th</sup> –22 <sup>nd</sup> day of 1 <sup>st</sup> month	March / April	Spring	Separation/ independence from Egypt	Personal <u>holiness</u>

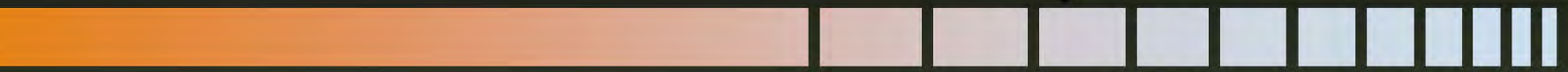
# 3. First Fruits



Hebrew	Western	Season	Historic Significance	Typical Significance
16 <sup>th</sup> day of 1 <sup>st</sup> month (Nisan)	March / April	Beginning of barley harvest	Thanksgiving for grain	<u>Resurrection</u>

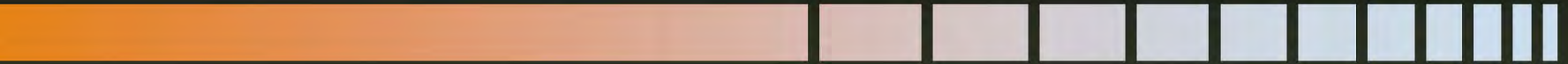
# 4. Weeks

## (Pentecost)



Hebrew	Western	Season	Historic Significance	Typical Significance
6 <sup>th</sup> day of 3 <sup>rd</sup> month (Sivan)	June	Wheat harvest	Climax of harvest	Completion of God's provision

# 5. Trumpets



Hebrew	Western	Season	Historic Significance	Typical Significance
1 <sup>st</sup> day of 7 <sup>th</sup> month	September / October	Early autumn	Preparation for march; Signaled the coming Day of <u>Atonement</u>	Gathering of Israel before the LORD

# 6. Day of Atonement



Hebrew	Western	Season	Historic Significance	Typical Significance
10 <sup>th</sup> day of 7 <sup>th</sup> month	September / October	Autumn	National sorrow for sin	National repentance



# 7. Booths



Hebrew	Western	Season	Historic Significance	Typical Significance
15 <sup>th</sup> day of 7 <sup>th</sup> month	September / October	Autumn	Protection & provision in wilderness journey	God's protection & provision

# Unit Five

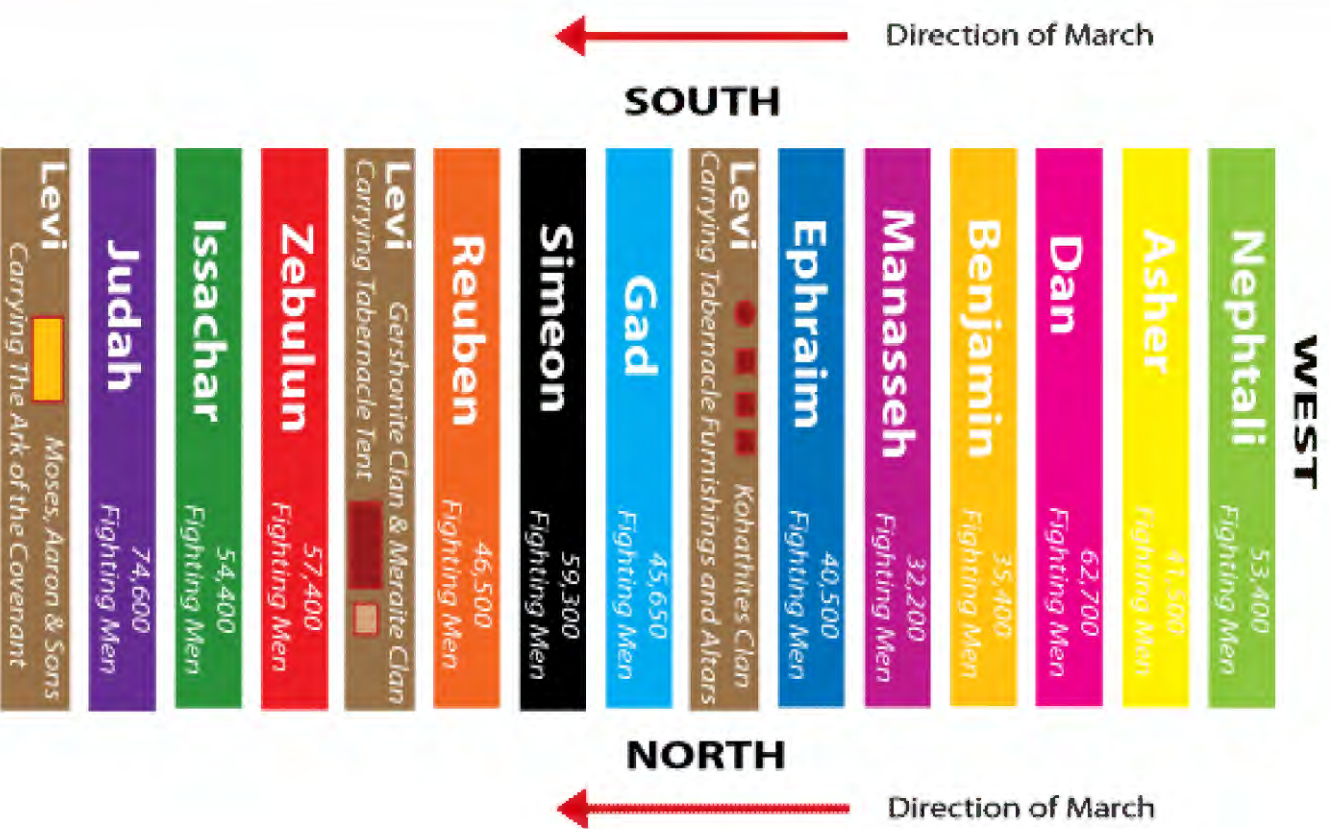
## The Wilderness Sojourn



Numbers - Deuteronomy

# Preparation for the March

## Numbers 1 – 10.10



# Leaving Mt. Sinai (10.11-36)




❖ 11 months and 5 days after arrival

Accomplished at Sinai:

- covenant of Moses
- organization as nation
- priesthood & offerings established
- tabernacle built
- appointed times designated

# Route to Kadesh-Barnea

- 
- Uncertain
  - Two places named (locations unknown) in the narrative:
    - Kibroth-hattaavah ( $\approx$  Taberah)
    - Hazeroth
  - Mt. Seir is also mentioned
  - Probably did not travel directly to Kadesh-Barnea, but veering



**LOWER EGYPT**

**GOSHEN**

**Mediterranean Sea**

**WILDERNESS OF SHUR**

**WILDERNESS OF PARAN**

**WILDERNESS OF ZIN**

**SINAI Peninsula**

**WILDERNESS OF SIN**

**MIDIAN**

**EDOM**

**MOAB**

# Traditional Route of the Exodus

# Rebellions (11 – 12)



- Fire at Taberah because of complaining only 3 days after departing (11.1-6)
- Taberah (= Kibroth-hattaavah?): 'burning'
- Stopped by prayer of Moses

[Looking back to Egypt]

# Rebellions (11 – 12)



- Lusting for food of Egypt at Kibroth-hattaavah (11.5-15)
  - complaint about the manna initiated by the “rabble” traveling with Israel (11.4-6)
- 70 elders appointed to assist Moses in “bearing the burden of the people”



# Lusting for food of Egypt at Kibroth-hattaavah (11.5-15)



- Abundant supply of meat (quail)
- Quail provided 'until it came out of their nostrils and became loathsome to them' (11.31-35)
- The place was called Kibroth-hattaavah: "graves of greediness (lust)"

# Rebellion of Miriam and Aaron (12)

- Though already with places of *honor*, Moses' siblings desired more *authority* (vv. 1-4)
- God, calling the three to himself, spoke from the pillar of cloud stating that it was with Moses with whom he would speak “face to face”
- Miriam struck with leprosy for one week