

Leviticus 6:8–7:21

God's Provision for the Priests that He Provides to Keep the Way Open

Friday, August 18, 2023 • Read Leviticus 6:8–7:21

Questions from the Scripture text: How does 6:8 begin the section? What is he to do to Aaron (v9)? And to whom else? What was he about to give them? How long was the ascension to be where? What was to be kept going? What must the priest wear (v10, cf. Ex 28:39–43)? What was he to take up? And put them wear? What does he then change (v11)? To do what? What was still to be kept going (v12–13)? How? Who was to offer the Tribute, where, before Whom (v14)? What procedure is repeated (v15–16, cf. 2:2–3)? What can't the tribute be baked with (v17)? To whom has God given it? Whose is it originally? Why can only the priests eat it? Like what else? Who from the priestly family can eat it (v18)? For how many of their generations as priest? What stipulation does v18 end with? How does v19 begin a new subsection? Concerning whom (v20)? What is the high priest to offer to Whom? Starting when? How much? How often? Split into what portions? How is it to be prepared (v21)? Which priest (v22)? How much is to be burned? How does v23 emphasize this? How does v24 introduce a new subsection? Concerning whom (v25)? What does this law govern? What is killed where, and takes on most-holiness? Who shall eat it (v26)? Where? Why (v27)? What might happen, and then what must happen? How is it to be prepared, then with what clean-up (v28)? Who, only, may eat it (v29)? Why? Which sin offerings cannot be eaten (v30)? What subclass of sin offering does 7:1 begin treating? What procedure does v2–5 repeat? Who, only, may eat it (v6)? Why? Of what is it a subclass (v7)? Governed by what law? What alone can a priest have from the ascension (v8)? What may he have of the tribute (v9)? But what is the difference in dividing it (v10, cf. v7)? What does the law in v11 govern? What are the circumstances under which it may be offered (v12, 16)? If it's thanksgiving, what must be offered with it (v12)? Including what sort of bread (v13)? How shall it be brought near to YHWH (v14)? So that it will then belong to Whom? When must it be eaten (v15)? What is the difference if it is peace with a vow instead of peace from thanksgiving (v16–17)? What happens if this is not followed (v18)? What cannot be done with unclean flesh (v19)? But what if the clean food is eaten by an unclean person (v20–21)?

What does YHWH especially reserve for His priests? Leviticus 6:8–7:21 looks forward to the evening sermon on the coming Lord's Day. In these forty-four verses of Holy Scripture, the Holy Spirit teaches us that **YHWH reserves for His priests that which is made most holy.**

We can see the bookends of this unit of the instruction because in v8–9, YHWH now begins giving Moses instructions for “Aaron and his sons.” In 7:22–23 he will get back to instructions for “the children of Israel.” So, that marks off our section as 6:8–7:21. As YHWH gives Moses laws (instruction) for the priests, He gives them an important duty, but primarily emphasizes their special provision.

Priestly Duty: keep a channel open. The fire by which that which is to ascend goes up must burn always. YHWH “keeps a channel open” to Himself from His people. The Ascension (“burnt offering”) itself goes up all night (6:9), and the priest wears holy garments to tend to the altar (v10), before changing again to carry the ashes outside the camp (v11). New wood is then prepared, the Ascension (and fat from the other offerings) are presented upon it all day (v12), and then the procedure is repeated. v13 summarizes the point of the section: “a fire shall always be burning on the altar; it shall never go out.”

They are also to offer half an ephah of flour in the morning and half in the evening that is wholly burned and belongs entirely to YHWH (v19–23). It is different from the Tribute, which is addressed in v14–18. It seems to imply a portion for YHWH, perhaps indicating a fellowship like in the Peace.

Priestly Provision. No one may eat of the Ascension, though the priest may have the skin (cf. 7:8). The males among Aaron's sons may eat the remainder of the Tribute, in a holy place. It is a holy of holies (6:17). The priest who offers the Sin (or Trespass) is given the meat, to boil and eat in the court of the tabernacle (v26), because it is also a holy of holies (v25). If the garment gets blood on it, it has to be washed, and the pot either broken for recycling or scoured clean (v28). The only exception is if the priest himself had been polluted by sin, in which cases the blood was taken into the tabernacle (cf. 4:3–21), and he is disqualified from eating it (v30).

We learn now that the Peace had an attendant offering of cakes and leavened bread (v12–13) to be enjoyed by the worshiper with his portion of the meat. This offering was called a Contribution (“heave offering” in NKJ), and one of the cakes would belong to the priest (v14). If it is a Peace of thanksgiving, the worshiper must eat in the same day, and if it is a Peace of a vow or free-will they may eat on the second day.

After that, trying to eat from it makes it an abomination (a foul thing, v18). These leads into several warnings and censures against anyone who eats meat that has been defiled (v19) or eats holy meat while he himself is defiled (v20–21). The latter is to be cut off from his people YHWH's special provision must be eaten only in YHWH's way.

So, in His instructions to the priests, the Lord shows how He has provided for them to be the servants who keep the way open and bring the Lord's people to Him. And, the Lord shows how He has made special provision for these men of special calling.

Who keeps the way open for you now? What is the Lord giving Him? Who are His family now? Whom else does the Lord use to help you come to Him? How does He provide for them?

Sample prayer: Father, we thank You for giving us Your Son to be our Great High Priest. Grant that He may have His full portion: a new heaven and new earth that are filled with a multitude of the redeemed. We ask it in His Name, even Jesus Christ, AMEN!

Suggested songs: ARP23 “The Lord's My Shepherd” or TPH274 “Jesus, My Great High Priest”

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Leviticus chapter 6, verse 8, through chapter 7, verse 21, These are god's words. Then you always spoke to Moses saying, command Aaron and his sons saying, This is the law of the burnt offering, the burnt offering shall be in the heart upon the altar, all night until morning. When the fire of the altar, shall be kept burning on it.

When the priests shall put on his linen, garment and his linen trousers Guess I'll put on his body. And take up the assets of the burnt offering which the fire has consumed on the altar and he shall put them Beside the altar. Then he shall take off his garments, put on other garments.

And carry the ashes outside the camp. To a clean place. And the fire on the altar shall be kept burning on it. Which will not be put out. And the priest shall burn wood on it every morning. And lay the burnt offering and order on it and do so burn on it.

The fat of the peace offerings a fire. Shall always be burning on the altar. It shall never go out. This is the law of the grain, offering the sons of Aaron shall offer it on the altar before. He shall take from it, his handful of fine of the fine flower of the grain offering With its oil and all the frankincense which is on the grain offering And she'll burn it on the altar.

For a sweet aroma. As a memorial to Yahwe. And the remainder of it Aaron. And his son shall eat. With unleavened bread, it shall be eaten in the holy place. In the court of the tabernacle of meeting, they shall eat it. Which will not be baked with leaven. I have given it as their portion of my offerings made by fire.

It is most holy Like the sin offer them in a trespass offer. All the males among the children of Aaron may eat it. Which will be a statute forever in your generations. Concerning the offerings made by fire. Everyone who touches them. Must be holy. And you always spoke to him as a saying, this is the offering of Aaron and his sons.

Which they saw offer to all a beginning on the day when he is anointed. One tenth of anifa of vine flower. As a daily grain offering half of it in the morning. Half of it at night. It shall be made in a pan with oil. When it is mixed, you shall bring it in the baked pieces of the grain offering.

You so offer for a sweet aroma to y'all way. Priest. From among his sons, he was anointed in his place shall offer. It. It is a statute forever. To your way. Which i'll be holy burned. For every grain offering for the priest, shall be holy burnt. It shall not be eaten.

Also, your Facebook to Moses saying, speak to Aaron, and to his son saying, This is the law of the sin offering. In the place, where the burnt offering is killed, was an offering shall be killed before. He always it is. Most holy Priest to offers it for sin. So eat it in a holy place, it shall be eaten.

In the core to the tabernacle of meeting everyone who touches its flesh must be holy. No, it's a lot of sprinkled in the garment you shall wash that on which it was sprinkled. In the holy place. But the earth and vessel in which it is boiled, she'll be broken and if it is boiled and bronze pot it shall be both scarred and rinsed and water.

All the males among the priests may eat it. It's holy. But no sin offering from which, any of the blood is brought into the tabernacle of meeting to make atonement in the whole place shall be. It shall be burned with far. Likewise, this is the law of the trespass offering.

It is. Most totally And the place where they kill the burnt offering, they shall kill the trespass offering and its blood. He shall sprinkle all around on the altar and so offer from it all its fat fat tail. And the fact that covers the end drills, the two kidneys and the fact that is on them.

By the flanks and the fatty lobe attached to the liver above the kidneys. You shall remove. Then the priest shall burn them on the altar as an offering made by fire. To the alpha. It is a trespass offering. Every male among the priest may eat, it shall be eaten.

In a holy place. It is most holy The trespass offering is like the sin offering. There is one law for them both. The priest who makes atonement with it, shall have it. In the priest to offers anyone's burnt to offering That priest shall have for himself the skin. Of the burnt offering, which he has offered.

Also, every grain offering that is, Baked in the oven and all that is prepared in the covered pan, or in a pan. So be the priests who offers it. Every grain offering, whether mixed with oil, Or dry. So belong to all the sons of Aaron to one as much as The other.

This is the law of the sacrifice and peace offerings. Which he saw offer to yaha. If he offers it for thanksgiving, then he saw offer with. The sacrifice of thanksgiving. Unleavened cakes, mixed with oil on lemon wafers, millington with oil. Or cakes of blended flour mixed with oil. Beside the geeks as offering.

Okay. So offer leavened bread. With the sacrifice of thanksgiving of his peace offering. And from it, he saw all for one cake from each offering. As a heave offering to Yahweh. It's all belong to the priest to sprinkles the blood of the peace offering. The flesh of the sacrifice of his peace offering for thanksgiving.

Shall be eaten the same day. It is offered. He shall not leave any of it until morning, but if the sacrifice was offering is about voluntary offering, it shall be eaten the same day that he offers a sacrifice bought on the next day. The remainder of it. Also maybe.

The remainder of the flesh of the sacrifice of the third day. Must be burned with fire. And if any of the flesh of the sacrifice of his peace offering is eaten at all. On the third day, it shall not be accepted. Nor shall it be imputed to him and so be an abomination to him.

Who offers it in the person who eats of it. Shall bear guilt. The flesh that touches any unclean. Things shall not be eaten. It shall be burned with fire. And as for the clean flesh, old or clean, may eat of it. But the person who eats the flesh of the sacrifice of the peace offering that belongs to y'all pay while he is unclean.

That person shall be cut off. From his people. Moreover, the person who touches and the other thing. Such as human uncleanness and unclean animal. Learning abominable on green thing. And who eats the flesh of the sacrifice of the peace offering. That belongs to Yahweh that person. Shall be cut off.

As people.

So far the reading of god's inspired. There and worked.

Beginning of our passage in verses 8 9 of chapter 6 reward begins giving moises commands. Now that are not for the children of Israel generally but he says command Aaron and his sons then. When he comes back. Right in the portion that God's providence. We hope to have next week.

Verse 22 and 23 chapter 7. It says, and yah always spoke. To Moses saying, speak to the children of israel. So he sex this particular section, then that we have before us. From verse 8 of chapter 6 to verse 21 of chapter 7, As instructions that are given specifically for the priesthood.

And so, when he addresses then He addresses them really on two things. They Uh, a primary or a core priestly duty. And then, Uh, the priestly provision or the special provision that the board. Makes for his priests. The primary priestly duty is to keep. The channel open between the people and god.

That you have in particular, the ascension offering, which you remember was Or an identification between The worshiper. And the animal that is transformed to smoke so that they can ascend. Again here. We have the translation in our english version, burnt offering, but it's just the Hebrew word for ascension.

The thing. The that goes up. And it is to be kept burning all night. We Learn later. Um, That. It was assigned by law, which priest would Stay up all night with the Ascension. To make sure that it never stopped burning. In the morning, there's praise to comes and is going to touch the Alters.

He has to put on his holding garments. He puts on his holy garments and he just shovels the ashes from the night before. Into a pile on the ground, but then he's going to leave The tabernacle premises. And so he has to put on unholy garments because he can't wear his holy garments and leave the tabernacle process and he He takes the ashes out to a clean place outside the camp.

But the fire is to be kept burning with that point with the old ashes removed. When you would have put on and the ascension offerings from that day, Begin to be offered. And one of the things that helps keep the fire, burning is all of the fact from the peace offerings and the sin offerings.

That gets that gets also Offered on the ascension offering. And on the wood that keeps everything. Soaked with oil, or A good study burn. But you can see the smoke going up. All the time, it never stops going up. If you're an israelite there at this center of the camp.

You would see always the smoke going up. Reminding you that god has brought his people near And, So, that's one of the, the great priestly duties to always keep. The channel open and then there's provision for the priest. The priest knows. How holy these things are. Because when the priest offers a great offering, no one may eat it.

Not even another priest. The whole thing has to Has to be burnt up. Or rather the tribute we call it the grain offering because it's grain. But when the priest offers a tribute, No one might eat of it and yet, when Any of the people of land. Or any of the others of the children of israel.

All for a tribute there is the part that just burned before you all way. Uh, but you always gives to the priest The, the green. And similar with the syn offering if the sin offering includes a priest. Remember, if a priest had sinned or if the congregation as a whole, including the priesthoods and blood had to be taken all the way into the

tabernacle, And sprinkled before.

Uh, sprinkled before the veil. And he says, if that if it's that kind of sent offering, then no one may eat of it. But, The lord who provides for the people through this in offering actually gives to the priest who offers the sin offering or the trespass offering trespasses, really a subclass of the sin offering.

They have one law for both of them. As we saw here, Um, So when it's a common person of the land who offers a sin, offering the priest to offers it, May each of the flush of it and we even learn. Of. The. We even learn of The the method of cooking is to be boiled in a pot.

And if the pot is clay has to be broken. If the pot is metal and some scoured, And none of this can leave the tabernacle premises because it is as it were a holy of holies. And so there's this amazing provision for the priest. To be able to eat, not just his own, peace offering.

If he brings if we suffering Uh, but even a sin offering from someone else, If he is the one who makes the atonement. For that synop. Very special provision because no one could eat from the ascension. The tribute was green, not meat. When the peace offering. When someone came and offered the piece, the worshiper would eat the meat.

And so the sin offering of the trespass, offering in recognition of what a great provision, it was from God. To give them priests, who would do this labor on earth? Five, two two do, the procedure form, the procedure that would make That would make the offering. All right, that would make the atonement, the lord gives the priest who who applies it To eat of the meat.

And so, Uh, so we see the lord providing especially for the priest. At this point, we we learned that there are some more bread type offerings that come With the peace offering. Uh, not only the The tribute that is offered with it and, and That cakes. Well, the unleavened cakes.

Um, the or the unleavened wafers. Cakes that are just flour blended with oil. Not yet. 11. But he offers also leavened cakes. And sorry. 11 spread. Chapter 7 verse 13. And not only does, the worshiper get to have all of these different types of things to go with the meat really enjoying a feast before yahli and the peace offering, but the priest also Gets a special provision.

Um, Yeah, from the Uh, from the cakes from the oven bread. That one cake from each of them is presented before the lord by Uh, by waving or or lifting and the priest gets to each the portion. That goes for the lord. In this case, the fat, it's not like the fat, but is the lord's boyfriend and gets burned.

The lord gives his cake or his bread to the priest. Who is who's offering the the peace offering? But you see then how these these men whom the lord has told to the role of keeping a channel open between himself and his people. So, his people know. That the lord is perpetually favorable towards them perpetually present towards them.

That the ascension never stops going up. To him. Uh, the that the people that the lord uses to, to do that, the priests that the lord uses to do that for the people more generally, he makes A special provision. Uh, for And he certainly doesn't do it as a way.

Of. Uh, watering down or lessening the holiness of the sacrifice, or the holiness of the place, yet, all of those regulations. But then at the end, we really find out that the holiness has not been set aside or weakened or diminished at all. Because he concludes the section. Uh, with these.

Uh, very grave. And, Quite literally warnings. Um, That is one thing. If you know, some of them need to the offering touches something on queen, And but it cannot be eaten. It has to be Um, It has to be burned with fire. But if the meat is clean and an unclean person, Uh, eats of it.

He will be cut off. From his people. So, it must be treated as holy. And, And to the The peace offering itself. If it's a piece offering, And it's being given us thanksgiving. Recognizing some great thing. The Lord has done for a person and coming to enjoy the fellowship of god.

Um, By way of peace offering. You have to eat. The worshiper has to eat the meat. The day of it. There were also peace offerings when a bough had been completed and kept. And when there was just a free will offering someone Uh, just wished to enjoy his peace with god and he bring a piece offering.

Those latitude you could eat on the second day. But you couldn't eat on the third day, if you ate any of it on the third day, rather than burning it it would invalidate. The whole offering. And so, the lord gives regulations a communicate to his people. How holy Uh, it is that he gives them a way of coming near.

And we too then. I said much value. Should much value. The fact that god has given us The way of coming near him that christ is our ascension christ. As our tribute christ is our peace. Christ is our sin offering. We takes away our guilt christ is our priest.

Who does all of this, not just the The spelling of his own blood, the shutting of his own blood. At, at the cross once for all But the continual work of applying it to us applying it for us, has intercession has not just praying for us. As intercession includes the ministry of pleading the merits of his blood of consecrating.

Um, having itself. Um, Which he entered with his blood of pouring out his spirit who applies to us all of the benefits. Of the setting of his blood and then we have the parts that That he gives us. And so, That whether we come in private worship or family worship, And then, especially When we come and the public worship.

That we must remember that what we are doing? Is holy? This consecrated to god. And come in a way. That responds rightly to the greatness the weightiness. Of what god of the good that god. Has done. For us.

To.

Father, we do pray that you would help us. Always to come to you. Rightly acknowledging the weightiness. Realizing the holiness. Of what it is to come through. Your son, our lord jesus. We pray that he would have. This portion, he who always now lives to intercede and always keeps the channel open for us.

That he would have his portion in us, that But he would. Receive everyone. For him, he has died and That each of us. The completely sanctified and made. Holy and made like him. So that he would be glorified as the firstborn among many brethren. Lord often. Not just often we hardly ever.

Uh, think about The greatness of what we are doing. And even when we do it as beyond our grass, And so help us in the worship that comes through him so that we Will. Rightly value him and exalt him. That he would be praised in our worship. Not only by the things that we do in the worship but even by the heart and mind with, which we come.

Glorify your son, our priest, we ask. And glad in your son, our priest we ask. By answering all these prayers, according to his workiness. Who we ask it in his name, amen.