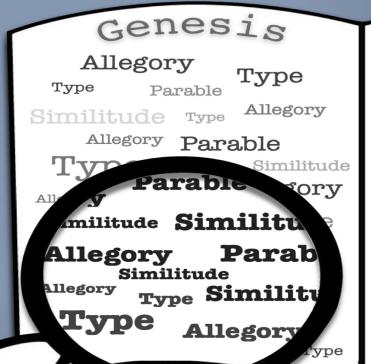
Reasoning out of the Scriptures by Allegory & Type



Revelation

 $\begin{array}{cc} \text{Allegory} \\ \text{\tiny Type} & \text{\tiny Parable} \end{array}$

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Study 12
The Burnt Offering

THE ALTAR OFFERINGS—THE BOOK OF LEVITICUS

<u>Lev 1:1</u> And <u>THE LORD CALLED</u> unto Moses, and spake unto him *out of the tabernacle* of the congregation

And Yahweh Called—this is the real name of the Book of Leviticus. Yahweh called Israel "out of" Egypt (Hos 11:1; Mat 2:15). He is calling out of the Gentiles a people for His name (Act 15:14); and the ecclesia means those "called out" of the world (1Cor 1:2). In every aspect, the term means to separate unto Yahweh. Four times we read: "be ye Holy, as I am Holy" (Lev. 11:44; 19:2; 20:7,26).

<u>1Pet 1:15-16</u> "But as he which hath called you is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of conversation; Because it is written, Be ye holy; for I am holy" quoted from Leviticus

Out of the Tabernacle—purpose of Tabernacle: God Manifestation. The children of Israel followed the Divine pattern and labored to build the "sanctuary" that Yahweh might "dwell among them." The offerings were a further extension of this same principle.

Exo 40:2 On the FIRST DAY OF THE FIRST MONTH shalt thou set up the tabernacle of the tent of the congregation.

 The Book of Leviticus—does not deal with the chronology of Israel's movement from Egypt to the Land promised to Abraham.
 It is a one-month record of Yahweh delivering details regarding proper servitude to Him.

Num 1:1 And the LORD spake unto Moses in the wilderness of Sinai, in the tabernacle of the congregation, on THE FIRST DAY OF THE SECOND MONTH, IN THE SECOND YEAR after they were come out of the land of Egypt

"The form of individual approach was prescribed; it was not left to taste or inclination... not anything that might occur to the offerer, but that which is required. Cain brought of the fruits of the ground; Abel brought of the firstlings of his flock; God accepted the latter, but not the former (Gen 4:3-5)"

—R. Roberts, Law of Moses

- Sacrifice was introduced in the beginning of the Bible; necessary when Adam and Eve sinned. Disobeying God's command, "the eyes of them both were opened and they knew they were naked." After attempting to "cover" their shame with "fig leaves," God replaced these with "skin" of an animal (Gen 3:1-21). Yahweh alone establishes the terms of sacrifice—Lev 22:18-19.
- Sacrifice appears again with Cain and Abel. The oldest brother "brought of the fruit of the ground" (Gen 4:1-8), but the younger "brought of the firstlings of the flock and of the fat thereof" (Gen 4:4). Abel's offering was "more excellent" than Cain's (Heb 11:4). Pricked in conscience, Cain slew his brother "because his own works were evil, and his brother's righteous" (1Joh 3:12). First natural, then spiritual (Ishmael, Esau, Adam)—1Cor 15:45.
- > Also, "sacrifice" was in the Bible before the Law of Moses (<u>Gen</u> 8:20; 22:2-8; Gen 31:54; 35:14; 46:1).
- > Thus, "altars" were erected before the Law (Gen 12:7-8; 35:1-3),

Col 2:16-23 "Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holyday, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days: Which are a shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ. Let no man beguile you of your reward in a voluntary humility and worshipping of angels, intruding into those things which he hath not seen, vainly puffed up by his fleshly mind...Which things have indeed A SHEW OF WISDOM IN WILL WORSHIP, and humility, and neglecting of the body; not in any honour to the satisfying of the flesh"

1Cor 11:27-28 "Wherefore whosoever shall eat this bread, and drink this cup of the Lord, unworthily, shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord. But let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup"

➤ In the days of King Hezekiah, the brazen serpent was destroyed, because it had become a symbol of false worship for the children of Israel (2Kin 18:1-5 cf. Num 21:8-9).

PRINCIPLE ABOVE RITUAL

1Sam 15:22 "Samuel said, Hath the LORD as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the LORD? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams"

Ecc 5:1 "Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God, and be more ready to hear, than to give the sacrifice of fools"

Pro 21:27 "The sacrifice of the wicked *is* abomination: how much more, *when* he bringeth it with a wicked mind?"

Mat 23:23-26 "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone...ye make clean the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess"

<u>1Pet 2:5</u> "Ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ"

Rom 12:1-2 "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. And be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God"

Phi 2:16-17 "Holding forth the word of life; that I may rejoice in the day of Christ, that I have not run in vain, neither laboured in vain. Yea, and if *I be offered upon the sacrifice* and service of your faith, I joy, and rejoice with you all"

Phi 4:18 "But I have all, and abound: I am full, having received of Epaphroditus the things which were sent from you, an odour of a sweet smell, a sacrifice acceptable, wellpleasing to God" Eph 5:1-2

Psa 40:6 Sacrifice (zebach) and offering (minchah) thou didst not desire; mine ears hast thou opened: burnt offering (olah) and sin offering (chatah) hast thou not required.

Psa 40:7 Then said I, Lo, I come: in the volume of the book it is written of me, Psa 40:8 I delight to do thy will, O my God: yea, thy law is within my heart.

Hebrew words for *Peace, Meal,* Burnt and Sin offerings are used in Psa 40:6-8. This is quoted directly Christ in Heb 10:5-8: "Wherefore when he cometh into the world, he saith, Sacrifice and offering thou wouldest not, BUT A BODY HAST THOU PREPARED ME: In burnt offerings and sacrifices for sin thou hast had no pleasure. Then said I, Lo, I come (IN THE VOLUME OF THE BOOK IT IS WRITTEN OF ME,) TO DO THY WILL, O GOD ... "

Literal sacrifices were "shadows" and "figures" of what men are to manifest in their own lives (Col 2:17; Heb 8:5; 9:24; 10:1). *Mat 5:17-18 Christ fulfilled the true meaning of the Law (Rom 8:4).*

Isa 43:23-24 Thou hast not brought ME the small cattle of thy burnt offerings (i.e. whole sacrifice); neither hast thou honoured ME with thy sacrifices. I have not caused thee to serve with an offering, nor wearied thee with incense. Thou hast bought ME no sweet cane with money, neither hast thou filled ME with the fat of thy sacrifices (i.e. the best part): but thou hast made ME to serve with thy sins, thou hast wearied ME with thine iniquities.

• If WE BELITTLE SIN WE BELITTLE SACRIFICE NEEDED FOR ATONEMENT. The Bible never teaches the popular *Christian—humanistic* notion: "I am who I am, accept me for what I am." The purpose of the Truth is to *create* a "new man" conformed to the image and character of God's sacrificial Son: *God Manifestation*. This is emphasized when we consider the verses leading to this statement—

<u>Isa 43:21-22</u> This people have I formed for MYSELF; they shall shew forth MY praise. But thou hast not called upon me, O Jacob; but thou hast been weary of me, O Israel. (see: Jam 1:22)

Actions must accompany knowledge — Jam 2:14-24

BURNT OFFERING—Lev 1

Lev 1:1 And the LORD called unto Moses, and spake unto him out of the tabernacle of the congregation, saying, Lev 1:2 Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, If any man of you bring an offering unto the LORD, YE SHALL BRING your offering of the cattle, even of the herd, and of the flock.

If any man...ye shall bring—

"The power to act independently ...brings along with it the power to act wrongly" <u>Law of Moses</u>.

"It is true that no man or power has the right to interfere between God and the conscience; but it is also true that no man has the right to worship God as he pleases. This is a Protestant fallacy! Man has a right to worship God only in the way God Himself has appointed" Elpis Israel

The Lord Jesus Christ—the epitome of all offerings—laid down his life voluntarily AND according to the Father's will (John 10:17-18). Contrast the flesh's false sentiment "I worship God in my own way"

Joh 4:21-24 "Jesus saith unto her... YE WORSHIP YE KNOW NOT WHAT: we know what we worship: for salvation is of the Jews. But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth: for the Father seeketh such to worship him. God is a Spirit: AND THEY THAT WORSHIP HIM MUST WORSHIP HIM IN SPIRIT AND IN TRUTH" (SEE: Rom 10:1-2)

Mat 15:8-9 "In VAIN THEY DO WORSHIP ME, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men:

"One feature strikes the mind in connection with (the offerings): the prominence given to the 'freewill' as their acceptable characteristic. 'If any many of you bring an offering to the Lord...he shall offer it of his own voluntary will.' (Lev 1:2-3) 'If ye offer a sacrifice of peace offerings to the Lord, ye shall offer it at your own will' (Lev 19:5). 'When ye will offer a sacrifice of thanksgiving unto the Lord, offer it at your own will' (Lev 22:29). Hence also the expression 'freewill offerings' of frequent occurrence (Lev 22:21-23; 23:38)."—R. Roberts, Law of Moses

Lev 1:2 Ye shall bring your offering of the cattle, even of the herd, and of the flock.

Herd or Flock" Why?—"The form of individual approach was prescribed. It was not left to taste or inclination" Law of Moses

A domestic animal used for man to be given to God. Importantly, it had significant value to the owner (Gen 13:2; 24:35; Job 1:1-3). 2Sam 24:19-25 "Araunah said, Wherefore is my lord the king come...And David said, To buy the threshingfloor of thee, to build an altar unto the LORD...And Araunah said unto David, Let my lord the king take and offer up what seemeth good unto him: behold, here be oxen for burnt sacrifice, and threshing instruments and other instruments of the oxen for wood. All these things did Araunah, as a king, GIVE unto the king...And the king said unto Araunah, Nay; but I will surely buy it of thee at a price: neither will I offer burnt offerings unto the LORD my God of that which doth cost me nothing"

"Work out your own salvation"—Phi 2:12 (Mat 25:1-13—virgins)
Lev 7:30 "his own hands" shall bring it. Also: Isa 61:8

Lev 1:3 If his offering be a BURNT SACRIFICE of the herd, let him offer a male without blemish: he shall offer it OF HIS OWN **VOLUNTARY WILL at the** door of the tabernacle of the congregation before the LORD.

Without Blemish—applied in N.T. for the *character of* Christ (<u>1Pet</u> <u>1:18-19</u>; <u>Heb 9:14</u>) and his brethren (<u>Eph 1:4</u>; <u>5:27</u>; <u>2Pet 3:14</u>). This requires diligent effort not be defiled by the world.

Burnt—means *rise up*. Rendered "ascending sacrifice" in alt trans. Trans. "ascent" (1Kin 10:5), "to go up" (Eze 40:26). Elevate standards!

• Burnt Sacrifice—quite literally means to ascend up in smoke. The vital principle involved in the "burnt sacrifice" was for the one offering to: (1) willingly give unto Yahweh the dedication of self, while (2) doing so according to Yahweh's standards, and (3) thereby converting animal flesh—rep. himself—to that which becomes the sacrifice of a "sweet savour unto Yahweh" (Lev 1:9,17)! We are "dead" to sin, but "alive" unto God (Rom 6:11; Gal 2:19; 1Pet 2:24).

Mal 1:6-8 "A son honoureth his father, and a servant his master: if then I be a father, where is mine honour? and if I be a master, where is my fear? saith the LORD of hosts unto you, O priests, that despise my name. And ye say, Wherein have we despised thy name? Ye offer polluted bread upon mine altar; and ye say, Wherein have we polluted thee? In that ye say, The table of the LORD is contemptible. And if ye offer the blind for sacrifice, is it not evil? and if ye offer the lame and sick, is it not evil? offer it now unto thy governor; will he be pleased with thee, or accept thy person? saith the LORD of hosts"

- Blindness—is spiritual ignorance. Lame—is a fleshly walk.
- If we offered the same to the world, would they accept it?

Mal 1:12-13 "But ye have profaned it, in that ye say, The table of the LORD is polluted; and the fruit thereof, even his meat, is contemptible. Ye said also, Behold, what a weariness is it! and ye have snuffed at it, saith the LORD of hosts; and ye brought that which was torn, and the lame, and the sick; thus ye brought an offering: should I accept this of your hand? saith the LORD" (v 14)

Lev 1:4 And he shall put his hand upon the head of the burnt offering; AND it shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him.

Rom 6:4-8 "baptized into Jesus Christ... into his death? ... buried with him... crucified with him" Rom 13:13-14 "Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for the flesh, to fulfil the lusts thereof" (Gal 5:14; Eph 4:20-24; Mk 8:34-35)

Hand upon the Head—the transfer of oneself to the object: blessing for Joseph's sons (<u>Gen 48:13-20</u>); the children of Israel to the Levites (Num 8:9-20); and Moses' giving of the spirit to Joshua (Num 27:18). Heb. "head" means "chief, forefront." Instead of "minding the things of the flesh" we must mind the "things of the spirit"—Rom 8:1-10.

It shall be accepted—only by this process of personal identification with 'the' perfect burnt offering; the Lord Jesus Christ. He suffered, "leaving us an example" (1Pet 2:21); and we now "live unto him which died" for our benefit (2Cor 5:15).

We must remember: it is an "OFFERING" that can be rejected. To be "ACCEPTED" by Yahweh, it must be according to His requirements—

Jer 6:20 "To what purpose cometh there to me incense from Sheba, and the sweet cane from a far country? YOUR BURNT OFFERINGS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE, nor your sacrifices sweet unto me" (Jer 7:21-23)

Isa 1:11-13 "To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me? saith the LORD: I am full of the burnt offerings of rams, and the fat of fed beasts; and I delight not in the blood of bullocks, or of lambs, or of he goats... Bring no more vain oblations; incense is an abomination unto me. Your new moons and your appointed feasts my soul hateth: they are a trouble unto me; I am weary to bear them"

Amo 5:21-26 "I hate, I despise your feast days, and I will not smell in your solemn assemblies. Though ye offer me burnt offerings and your meat offerings, I WILL NOT ACCEPT THEM: neither will I regard the peace offerings of your fat beasts." (Micah 6:6-8; Psa 51:6, 16-17)

<u>Lev 26:31</u> Israel was warned if they walked contrary to Yahweh He would "not smell the savour of your sweet odours."

Lev 1:4 And he shall put his hand upon the head of the burnt offering; and it shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him.

Sacrifices under the Law were made on "the altar of burnt offering" (Exo 30:28; 35:16; Lev 4:7-10). If the Nazarite defiled his vow, he would offer a "sin offering" to acknowledge his failure, then a "burnt offering" to represent re-dedication (Num 6:11).

To Make Atonement—we usually associate "atonement" (covering) exclusively with acknowledgement and repentance of sin; as all throughout the Law (Lev 4:20-35; Num 15:25-28) However, the principle of atonement is much broader and involves the personal dedication of our life to Yahweh (Act 26:20).

Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac was a "figure" of the death and resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ (Heb 11:17-19)—the Father's offering of His Son. This grand event is recorded as a "burnt offering" six times Gen 22:2,3,6,7,8,13.

Lev 1:5 And he shall kill the bullock BEFORE the LORD: and the priests, Aaron's sons, shall bring the blood, and sprinkle the blood round about upon the altar that is by the door of the tabernacle of the congregation.

Bullock—Different levels of the offering were permitted: a "sheep or goat" (v.10), or "turtledoves or young pigeons" (v. 14); all based on the offerer's willing conscience (v.3). Before Yahweh: the poor widow gave more in her poverty than the Pharisees did in all of their abundance (Luk 21:1-4; Mat 6:1-8) See: Lev 5:7; 12:8

Mat 25:14-28 "The kingdom... is as a man travelling into a far country, who called his own servants, and delivered unto them his goods. And unto one he gave five talents, to another two, and to another one; to every man according to his several ability; and straightway took his journey" (his own ability—1Cor 12:11)

2Cor 8:12 "For if there be first a willing mind, IT IS ACCEPTED according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not"

Lev 1:5 And he shall kill the bullock before the LORD: and the priests, Aaron's sons, shall bring the blood, and sprinkle the blood round about upon the altar that is by the door of the tabernacle of the congregation.

Blood—the "altar" is the Lord Jesus Christ See: <u>Heb 13:8-12</u> **Sprinkling of the blood represents** the offerer identifying with Christ in complete dedication of a burnt offering. In Gal 2:20 Paul says he is "crucified with Christ," so that Christ would "live in me." The life of all flesh is the blood (Lev 17:14) and thus, a life given to Yahweh!

Gal 5:22-25 "They that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts. If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit" only by expending of one's life can we offer to God

2Cor 5:15 "And that he died for all, that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto him which died for them, and rose again"

(Col 3:17; 3:23; 1Pet 4:2)

Lev 1:6 And he shall flay the burnt offering, and cut it into his pieces.

Flay—Heb. "to unclothe." Translated "STRIP you, make you bare" Isa 32:11. Outward skin removed, exposing the inward parts.

Cut into pieces—as the Word inspects, all portions of man are subject to Divine scrutiny: thoughts, affections, works, understanding

1Sam 16:7 "LORD seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the LORD looketh on the heart"

Yahweh desires the "hidden man of the heart" (1Pet 3:1-4)

Psa 51:6 "Behold, thou desirest truth in the inward parts: and IN THE HIDDEN PART thou shalt make me to know wisdom"

Rom 7:22 "For I delight in the law of God after the inward man"

Mat 23:25-28 "Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye make clean the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess... ye also outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity"

Context is outward offering in lieu of living the Truth—Mat 23:23

Flay—this same Heb. word is translated "put off" in the below reference, which has great significance in relation to brethren:

Eze 44:19 "And when they go forth into the utter court, even into the utter court to the people, THEY SHALL PUT OFF THEIR GARMENTS wherein they ministered, and lay them in the holy chambers, and THEY SHALL PUT ON OTHER GARMENTS..."

• Literally, in the process of putting off old garments and putting on new garments men are made bare. This principle of nakedness before God is conveyed into the N.T. doctrine of baptism (Rom 6):

Eph 4:22-24 "That ye put off concerning the former conversation the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts; And be renewed in the spirit of your mind; And that ye put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness"

Col 3:9-10 "Lie not one to another, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds; And have put on the new man, which is RENEWED IN KNOWLEDGE AFTER THE IMAGE OF HIM THAT CREATED HIM" (Rom 13:12)

Lev 1:7 And the sons of Aaron the priest shall put FIRE upon the altar, and lay THE WOOD in order upon the fire

Sons of Aaron—the priests were the "teachers" of the Word of God in Israel.

(Lev 10:11; Deu 17:9; 24:8; 2Chr 15:3; 17:8-9; 35:3; 30:22; Ezra 7:10; Neh 8:1-9; Hag 2:11; Mal 2:7; 2Kin 17:28).

Thus, they handled the "fire."

Jer 23:29 "Is not my word

like as a fire? saith the

LORD" (1The 5:19).

No Word, No Sacrifice Gen 22:6

In Order—chronologically, the wood and fire must be kindled before there can be any offering. Fire reps. the Word of God (see: Jer 5:14; 20:9).

The "burning" fire is understanding the "Scriptures" (Luke 24:32).

The Word is a "sharp two-edged sword," making "naked and open" all "cut pieces" (v.6); a "discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart" Heb 4:12-13

The fire was a divine source and always burning upon the altar (Lev 6:8-13; 9:24; 1Kin 18:38; Gen 15:17; Jud 6:21; 1Chr 21:26; 2Chr 7:1). The Word of God in our daily service for our life in the Truth becomes a "sweet savour." Thus, an "offering made by fire" in the Law.

Wood—dominantly trans. "tree." Tree represents human nature; flesh humbled and cut down (Dan 4:10-11; Eze 31; Num 21:8; John 3:14).

1Pet 2:24 "Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree, that we, being dead to sins, should live unto righteousness: by whose stripes ye were healed"

• "Hanged on a tree" (Act 5:30; 10:39), the wood upon the altar, of course, represents the Lord Jesus Christ. This even was typified in the offering of Isaac by his father (Gen 22:3-9). As the Lord crucified the flesh, brethren must do the same to make an acceptable offering unto Yahweh. Furthermore, the wood that feeds the fire represents the burning of the Truth in the heart of men (Jer 5:14; 20:9)—

Luk 24:26 "Ought not Christ to have suffered (wood) these things, and to enter into his glory? And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself... And their eyes were opened, and they knew him; and he vanished out of their sight. And they said one to another, DID NOT OUR HEART BURN WITHIN US, WHILE HE TALKED WITH US BY THE WAY, AND WHILE HE OPENED TO US THE SCRIPTURES?"

Lev 1:8 Aaron's sons, shall lay the parts, THE HEAD, and *the fat, *in order* upon the wood that *is* on the fire which *is* upon the altar: *Fat—see: Peace offering

Head...In Order—once again, order is vital. Knowledge is foremost in offering an acceptable "burnt offering!" Only when men understand and believe the Truth do they begin to sacrifice (Act 8:12,35-38; Rom 6)

Phi 1:9-11 "And this I pray, that your love may abound YET MORE AND MORE IN KNOWLEDGE AND IN ALL JUDGMENT; That ye may approve things that are excellent; that ye may be sincere and without offence till the day of Christ; Being filled with the fruits of righteousness, which are by Jesus Christ, unto the glory and praise of God"

- The process of continually increasing in knowledge moves from babes fed with milk to mature meat of the Word; developing from "children in understanding" to "wisdom" of "aged" brothers and sisters (1Cor 3:1-3; 14:20; 1Pet 2:1-2; Heb 5:12-13; 2Pet 1:5-6; 3:18). This comes from "study" and "rightly dividing" the Word (2Tim 2:15)
- "Ignorance" alienates us from God (1Pet 1:14-16; Eph 4:18; Col 3:10)

Lev 1:9 But his inwards and his legs shall he wash in water: and the priest shall burn all on the altar, to be a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the LORD.

Inwards—trans. "bowels" and "within." Reps. emotions: "Greatly I long after you all in the bowels of Jesus Christ" (Phi 1:8). "Bowels of compassion" (1Jn 3:17; 2Cor 7:15). Note: this is why it is important the "head" is placed in order first. The church-world is an example of the folly when emotions govern religion instead of doctrinal knowledge.

Legs—represents the walk (Eph 4:17; 5:25). Both inwards and legs must ben heavily subjected to "water" of the Word to be "accepted." Sin does "easily beset" the flesh, and our emotions and walk must be constantly purified in the Word (Heb 12:1).

Eph 5:25-26 "Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it; That he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word"

Psa 119:9 "Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? by taking heed thereto according to thy word"

Lev 1:9 ...burn all on the altar...an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the LORD.

Sweet Savour unto Yahweh—Noah offered of the animals he saved in the Ark to God as a "burnt offering." Thus, Yahweh "smelled a sweet savour" (Gen 8:20-21); which teaches the purpose of clean (Jew) and unclean (Gentile) animals being saved: for dedication to Yahweh.

- The labor of the apostles on behalf of the Truth is expressed as: "we are unto God a sweet savour of Christ" (2Cor 2:15).
- The sacrifice of Christ for the benefit of his brethren was a "sweet savour" unto God. The same is said of brethren toward Paul.

Eph 5:2 "Walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us, and hath given himself for us an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweet smelling savour"

Phi 4:18 "But I have all, and abound: I am full, having received of Epaphroditus the things which were sent from you, an odour of a sweet smell, a sacrifice acceptable, wellpleasing to God"

Lev 1:10 And if his offering be of the flocks, namely, of the sheep, or of the goats, for a burnt sacrifice; he shall bring it a male without blemish.

Sheep or Goats—these are lesser in value (see Lev 1:5), once again showing that all can offer unto Yahweh according to his own ability. It also reps. two different dispositions or approaches to God: passive and assertive.

"The sex feature is prominent in all the appointments of the law. The numbering of Israel applied to males only (Num. 1). So with the law of the firstborn (Exod. 13:12), "every male shall be the Lord's"; So with the three annual feasts: "three times a year shall all your males appear before the Lord" (Exod. 23:17; Deut. 16:16). The seal of the covenant was imprinted in the flesh of the males only (Gen. 17:10). On the other hand, the female, in cases of vow, was to be assessed at a smaller value than the male (Lev. 27:4-7), and in the case of the birth of a daughter, the mother was to be a longer time in purification (Lev. 12:7) A female animal could not be used for sacrifice except for peace offering (Lev. 3:1, 6) or for the sin of one of the common people (4:28, 32; 5:6)." Law of Moses

Lev 1:11 And he shall kill it on the side of the altar northward before the LORD: and the priests, Aaron's sons, shall sprinkle his blood round about upon the altar.

Northward—means "hidden, dark" Thus, the offering was intended to inspect the hidden parts of man by the power of the Word of Truth. It is also notable that this was also the place where the "sin offering" was killed. (Lev 6:25; 7:2). Good or bad, Yahweh sees all our actions.

North—this is where the Tribe of "Dan" was located (Num 2:25), which means "judge" (Gen 30:6; 49:16). Judgment comes from the north (Isa 14:31; 41:25; Jer 3:12-18; Eze 38:6, 15; Psa 75:6-7).

- In the case of the burnt offering, this was for personal inspection, to "judge in yourselves" (1Cor 11:13,31).
- "Let every man prove his own work" (Gal 6:4)
- "Examine yourselves whether ye be in the faith" (2Cor 13:5) Significantly, the "table" of shewbread was placed here (Exo 40:22).
- "Let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread" (1Cor 11:28).

Mar 12:28 And one of the scribes came, and having heard them reasoning together, and perceiving that he had answered them well, asked him, Which is the first commandment of all?

Mar 12:29 And Jesus answered him, The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel; The Lord our God is one Lord:

Mar 12:30 And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: this is the first commandment.

Mar 12:31 And the second *is* like, *namely* this, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these.

Mar 12:32 And the scribe said unto him, Well, Master, thou hast said the truth: for there is one God; and there is none other but he:

Mar 12:33 And to love him with all the heart, and with all the understanding, and with all the soul, and with all the strength, and to love his neighbour as himself, is more than all whole burnt offerings and SACRIFICES.

Mar 12:34 And when Jesus saw that he answered discreetly, he said unto him, *Thou art not far from the kingdom of God*.