

# Leviticus and Numbers

Week 5

## Dispensation of Law (Exodus 20 – Death of Christ)

### **Synopsis:**

The dispensation of the law was given by God on Mt. Sinai to the children of Israel. Israel possessed the word of God and knew the commandments of the Almighty. The Ten Commandments were written by the finger of God. The original was destroyed, the copy was preserved. The LORD God made known unto the children of Israel his righteous statutes and judgments.

The dispensation of law was in effect until the death of Christ Jesus our Lord. Read Galatians 4:4, Galatians 3:10-29.

### **The Mosaic Covenant:**

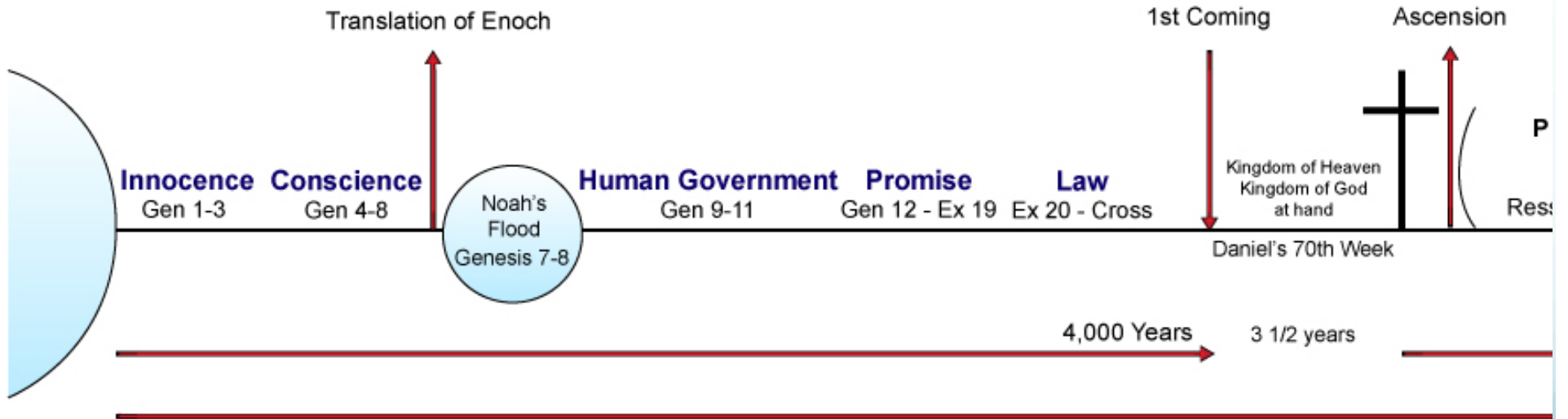
1. A total of 613 commandments God gave unto the children of Israel
2. Sabbath Day observance required (Exodus 31:16-17)

God commanded Israel to keep and remember the Sabbath day. It is a sign between Israel and God. Again, the church and Israel are not the same “thing” they are different. In fact, the church is not required to observe the Sabbath day at all (Colossians 2:16-17). The dispensation of law ends with the Jews murdering their Lord and King. Remember every dispensation ends in failure and apostasy.

# Dispensations of the Holy Spirit

Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word  
2 Timothy 2:15

## Old Testament



# The Book of Leviticus

Overview:

The Book about Holiness

Author: Moses/God

The book has 27 chapters; 859 verses; and 24,541 words.

This book references blood more than any other book of the Bible (87 times).

A form of the word “holy” is found over 94 times in Leviticus

The theme of Leviticus is the worship and fellowship of the redeemed people. Almost the entire book deals with the priest tribe (Levi). The book deals with burnt offerings, trespass offerings, drink offerings, peace offerings, heave offerings, wave offerings, and meat offerings.

\*These offerings are types of Jesus Christ.

In Genesis we found man ruined, in Exodus we find man redeemed, in Leviticus we find man worshipping God.

# The Book of Leviticus

## Overview:

Exodus shows the way of out bondage while Leviticus shows the way into the sanctuary of God.

The book begins with Israel still at Mt. Sinai. God continues to give instructions for orderly worship in the tabernacle.

## Lessons learned from the book of Leviticus:

God is to be revered.

God is holy and should be feared.

God will choose the way we are to approach him and the place and conditions under which he will have mercy upon us.

\* We do not choose the terms

# The Book of Leviticus

## Outline:

Laws Relating to Sacrifice (1-10)

The Priesthood (8-10)

Laws relating to Cleanliness (11-16)

Laws of Holiness (17-24)

Laws relating to Possession (25-27)

# The Book of Leviticus

Overview:

Important chapters: Leviticus 17, 19.

Leviticus 17 – Blood makes atonement for the soul

Leviticus 19 – The Holiness Chapter

קֹדֶשׁ “Kadesh” – means holy, a sacred place or thing, separated, set apart, consecrated, sanctified, holiness, hallowed.

God says be ye holy for I am holy  
(11:44, 45; 19:2, 20:7, 26)

Just as God is separate from this world, and separate from sin, so we too are commanded to be set apart unto God from this present evil world. The Lord commands us to live a life of separation not only from evil, but from all appearance of evil (1 Thessalonians 5:22)

# The Book of Leviticus

## Overview:

This book explains how God was to be approached under the law.

The first part deals with the way to God through sacrifice.

The laws of offerings (1-7)

The laws of consecration of priests (8-10)

The laws of purity (11-15)

The law of atonement (16-17)

The second part tells of the walk with God **through** separation



# The Book of Leviticus

Two classes of 7 holy things found in the Law

1<sup>st</sup> class: Holy

Thank Offerings (Leviticus 23:20)

The firstborn (Numbers 18:17)

The firstfruits (Leviticus 2:3 following)

2<sup>nd</sup> class: Most Holy

The incense (Exodus 30:36)

The shewbread (Leviticus 24:9)

The sin and trespass offering (Leviticus 6:25-29, 7:1-16, 14:13)

The meat offering (Leviticus 2)

# The Book of Leviticus

## The 5 Offerings

Sweet Savor Offerings – VOLUNTARY OFFERINGS

- These offerings were meant to establish and maintain fellowship with God.

### **1. Burnt Offering** (Leviticus 1, 6:8-13)

- Pictures the surrender of Christ

Christ in death or perfect substitute

- Symbolizes the consecration of the whole self to God. This was to be a perpetual morning and evening offering.

### **2. Meat Offering** (Leviticus 2, 6:14-18)

- Pictures the service of Christ

Christ in Life being holy consecrated, being a perfect man, consecrating all his works to God

- Symbolizes the consecration of all our work to God. It pictures our thankfulness to God by offering our lives for his service.

# The Book of Leviticus

## The 5 Offerings

Sweet Savor Offerings – VOLUNTARY OFFERINGS

-These offerings were meant to establish and maintain fellowship with God.

### **3. Peace offering (Leviticus 3, 7:11-14)**

- Pictures the peace of Christ
- Christ is our perfect peace and communion
- Symbolizes fellowship with the LORD

# The Book of Leviticus

## The 5 Offerings

Non Sweet Savor Offerings – COMPULSORY OFFERINGS

- For expiation, propitiation, appeasement, atonement.
- Presumption sins (willful sins) were dealt with by being executed (Numbers 15:10). Sins of ignorance were dealt with by sin and trespass offerings.

### 4. Sin Offering (Leviticus 4, 6:24-30)

-Pictures Christ being the propitiation for our sins, making restitution for man

- Christ is our perfect peace and communion
- Symbolizes that the punishment of sin required a substitute

\*The sin offering that was brought into the tabernacle used to reconcile in the holy place, was forbidden to be eaten (Leviticus 6:30).

# The Book of Leviticus

## **The 5 Offerings**

Non Sweet Savor Offerings – COMPULSORY OFFERINGS

- For expiation, propitiation, appeasement, atonement.
- Presumption sins (willful sins) were dealt with by being executed (Numbers 15:10). Sins of ignorance were dealt with by sin and trespass offerings.

### **5. Trespass Offering (Leviticus 4, 6:24-30)**

- Pictures Christ being the propitiation for our sins, making restitution for man

# The Book of Leviticus

## The Holy Feasts

Emphasize spiritual rest through worship

### **The Sabbath Day** (Leviticus 23:1-3)

- Originated by God in Genesis 2:1-3
- First time observed in Exodus 20:11

### **The Feast of the New Moon** (Numbers 28:11-15)

- Silver trumpets were blown marking the beginning of the feast.

### **The 7 year Sabbath** (Exodus 23:10-11, Leviticus 25:2-7, Deuteronomy 15:1-11; 31:10-13)

- This was intended as a year of meditation and devotion to spiritual things, a year of renewal
- How it was observed: 1) Rest for the land, 2) Provision for the poor, 3) Remission of debts except foreigners, 4) Reading of the Law (2 Chronicles 36:21) 5) Release of Hebrew Servants

# The Book of Leviticus

## The Holy Feasts

**The 50 year Sabbath** (Leviticus 28:8-16, 23-55; 27:16-25; Numbers 36:4)

-The Year of Jubilee

-How it was observed: 1) Rest for soil, 2) Reversion of land properties to original owners, 3) Release of Israel slaves

# The Book of Leviticus

## The Holy Feasts

The Israelites were required to present themselves before the LORD 3 times during the year: at the 1) Feast of Passover, 2) Feast of Pentecost, 3) Feast of Tabernacles. These 3 feasts are called Pilgrimage feasts.

### **1. The Passover** (Leviticus 23:1-5)

-1<sup>st</sup> month (Nisan/April) on the 14<sup>th</sup> day called the day of preparation (John 19:31-42)

-Observance:

1) The Lamb was examined for blemishes beginning on the 10<sup>th</sup> day and was slain on the 14<sup>th</sup> day at even and eaten.

Symbolized the deliverance from the plague of the death of the firstborn in Egypt and from Egyptian bondage. A time to remember the salvation of the Lord

Pictures Christ our Passover Lamb.

The Lamb – Christ's sacrifice

Unleavened Bread – Christ's sinlessness

Bitter Herbs – Christ's suffering



# The Book of Leviticus

## The Holy Feasts

**2. The Feast of Unleavened Bread** (Exodus 12, Numbers 9:1-14, Leviticus 23:6-8)

-1<sup>st</sup> month (Nisan/April), 15<sup>th</sup> day through 21<sup>st</sup> day.

-Symbolized the removal of sin and the bitter herbs symbolized affliction

Picture of Christ removing our sin from God's sin and removing the punishment for our sin (hell fire).

**3. The Feast of First-Fruits** (Leviticus 23:11)

-1<sup>st</sup> month (Nisan/April) likely on the morrow after the weekly Sabbath (ranging from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>)

Symbolizes the anticipation of a good crop (Leviticus 23:9-14)

Pictures Christ's resurrection, the Old Testament Saints resurrection, the Church's resurrection, the Tribulation Saints resurrection (1 Corinthians 15:20-23).

# The Book of Leviticus

## The Holy Feasts

### **4. The Feast of Pentecost (Feast of Weeks)** (Leviticus 23:15-22)

-6<sup>th</sup> day of Sivan (June)

How it was observed:

-They were told to number 7 weeks after the waving of the sheaf (50 weeks)

-It marked the end of the Spring harvest (wheat garnered) and the anniversary of the giving of the Law

Two leavened loaves were offered. Leaven is a picture of sin and imperfection. The two loaves represent Israel and Gentiles being offered together (the church) who were still not yet perfect.

# The Book of Leviticus

## The Holy Feasts

### 5. The Feast of Trumpets (Feast of Weeks) (Leviticus 23:23-25)

\*A large time gap exists between Pentecost and the Feast of Trumpets. This represents the the church age.

-7<sup>th</sup> month (Tishri/October) 1<sup>st</sup> day

-This feast was the Jewish “New Years Day” marking the beginning of the Jewish Civil/Social Calendar.

-Pictures the rapture of the church

### 6. Day of Atonement (Leviticus 23:26-32)

-7<sup>th</sup> month (Tishri/October), 10<sup>th</sup> day called “Yom Kippur”

-The eating of the bitter herbs was meant to remember the sorrow and affliction of the wilderness wanderings.

Pictures the offering of Jesus Christ

Could picture the the judgment and purging of Israel during the 3 ½ year tribulation.

# The Book of Leviticus

## The Holy Feasts

### **7. The Feast of Tabernacles (Feast of Weeks)** (Leviticus 23:33-36)

-7<sup>th</sup> month (Tishri/October) 15<sup>th</sup> day – 21<sup>st</sup> day

-This feast marked the end of the summer or final harvest of the year. It was also called the “Feast of Ingathering” (Exodus 23:16, 34:22)

-It commemorated God’s care and provision for Israel during the Wilderness Wanderings and his bringing into the promised land.

-Type of the 1,000 year reign of Christ

-Could be the day when Christ returns

# The Book of Leviticus

The Religious Calendar:

7<sup>th</sup> Day – Sabbath Day of Rest

7<sup>th</sup> Year – Sabbath Year

Year of Jubilee – The year following 7 7's

Passover on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the 1<sup>st</sup> Month

Feast of Unleavened Bread for 7 days

Feast of First Fruits

Feast of Weeks (Pentecost)

Feast of Trumpets

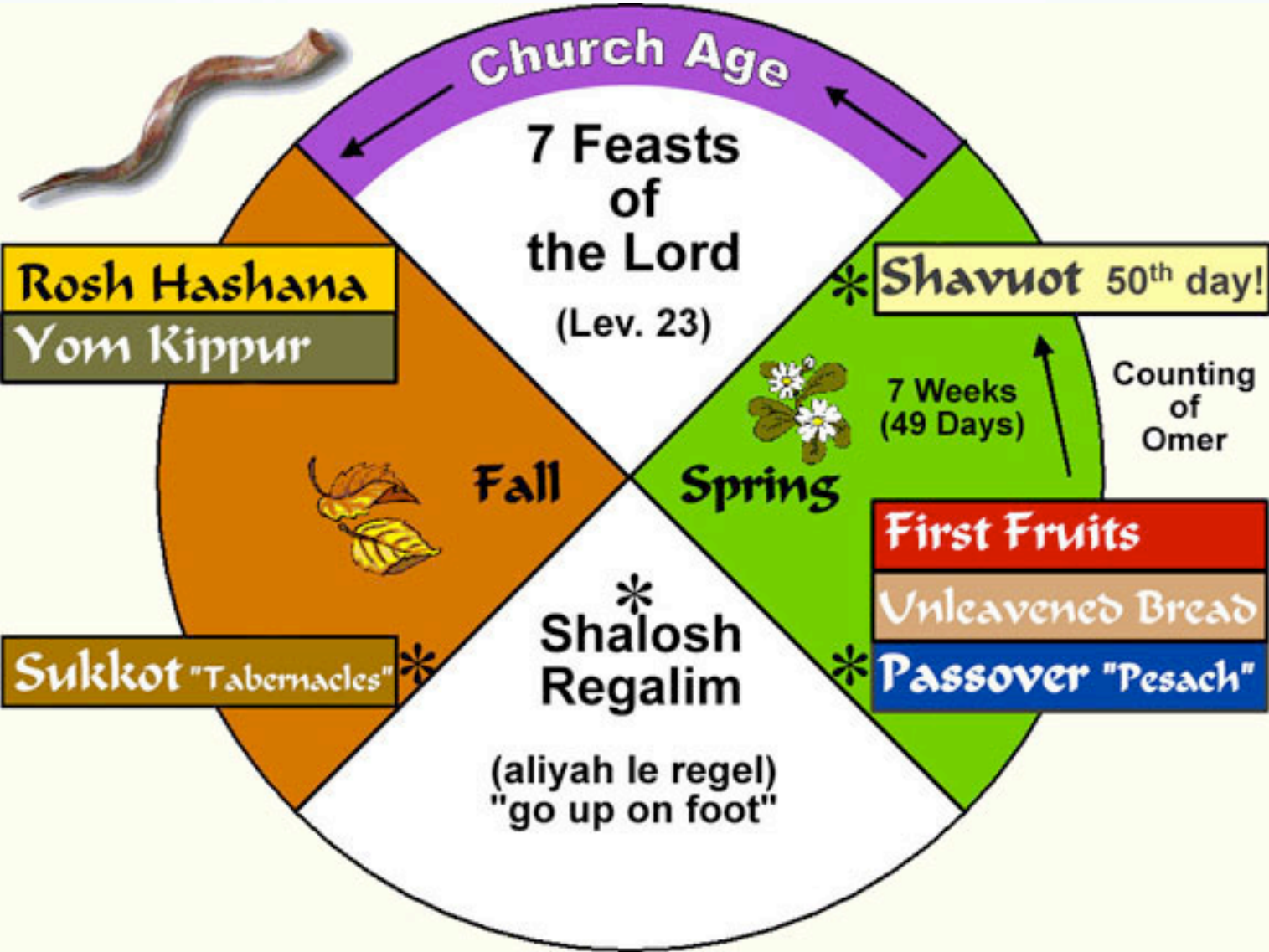
Day of Atonement

Feast of Tabernacles



The word “swear” in Hebrew is the same word as seven. So when someone swears he is saying I seveded myself.

# The Book of Leviticus



# The Book of Numbers

Overview:

The book of Wanderings

Author: Moses/God

Contains 1,288 verses and 32,902 words

\*The Book covers 40 years.

# The Book of Numbers

## The Number 40

The number 40 in the Bible represents a time of testing, trials, and tribulation

Some 40's in the Bible

1. It rained for 40 days and 40 nights
2. Moses spent 40 days and 40 nights in Mt. Sinai
3. Israel wandered around in the wilderness for 40 years
4. God delivered Israel into the hands of the Philistines for 40 years
5. Solomon and David reigned for 40 years each
6. Ezekiel bore the iniquity of Israel for 40 days
7. Jesus Christ was tempted 40 days of Satan in the wilderness
8. Jesus Christ ascended up into heaven after 40 days
9. 40 years from Jesus Christ to the destruction of the Temple



# The Book of Numbers

Overview:

\*Israel is numbered twice in the book (1-3, 26) of Numbers, hence the title for the book.

It pictures the wilderness experiences of the redeemed children of God, that is, the misery of walking through life with a carnal mind.

## **4 Types of Christ:**

Numbers 11:7-9 The Bread of Life

Numbers 20:11 The Water of Life

Numbers 21:9 The Serpent Lifted up on a Pole

Numbers 24:17 The Star out of Jacob

# The Book of Numbers

## Overview:

Only Joshua and Caleb were allowed to enter into the promised land while the rest of the generation died in the wilderness as God had said (Deuteronomy 1:39).

The Numbers pictures how the law, the priesthood, and prophecy can only bring us to the borders of our inheritance, we need Joshua (Jesus Christ) because only he can cause us to inherit it.

In Genesis man is ruined, in Exodus man is redeemed, in Leviticus man is worshipping, in numbers man is serving.

# The Book of Numbers

## **Basic Lessons:**

God's people must trust in God and not in man

God will supply all our needs

We must worship the LORD according to his instructions

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# The Book of Numbers

## Outline:

### **The Camp at Sinai (1-10)**

- Number and Order of the Tribes (1, 2)
- Number and Service of the Levites (3, 4)
- Cleansing and Worship in the Camp (5-9)
- Direction and Movement of the Camp (9-10)

### **From Sinai to Kadesh (10-14)**

*From Journeying to Wandering*

Departure from Sinai (10:11-36)

Discontent of the People (11-12)

Disaster of the Spies (13-14)

### **From Kadesh to Kadesh (15-20)**

*The Wanderings*

- Retreat from Kadesh (15)
- Rebellion of Korah (16-17)
- Rules for the Wilderness (18-19)
- Return to Kadesh (10:1-14)

# The Book of Numbers

## Outline:

### **From Kadesh to Moab (20:15-25:18)**

*Return to Favor*

Edom's refusal (20:15-21)

Aaron dies (20:22-29)

Balak's curse (22-24)

Balaam's Evils (25)

### **Israel at Moab (26-30)**

*Return to Victory*

Numbering of the people (26)

Provision for the Women (27:1-11)

Ordination of Joshua (27:1-11)

Repetition of the Law (28-30)

Destruction of the Midianites (31)

Partition of the Land (32)

Recap of the Journey (33)

Preparation for entrance (34)

Cities of refuge (35)

Relation of marriage and inheritance (36)