

Day 127 - SUNDAY: March 19th

Leviticus 7

Leviticus 7:1-38 NKJV

'Likewise this is the law of the trespass offering (it is most holy): In 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 he shall offer from it all its fat. The fat tail and the fat that covers the entrails, the two kidneys and the fat that is on them by the flanks, and the fatty lobe attached to the liver above the kidneys, he shall remove; and the priest shall burn them on the altar as an offering made by fire to the LORD. It is a trespass offering. Every male among the priests may eat it. 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. And the priest who offers anyone's burnt 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, shall be the priest's who offers it. Every grain offering, whether mixed with oil or dry, shall belong to all the sons of Aaron, to one as much as the other. 'This is the law of the sacrifice of peace offerings which he shall offer to the LORD: If he offers it for a thanksgiving, then he shall offer, with the sacrifice of thanksgiving, unleavened cakes mixed with oil, unleavened wafers anointed with oil, or cakes of blended flour mixed with oil. Besides the cakes, as his offering he shall offer leavened bread with the sacrifice of thanksgiving of his peace offering. And from it he shall offer one cake from each offering as a heave offering to the LORD. It shall belong to the priest who 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 of his offering is a vow or a voluntary offering, it shall be eaten the same day that he offers his sacrifice; but on the next day the remainder of it also may be eaten; the remainder of the

flesh of the sacrifice on 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; it shall be an abomination to him who offers it, and the person who eats of it shall bear guilt. 'The flesh that touches any unclean thing shall not be eaten. It shall be burned with fire. And as for the clean flesh, all who are clean may eat of it. But the person who eats the flesh of the sacrifice of the peace offering that belongs to the LORD, while he is unclean, that person shall be cut off from his people. Moreover the person who touches any unclean thing, such as human uncleanness, an unclean animal, or any abominable unclean thing, and who eats the flesh of the sacrifice of the peace offering that belongs to the LORD, that person shall be cut off from his people.' " And the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, "Speak to the children of Israel, saying: 'You shall not eat any fat, of ox or sheep or goat. And the fat of an animal that dies naturally, and the fat of what is torn by wild beasts, may be used in any other way; but you shall by no means eat it. For whoever eats the fat of the animal of which men offer an offering made by fire to the LORD, the person who eats it shall be cut off from his people. Moreover you shall not eat any blood in any of your dwellings, whether of bird or beast. Whoever eats any blood, that person shall be cut off from his people.' " Then the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, "Speak to the children of Israel, saying: 'He who offers the sacrifice of his peace offering to the LORD shall bring his offering to the LORD from the sacrifice of his peace offering. His own hands shall bring the offerings made by fire to the LORD. The fat with the breast he shall bring, that the breast may be waved as a wave offering before the LORD. And the priest shall burn the fat on the altar, but the breast shall be Aaron's and his sons'. Also the right thigh you shall give to the priest as a heave offering from the sacrifices of your peace offerings. He among the sons of Aaron, who offers the blood of the peace offering and the fat, shall have the right thigh for his part. For the breast of the wave offering and the thigh of the heave offering I have taken from the children of Israel, from the sacrifices of their peace offerings, and I have given them to Aaron the priest and to his sons from the children of Israel by a statute forever.' " This is the consecrated

portion for Aaron and his sons, from the offerings made by fire to the LORD, on the day when Moses presented them to minister to the LORD as priests. The LORD commanded this to be given to them by the children of Israel, on the day that He anointed them, by a statute forever throughout their generations. This is the law of the burnt offering, the grain offering, the sin offering, the trespass offering, the consecrations, and the sacrifice of the peace offering, which the LORD commanded Moses on Mount Sinai, on the day when He commanded the children of Israel to offer their offerings to the LORD in the Wilderness of Sinai.

Daily Deep Dive:

Verse 1 – As we have already discussed the Trespass Offering, I won't again dive deep into it here, but you can refer back to Thursday/Friday of last week's reading if you would like to review.

Verse 2- The offerings were killed on the Northside of the altar.

Verses 3 – 5: All the fat belongs to God (Leviticus 3:16). Here God specifically lays out which fat should be taken off the offering and burned before Him on the altar.

Verse 11 – Back in chapter 3 of Leviticus, the different types of Peace Offerings were not discussed, so we need to look at this in some detail here. There were three different types of Peace Offerings. It appears that all of them were accompanied by feasting (1 Kings 8:63-65) and great rejoicing (1 Samuel 11:15).

Verse 12 – One type of peace offering was for the purpose of “Thanksgiving” (also called the “sacrifice of thanksgiving” or “sacrifice of praise”). This was a free-will offering that is given due to blessings that someone receives in their life. This can take a great many forms

such as deliverance from illness, danger, and prison, as well as safety in travel, etc...

In Psalm 107, the psalmist begins by listing a number of situations that God delivers His people from (verses 1 – 21), afterward the psalmist encourages them to offer “sacrifices of Thanksgiving” (verse 22).

As we also see here in verse 12 of Leviticus, a grain offering accompanied the peace offering (compare Leviticus 3:5), with some of the various forms found in Leviticus 2.

Understanding, the language of these offerings, helps us to key in on phrases even in the New Testament such as Hebrews 13:15-16, where it tells us: “Therefore by Him let us continually offer the sacrifice of praise to God, that is, the fruit of *our* lips, giving thanks to His name.

But do not forget to do good and to share, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased.” This verse has been tied to both the peace offer (sacrifice of praise) & grain offering (do good and to share).

Verse 13 – In addition to the unleavened cakes, the offerer was to bring “leavened” cakes as well. These were not to be burned upon God’s altar as that was always prohibited (compare Leviticus 2:11). In Leviticus 23:17, we again will see two leavened loaves that are part of the Pentecost wave offering. We understand these two leavened loaves as picturing the church (leavened because we all are sinners).

I have no reason not to conclude that this leavened bread here represents the same thing. Sinful man feasting in peace with God, made possible by the perfect Offering: Jesus Christ.

Verse 14 – The priest officiating the service, presents each of the types of bread as a heaving offering, and this becomes his (the priest’s) portion, while the rest belonged to the one who made the offering to be used for the feast with friends and family. “Heave” means “a *present* (as offered *up*)” (Strong’s), and indicated the motion of going up and down.

This was essentially dedicated to God but afterward reserved for the officiating priest.

Verse 16 – The second type of Peace Offering is that of a “vow”.

Unlike the “thanksgiving peace offering” that was freely given due to God’s blessings in one’s life, this offering was due to a vow made to God. We are not required not encouraged to make vows to God, but the Bible is clear, if you make one and God fulfills it, you are required to keep the vow. Here are some clear verses on the subject:

Psalm 56:12 – “Vows *made* to You *are binding* upon me, O God; I will render praises to You”

Psalm 116 says:

Verse 12 - What shall I render to the LORD *For* all His benefits toward me?

Verse 14 - I will pay my vows to the LORD Now in the presence of all His people.

Verses 17 – 19: “I will offer to You the sacrifice of thanksgiving, And will call upon the name of the LORD. I will pay my vows to the LORD Now in the presence of all His people, In the courts of the LORD's house, In the midst of you, O Jerusalem. Praise the LORD!”

Proverbs 20:25 “*It is a snare for a man to devote rashly something as holy, And afterward to reconsider his vows.*”

Ecclesiastes 5:4-5: “When you make a vow to God, do not delay to pay it; For *He has* no pleasure in fools. Pay what you have vowed—Better not to vow than to vow and not pay.”

The last kind of Peace Offering was that which was a voluntary offering. It was offered voluntarily, not because of any particular blessing God bestowed, or for the fulfillment of a vow made, but rather out of an overflowing grateful heart to God for all His goodness, mercy, love, kindness, faithfulness, etc...

Psalm 54:6 I will freely sacrifice to You; I will praise Your name, O LORD, for *it is* good.

Verse 19 – Take special note, you still had to be ceremonially clean to eat and partake in the peace offering. We are never to treat something that belongs or pertains to God as common or unclean. God is Holy and everything pertaining to God requires a careful, thoughtful, and correct response/approach.

Verses 23 – 27: Again, we see clearly outlined that the fat and blood may not be eaten ever.

Verse 34 – This tells us that a heave or wave offering is dedicated/given to God. God is the one who then gives what belongs to Him to Aaron & his sons.