

# LEVITICUS CHAPTER 2

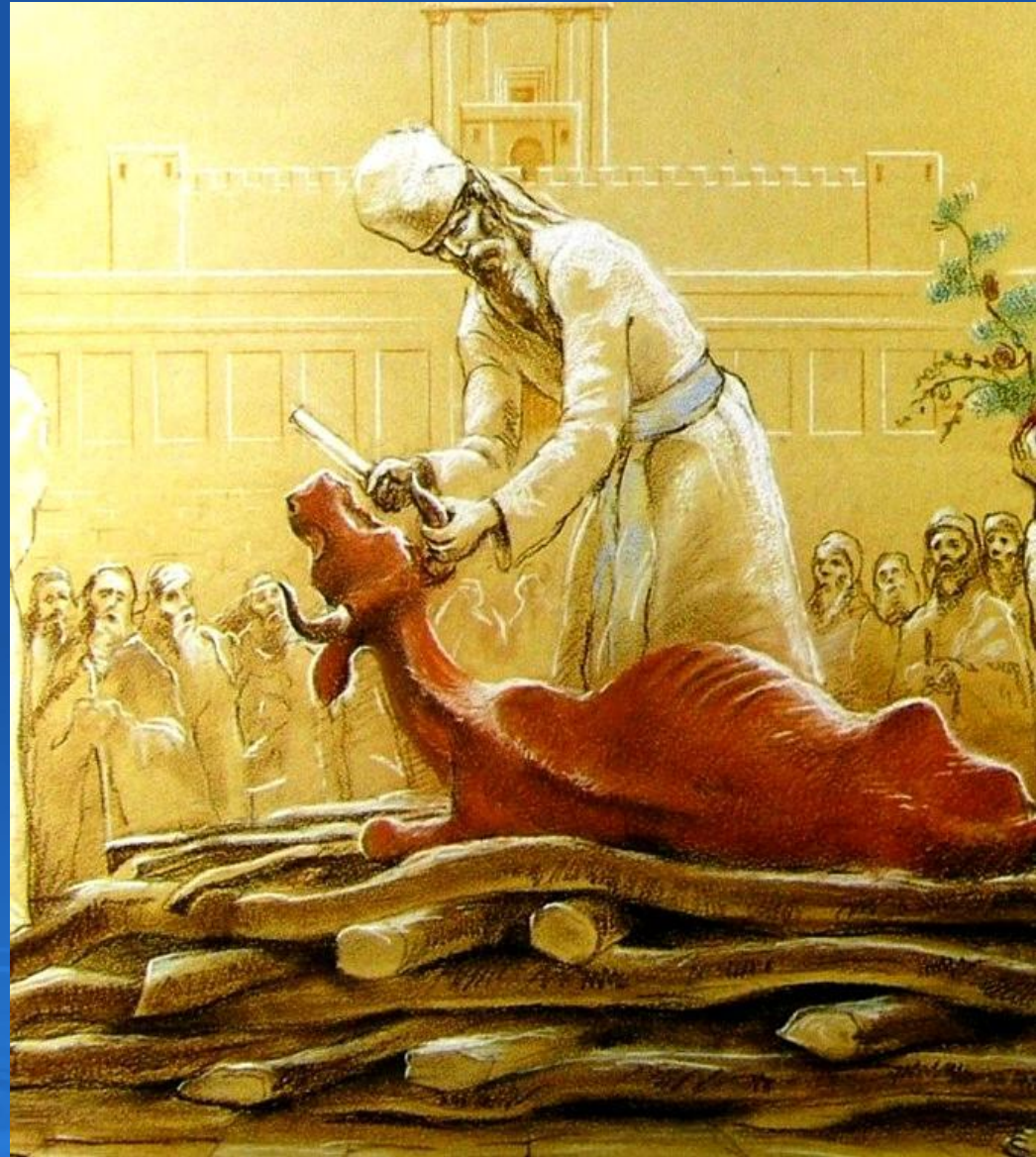


- Chapter 1 about the '*Olah* "burnt offering"
- Concerned the burning-up of **ANIMALS**
- Chapter 2 is about another type of burnt offering that uses **GRAIN**



# THE 'OLAH

- USES ANIMALS
- USUALLY DONE IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER SACRIFICES
- 'OLAH ALWAYS FOLLOWED BY THE GRAIN OFFERING





# MINCHAH: THE GRAIN OFFERING



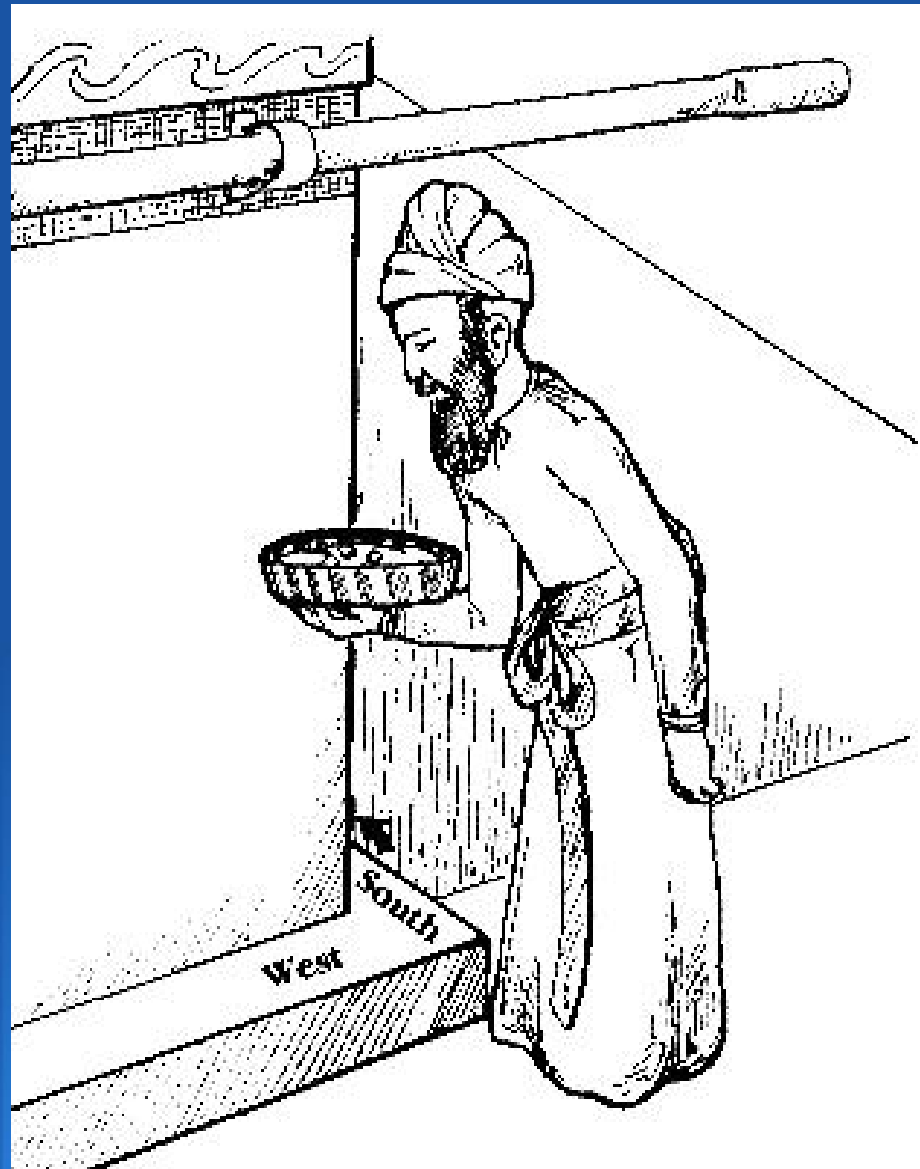
- Sometimes called the MEAL OFFERING
- KJV calls it the MEAT OFFERING which is an incorrect translation
- Minchah uses the best part of the grain, the SEMOLINA
- Does NOT mean “fine flour”

# HISTORY OF MINCHAH

- Genesis 4:3-5 Cain and Abel's offerings called "minchah"...both the grain AND the animal offerings
- In Leviticus, Minchah has NOTHING to do with animal offering...is the NAME of the Grain Offering
- Minchah also meant "tribute, gift". What a conquered people gave to the new King.
- Minchah prayers came to mean "afternoon" prayer time



# MINCHAH



- Only a SMALL portion was to be burnt on the Brazen Altar
- Remainder used for food for PRIESTS
- Cooked or uncooked
- Dough consists of semolina flour, olive oil, frankincense
- Can be baked in an oven, cooked on a griddle, or cooked in a pan
- NO LEAVEN, NO HONEY

# CHALLAH

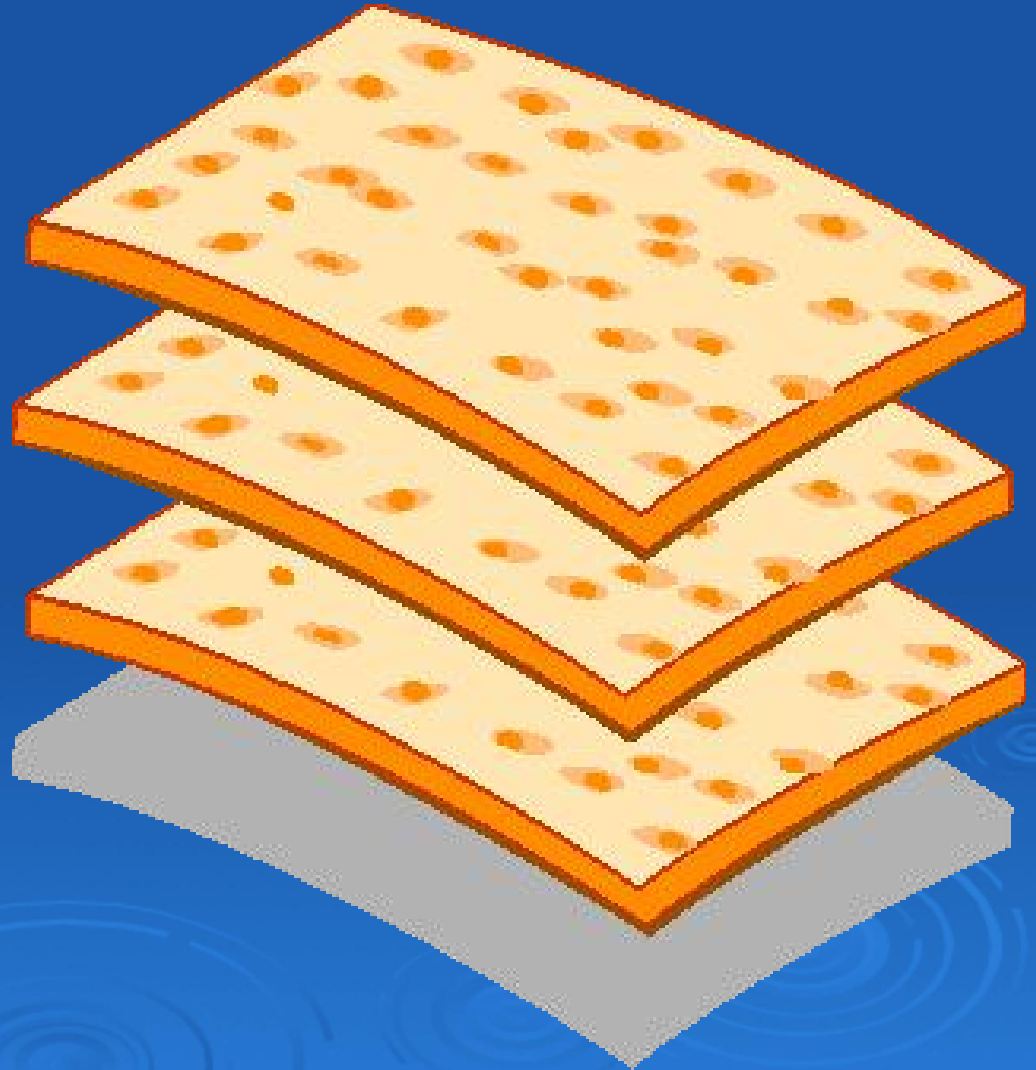
- In ancient days challah was a thick round bread, now is more like loaves
- When Challah was a sacrifice it did NOT contain any leavening agent





# RAKIK

- Mincha wafers
- Thin and crispy
- Oil and frankincense spread on top after cooking



# THE SMOKE...

*“a fragrant aroma to Yahweh”*



- Frankincense was expensive, used for incense burning
- Incense used in the household as well as religious events
- It was the smoke with its pleasing aroma that was key to the ceremony



# MINCHAH DOUGH HAD TO BE SALTED

- Practical and spiritual implications
- Salt is used as part of covenant-making ceremonies
- Lev.2:13 ***“...you are to season every grain offering with salt...  
the salt of the covenant”***
- In Hebrew ***“...melach berit eloheika”***
- Melach = salt      berit = covenant  
eloheika = God

# WHY SALT?

- Covenant of Salt, or, Salt of the Covenant or “melach berit eloheika” refers to a **binding obligation to God**
- Was used to make treaties
- Used by most ancient Middle East cultures
- NO BIBLICAL EXPLANATION FOR WHY SALT WAS SELECTED
- Biblically, it was used as a sign that the worshipper agrees with God
- In animal sacrifices salt was used to absorb the blood from the meat chunks
- Mountains of blood-soaked salt disposed of in later times by depositing it on pathways and roadways



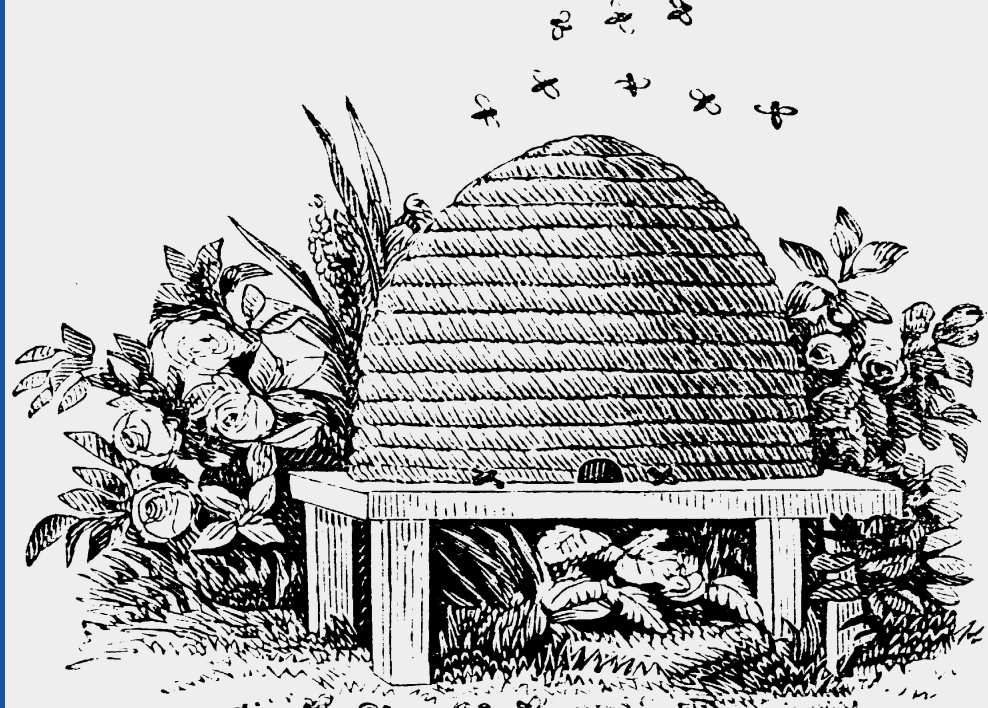
# LEAVEN

- Leaven = yeast
- NO leaven may be used in sacrifices which are placed on Brazen Altar (burnt)
- Leaven OK to use otherwise except where prohibited (such as in cooking)
- 12 loaves of Showbread in the Holy Place are leavened
- Why NO LEAVEN is allowed is a Biblical mystery



# HONEY

- The word usually translated as “honey” is in Hebrew devash
- Unlikely it was referring to honey.
- More likely was date sugar and fruit nectar
- As with salt and leaven, we get NO Biblical explanation of why DEVASH is prohibited to be used on sacrifices
- Maimonides says pagan cultures used sweetening agents in religious ceremony, so God instructed Israel not to, in order to maintain a separate-ness.





# THE MINCHAH RITUAL



- Worshipper prepares dough
- Product brought to Priest
- Priest puts SMALL amount on Altar
- Word translated “handful” is ***komets***
- Hebrew is ***kodesh kodashim*** it means “a MOST holy” portion
- The part taken and burned on the Altar sanctified the entire lump of dough
- Rom.11:16 “...if the ***challah offered as firstfruits is holy, so is the whole loaf.***”
- Paul was speaking of the Minchah, and using it as an illustration

# MEANING OF THE MINCHAH AND 'OLAH TOGETHER

- Again, not too much help from Bible
- Vs. 2 ... ***“...a fragrant aroma for Yahweh”***
- The pleasure lays in the smoke...
- Mincha:
  - 1) A gift to God (Tribute)
  - 2) Brings pleasure to Yahweh
  - 3) Gets God's attention
  - 4) Allows God to look at worshipper with favor
  - 5) Maintains peace with God
  - 6) Expresses thankfulness, dedication





# SIN AND FORGIVENESS

- If a Believer is already forgiven, then why does Lord's prayer say to ask forgiveness for our trespasses (sins)?
- 'Olah and minchah give us a clue
- Two issues: 1) our nature 2) our behavior
- Our nature determined by our spirit (natural/corrupt or holy/clean)
- 'Olah & minchah address our NATURE, not our behavior

# SIN AND FORGIVENESS cont' d

- Lev. Chapters 1 and 2 do NOT address sinful behavior
- Two issues must be dealt with in God's justice system:
  - 1) our acceptability to God
  - 2) our sinful acts (our trespasses)

Christ's "Lord's Prayer" assumes the worshipper is ALREADY SAVED!

Christ tells us we need to confess our sinful acts, NOT our sinful nature...because we no longer HAVE a sinful nature!