

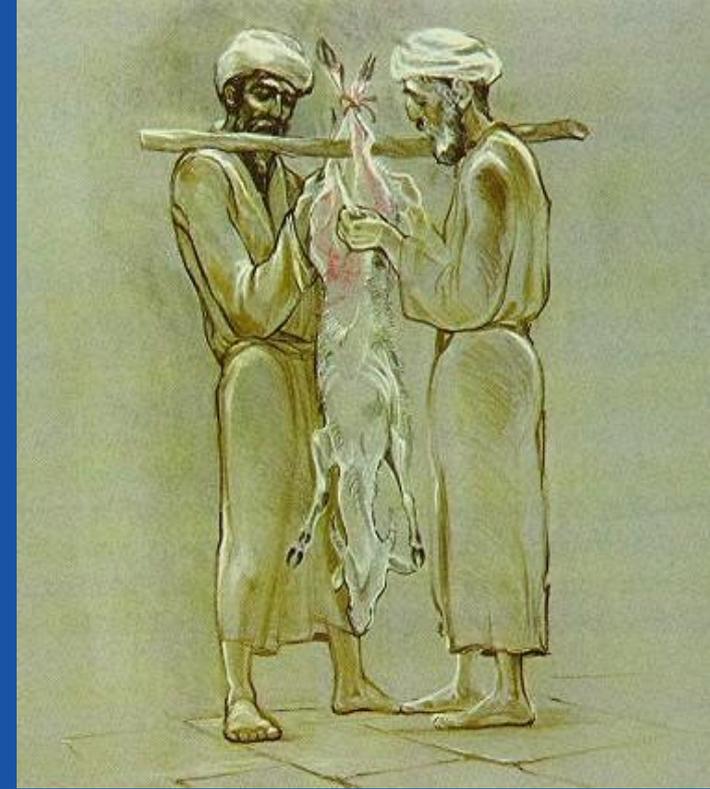
SACRIFICE AND RITUAL

- Sacrifice and ritual seems irrelevant to the Western mind
- Sacrifice and ritual are common throughout the world
- Sacrifice and ritual are the **FOCAL POINT** of Biblical worship
- Critical that we understand ***Torah-based*** sacrifice and ritual



WHAT IS SO “PRIMITIVE”?

- W.G. Plaut: “...likely it is the public nature of the ancient slaughtering process....”
- “....a genuine form of worship that cannot be quickly dismissed....”
- Animal sacrifices WILL begin anew in the coming NEW Temple in Jerusalem
- Sacrifice might be used as a commemoration and NOT for atonement
- It is the DOING of the sacrifice that gave the ancient the fuller understanding of it’s meaning



‘Olah

Burnt Offering

**Entire animal is
burned up**

**Every day by
Priests**

**We owe God all
for our sin. We
deserve complete
destruction**

Hata’at

Purification Offering

**Some of the animal
could be used for
food by priests**

**Often, usually after
being unclean**

**Blood purifies.
Without the blood
God could not be
among man**

‘Asham

Reparation Offering

**Some of the animal
could be used for
food by priests**

**Special to atone for
serious sin**

**We owe God a
debt as payment
for our offenses
against Him**

Shelamim

Peace Offering

**Most of animal
used for food with
largest portion to
the worshipper**

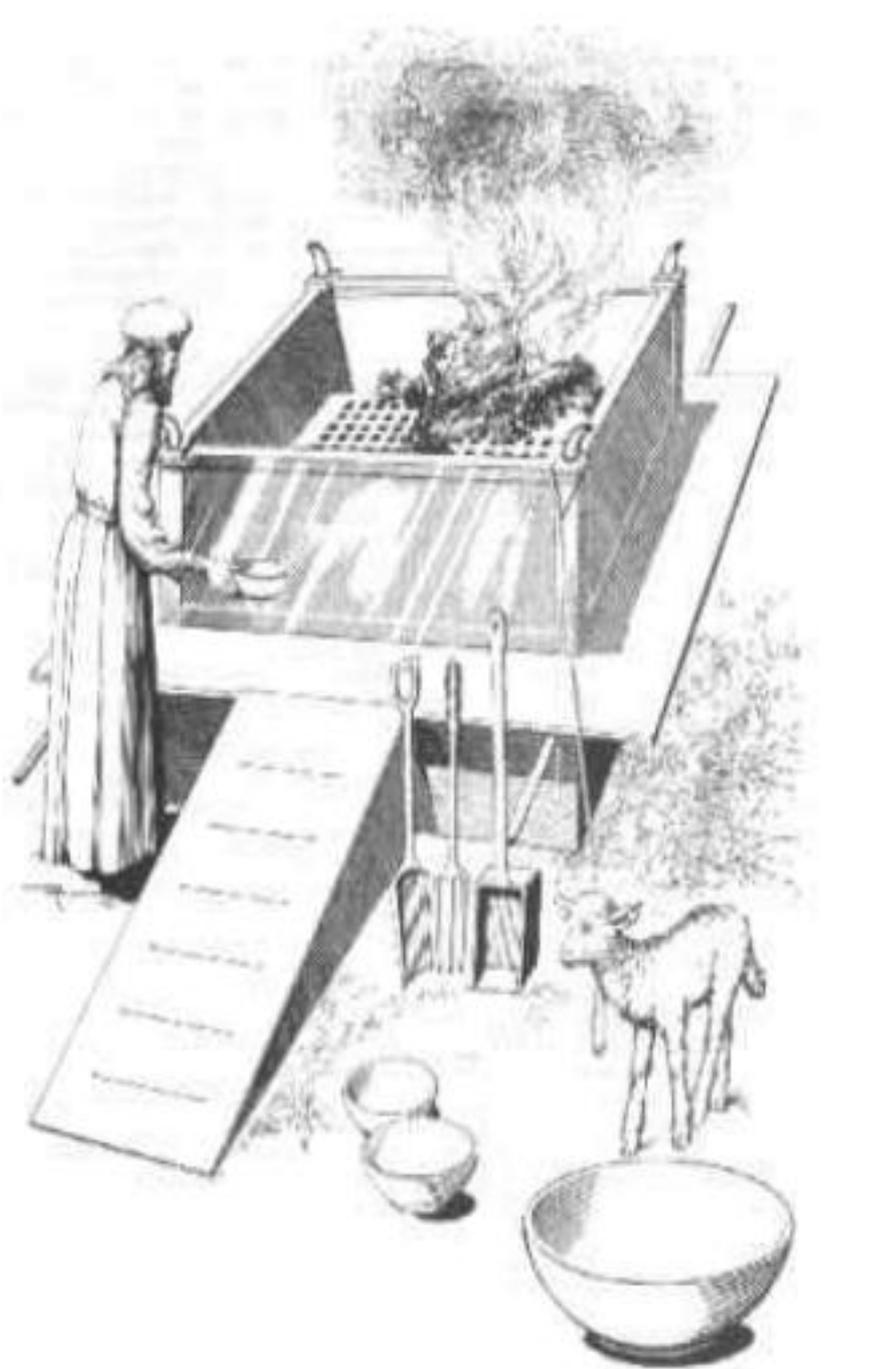
**Very frequent. To
complete a vow. A
“free will” offering**

**A “thank you” gift.
We acknowledge
that Shalom is
from Him**

<i>Occasion</i>	<i>Lambs</i>	<i>Rams</i>	<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Goats</i>
Each day (28:3–8)	2	—	—	—
Each Sabbath (28:9–10)	2	—	—	—
Each New Moon (28:11–15)	7	1	2	1
Each day of Unleavened Bread (28:16–25)	7	1	2	1
Feast of Weeks (28:26–31)	7	1	2	1
New Year (29:1–6)	7	1	1	1
Yom Kippur (29:7–11)	7	1	1	1
1st of Sukkot (29:12–16)	14	2	13	1
2nd of Sukkot (29:17–19)	14	2	12	1
3rd of Sukkot (29:20–22)	14	2	11	1
4th of Sukkot (29:23–25)	14	2	10	1
5th of Sukkot (29:26–28)	14	2	9	1
6th of Sukkot (29:29–31)	14	2	8	1
7th of Sukkot (29:32–34)	14	2	7	1
8th day, <i>'atseret</i> (29:35–38)	7	1	1	1

- 1) The offerings are cumulative
- 2) Descending order of frequency
- 3) All the sacrificial animals are MALE animals
- 4) Order is prescriptive, not descriptive
- 5) The number 7 and its multiples are prominent
- 6) Many other occurrences of the number 7 in other rituals and feasts

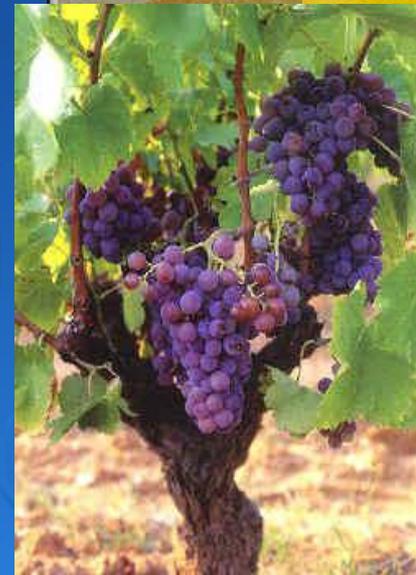
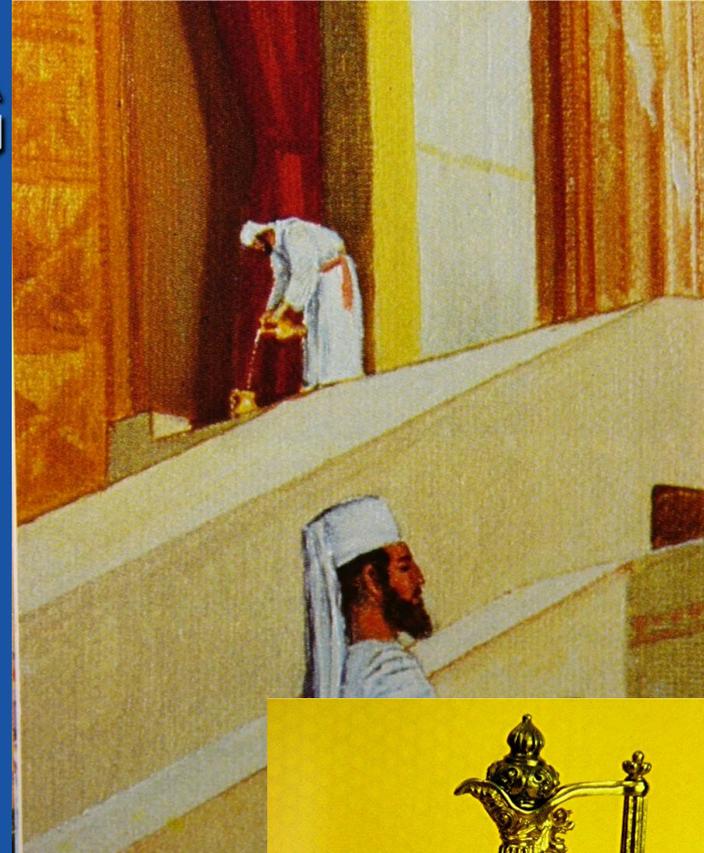
TAMID



- ***Tamid*** = the daily sacrifice
- Animals provided by priests, offered-up on the Bronze Altar
- Twice daily, in the morning and in the evening
- Burnt-offering is a general term
- ALL sacrifices were burned up on the Altar
- Tamid consists of the 'Olah and the Minchah offerings
- These were NOT food offerings to God so He could eat!
- This was acknowledgement that Yehoveh PROVIDED food

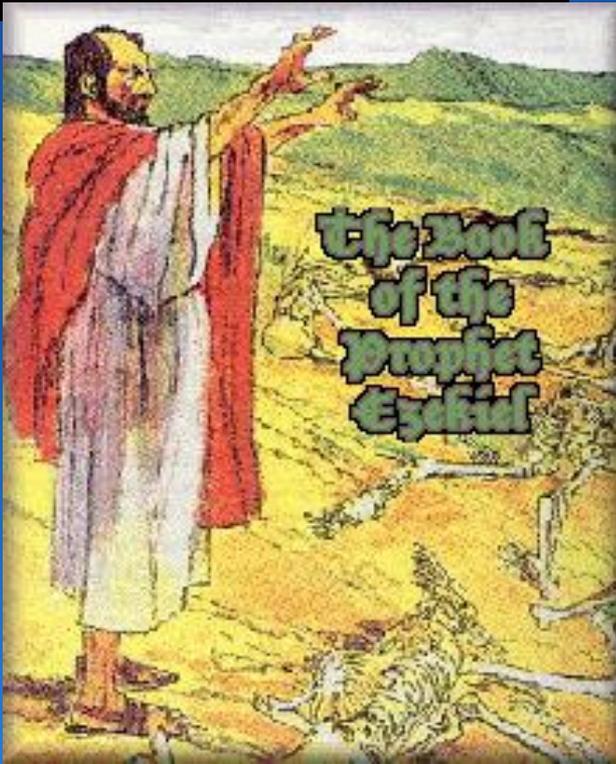
LIBATION OFFERING

- Biblical “wine” is NOT grape juice
- It is wine just as we think of it
- **Yayin**= wine
- **Shekhar** = strong drink
- Could be ale or beer
- Old wine = strong drink made from grapes
- The Tamid libation offering is Shekhar, NOT Yayin
- This Shekhar of the Tamid is “old wine” because the red color of grapes is needed to represent blood



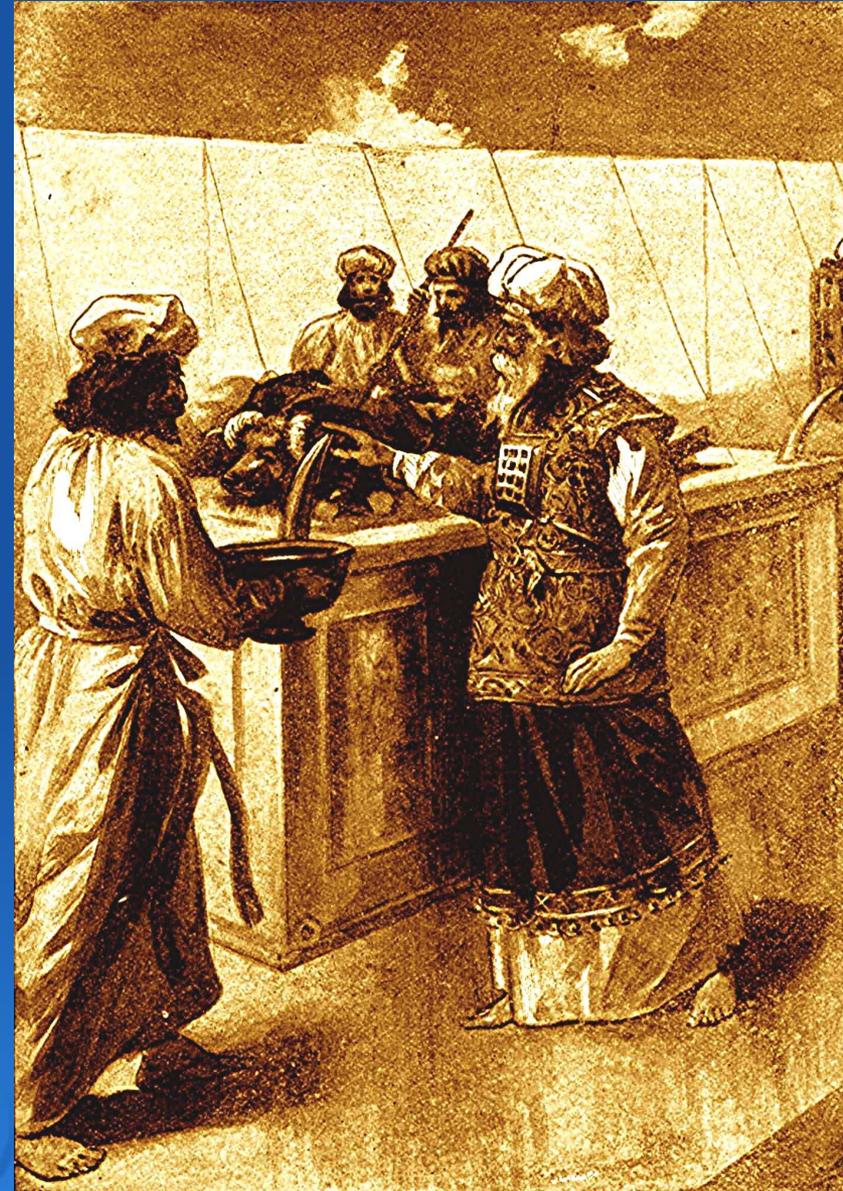
EZEKIEL PRESENTS A RENEWED SYSTEM

- Sabbath day offering ADDS two Rams + an extra grain sacrifice
- New Moon marks the end of one month and beginning of the next
- Ezekiel sacrificial protocol is likely for the end-times AND the Millennial Kingdom (of Yeshua) to take place in the New Temple
- Ezekiel's protocol is somewhat different
- Reason: Torah system is Pre-Christ
- Ezekiel system is after His death and resurrection and occurs AT HIS RETURN!



DIFFERENCES IN THE TWO SYSTEMS

- In Torah system priests provide the Tamid animals
- In Ezekiel system worshippers provide animals
- In Torah system the Hata'at goes with the New Moon
- In Ezekiel system, no Hata'at
- Perhaps in Ezekiel system (Millennial Kingdom) priests will have a role of lesser significance
- Sacrifices NOT for atonement, but for remembrance?



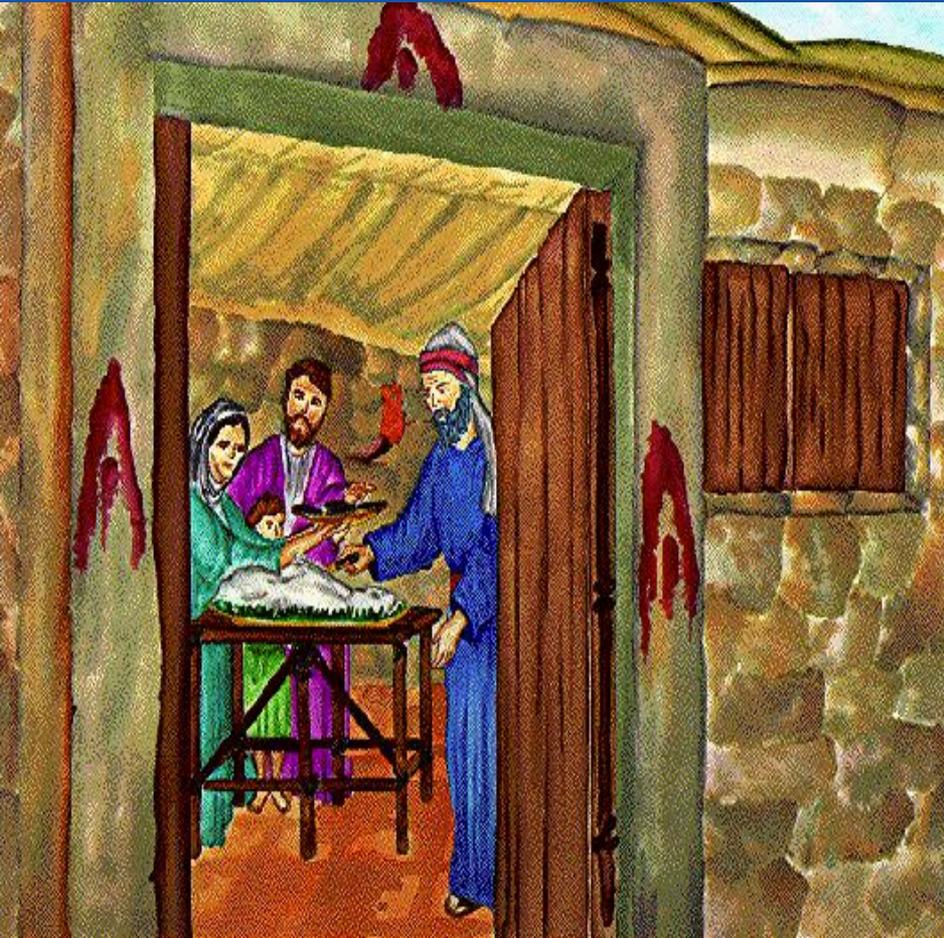
N I S A N

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 PASSOVER
15	16 FIRSTFRUITS	17	18	19	20	21

← FEAST OF UNLEAVENED BREAD →

- Passover and Unleavened Bread (Matzah) became fused as one feast
- Thought of as an 8-day Festival, called EITHER Passover or Matzah

PASSOVER A PRIVATE FAMILY OBSERVANCE



- Ram to be ROASTED over a fire
- Mimics a burnt-offering on the Altar
- Feast of Matzah is a PUBLIC sacrifice, to be performed at the Temple, by Priests
- In time, as the two feasts became fused into one, the Passover lambs were killed at the Temple

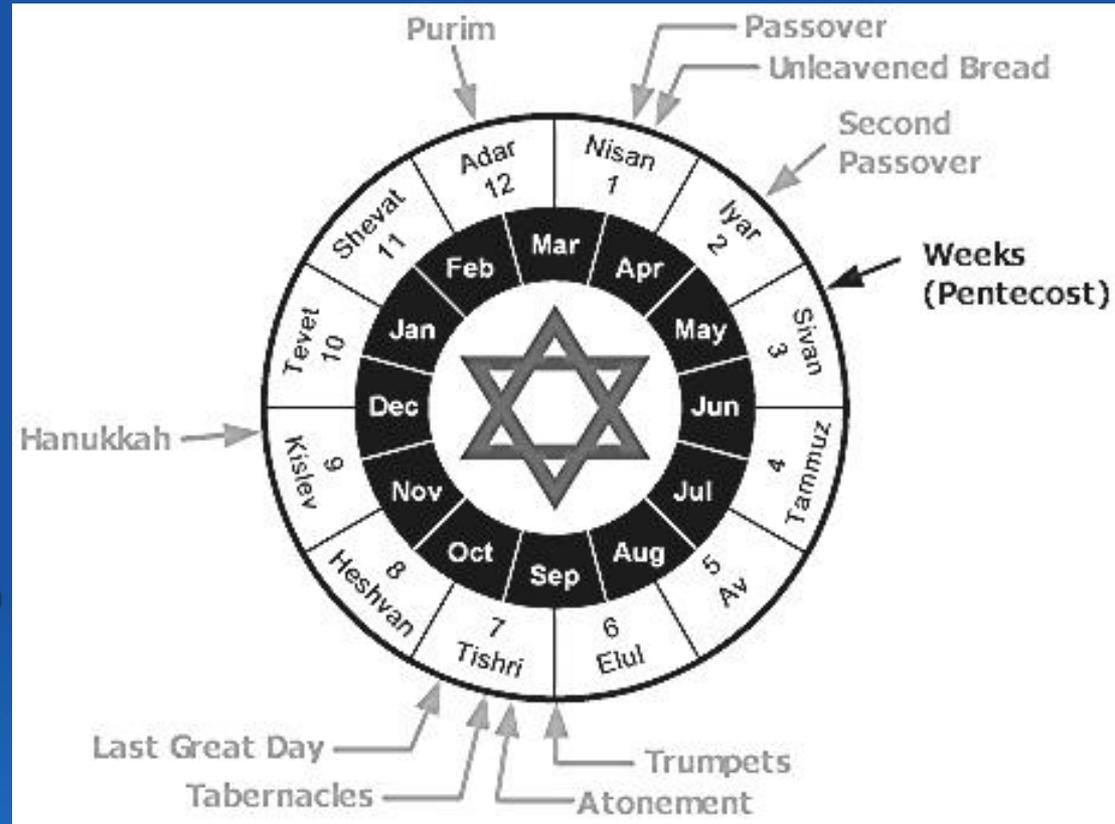
FEAST OF WEEKS

- Shavuot = Pentecost
- 7 weeks plus 1 day after Feast of Matzah (7 X 7 days plus 1 day = 50 days)
- *Pente* is Greek for **50**
- A summer festival
- End of the barley harvest and beginning the wheat harvest
- Requires a journey to the Temple
- Missing from Ezekiel's system



NUMBERS CHAPTER 29

- The 7th month of the year
- 3 Feasts in the 1st month
- 3 Feasts in the 7th month
- 1 Feast in between
- Significance of # 7
- 7th month is to a year, as the 7th day is to a week
- A “Sabbath” month
- Does NOT mean a “month of rest”



HIGH HOLY DAYS



- 1st day of the 7th month is Rosh Hashana
- Jewish New Year
- Is also a New Moon
- Rosh Hashana and New Moon sacrifices are added together
- 10th day of the 7th month is Yom Kippur
- Day of Atonement
- Purpose is to cleanse the Temple from defilement so God can live among His people
- A time of self-examination and self-denial

FEAST OF TABERNACLES

- 15th day of the 7th month
- Sukkot, Feast of Booths
- Final pilgrimage feast
- Granddaddy of all the feasts
- Marks the final ingathering
- 5 times as many bulls are sacrificed than in the Feast of Matza
- American Thanksgiving is modeled after Sukkot



SUKKOT A 7-DAY FESTIVAL

						1 Rosh Ha-Shanah
2 Rosh Ha-Shanah	3 Fast of Gedaliah	4	5	6	7	8
9	10 Yom Kippur	11	12	13	14	15 Sukkot 
16 Sukkot 	17 Sukkot 	18 Sukkot 	19 Sukkot 	20 Sukkot 	21 Sukkot 	22 Shemini Atzeret
23 Simchat Torah	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						