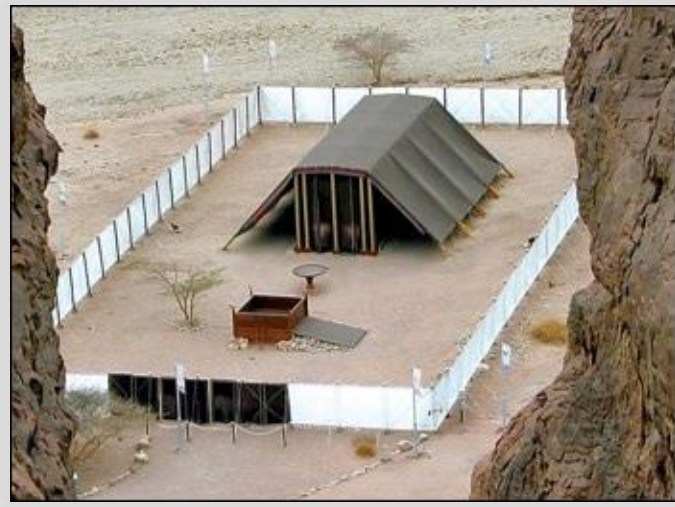


# HEROES OF THE FAITH

## MOSES: Laws About Vows

Leviticus 27

19 April 2023



### ➤ God spoke to Moses... (vv. 2-34)

- ❖ It is difficult to understand this section fully.
- ❖ We know so little about dedicating things to the LORD in ancient Israel.
- ❖ Firstborn animals could not be dedicated to God, because they already belonged to Him.
- ❖ The value of a person is interesting.
- ❖ The person given would presumably become a temple slave.

AGE	VALUE OF MALE	VALUE OF FEMALE
1-5	5 shekels (silver) [v. 6]	3 shekels (silver) [v. 6]
5-20	20 shekels (silver) [v. 5]	10 shekels (silver) [v. 5]
20-60	50 shekels (silver) [v. 3]	30 shekels (silver) [v. 4]
60 plus	15 shekels (silver) [v. 7]	10 shekels (silver) [v. 7]

- ❖ It is not correct to infer women were considered of less worth than men in the OT.
- ❖ Adult males were more capable of performing the heavy labor in the tabernacle.
- ❖ God created Adam and Eve to be equal. Man and woman merely have different roles and functions in the marital relationship (Genesis 2:18-25).
- ❖ “If one is too poor...” (v. 8)
  - ☐ Refers to a man who wanted to make a vow but was too poor to redeem the person.
  - ☐ The priest was not to take the one who made the vow as a slave in lieu of money.
  - ☐ He was to reduce the evaluation to what the man could afford.
- ❖ Animals (vv. 9-13)
  - ☐ A man could offer a clean animal to the LORD. (v. 9)
  - ☐ He should not exchange it or make a substitute for it. (v. 10)
  - ☐ If he substituted one animal for another, both creatures were viewed as holy.
  - ☐ An unclean animal could not be offered to the LORD. (v. 11)
  - ☐ Priests could use unclean animals (i.e. donkey) for temple work.
  - ☐ God gave priests the ability to determine an animal was either good or bad. (v. 12)
  - ☐ If the owner wished to redeem the animal, he had to pay an additional 20%. (v. 13)

❖ A house (vv. 14-15)

- ☐ A man dedicated his house as a gift to the LORD. (v. 14)
- ☐ The house becomes the tabernacle's property.
- ☐ If the donor wished to redeem the house, he added 20% to its value. (v. 15)
- ☐ In doing so, the house would be his once more.

❖ Land (vv. 16-25)

- ☐ If a man dedicated a part of the land he possessed, its value was in proportion to seed. (v. 16)
  - A homer (about six bushels; 220 liters) of barley seed was valued at 50 shekels.
- ☐ If he dedicated a part of his field from the year of Jubilee, the valuation stood. (v. 17)
- ☐ If the dedication occurred after Jubilee... (v. 18)
  - ...the priest calculated the price according to the years remaining until Jubilee.
  - ...a deduction was made from the valuation.
- ☐ If the one dedicating the field chose to redeem it, he paid an additional 20% to its valuation. (v. 19)
- ☐ If he chose not to redeem the land, or, he sold the land to another man. (v. 20)
- ☐ The land was no longer redeemable.
- ☐ When the field was released in Jubilee, it became a holy gift to God. (v. 21)
- ☐ The priest would then possess the land.
- ☐ If a man dedicated a field he had bought, which was not part of his possession, the priest calculated the valuation amount for it until the year of Jubilee. (v. 22)
- ☐ The man would give the valuation amount on that day as a holy gift to God. (v. 23)
- ☐ In the year of Jubilee, the field would return to the man from whom it was bought. (v. 24)
- ☐ The one to whom the land was a possession.
- ☐ Every valuation was according to the shekel in the sanctuary (20 gerahs - 1/50 of an ounce, 0.6 grams - made one shekel. (v. 25)
- ☐ Firstborn animals (vv. 26-27)
  - Belong to the LORD. (v. 26; Exodus 13:2)
  - No man may dedicate it.
  - An unclean animal, one could buy back. (v. 27)
  - It had to be redeemed at the valuation price + 20%.
- ☐ Nothing – man, beast, land – a man devotes to God shall be sold or redeemed. (v. 28)
- ☐ Every devoted thing is holy to the LORD.
- ☐ No one who received a death sentence could be ransomed. He must die. (v. 29)
- ☐ Every tithe of the land – fruit, or seed – is the LORD's. (v. 30)
- ☐ If a man chose to redeem some of his tithe, he added 20% to it. (v. 31)
- ☐ Every tenth animal of the herd is holy to the LORD. (v. 32)
- ☐ One shall not differentiate good or bad from the herd. (v. 33)
- ☐ If he does substitute for it, both the animal & the substitute belonged to God.
- ☐ These are the commandments given by God to Moses on Mt. Sinai. (v. 34)



## Group Questions

1) When a person made a vow to the LORD, it was significant. Read Numbers 6:2-7. Glean from this text the importance of this special vow. Use the Bible study tool to assist you in understanding this special vow to God.

- Observation: “What do you see?”
- Interpretation: “What does it mean?”
- Application: “How do I apply it to my life?”

2) Redemption is a strong biblical principle. A vow was a promise made, and a promise kept. Read Luke 2:33-38 (Genesis 3:15). God’s laws about redeeming temple vows foreshadowed the prophecies about His Son and His redemptive role for mankind. Use the Bible study tool to assist you garnering more insight into the redemption of tabernacle vows.

- Observation: “What do you see?”
- Interpretation: “What does it mean?”
- Application: “How do I apply it to my life?”

