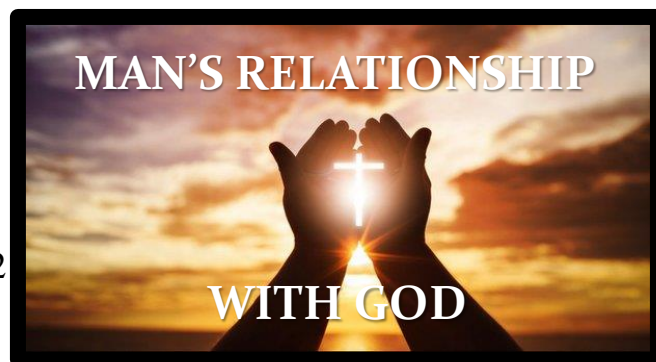


HEROES OF THE FAITH

MOSES: Life & Worship

Chapter 6

17 August 2022



➤ Guilt offering (vv. 1-7)

❖ God spoke to Moses. (v. 1)

❖ All sins are against God. (vv. 2-7)

❑ Directly (5:14-19)

- A breach of faith, with unintentional sin. (v. 15)
- When the sin surfaced, and the sinner realized his sin, he sought to make it right. (v. 17)
- He brought his guilt offering to God. (vv. 18-19)

❑ Indirectly, involving people. (vv. 1-7)

• A breach of faith against the LORD, by deceiving his neighbor. (vv. 2-3)

- A matter of deposit, or security. (v. 2)
- Robbery.
- Oppressing his neighbor.
- Finding a neighbor's lost belonging(s) and lied about it. (v. 3)

• When one sinned, & realized his guilt, he would... (vv. 4-5)

- ...restore what he took by robbery. (v. 4)
- ...restore what he obtained by oppression.
- ...restore the deposit committed to him.
- ...restore the lost thing he had found.
- ...restore anything about which he lied. (v. 5)

• He would restore it in full; and, add 1/5th to it. (v. 5)

• He would bring to the priest a ram (or its equivalent) for a guilt offering. (v. 6)

• The priest would make atonement for him before the LORD. (v. 7)

• God would forgive the sinner of his wrongdoing.

❖ Legislation for the priesthood (vv. 8-30)

❑ God spoke to Moses. (v. 8)

• He gave him the law for the priests regarding the burnt offering. (vv. 9-13)

- Keep it on the altar's hearth all night 'til the morning. (v. 9)
- The altar fire must be kept burning on it.



- The priest must put on both his linen garment & his undergarment. (v. 10)
- He would take up the ashes on the altar & place them beside the altar.
- He must take off his garments & put on other garments to carry the ashes outside the camp to a clean place. (v. 11)
- The altar fire must be kept burning. The fire could not go out. (v. 12)
 - The priest would burn wood on the altar every morning.
 - He would arrange the burnt offering on the altar & burn it.
 - Along with the fat of the peace offering.
- The altar fire must burn continuously. (v. 13)
 - This demand served as a special exhortation to the priests.
 - God wanted the priests to be faithful.
 - The worship to God must continue without interruption.

□ He gave Moses the law for the priests regarding the grain offering. (vv. 14-23)

- Aaron's sons offered it before the LORD in front of the altar. (v. 14)
- They would take a memorial portion – flour, oil, & frankincense - & burn it. (v. 15)
- Aaron and his sons could eat the rest of the offering. (vv. 16-18)
 - The flour (bread) must be unleavened. (v. 16)
 - They shall eat it in the tent of meeting courtyard.
 - God gave this portion of the food offering to them. (v. 17)
 - It is a most holy thing – like the sin and guilt offerings.
 - Every male priest of Aaron's descendants may eat of it. (v. 18)
 - Whatever touches the offering would become holy.

□ God spoke to Moses. (vv. 19-23)

- He gave him the priestly requirements for this offering. (v. 20)
 - 1/10th of an ephah {3/5 bushel, 22 liters} of fine flour as a grain offering.
 - Half in the morning. Half in the evening.
 - Cooked on the griddle in olive oil. Well mixed. Baked in pieces. (v. 21)
 - Aaron's successor amongst his sons shall offer it to the LORD forever. (v. 22)
 - Every priestly grain offering shall be completely burned...not eaten. (v. 23)

□ God spoke to Moses. (v. 24)

- These are priestly requirements for the sin offering, which was most holy. (vv. 25-30)
 - The priest who offered the sacrifice ate it in the tabernacle courtyard. (v. 26)
 - Whatever touched its flesh was holy. (v. 27)
 - If blood splashed on a garment, it was washed it in a holy place.
 - If boiled in an earthen vessel, break it. If a bronze vessel, scrub and rinse. (v. 28)
 - Every male priest ate it. It was most holy. (v. 29)
 - No sin offering with blood was brought into the tabernacle to make atonement, it would not be eaten. Instead, it would be burned with fire. (v. 30)



Group Questions

- 1) Review Leviticus 19:18 & Deuteronomy 6:5. Life is worship and worship is life. In the church today, many Christians have segregated life from worship. Through Moses, God was teaching the Jews that was a real mistake. Read Matthew 22:37-40. Jesus' view is identical to God, the Father's. Discuss what that means. Talk about how this impacts the way you worship God.

- 2) Return to Genesis 3:1-6. Consider Genesis 3:15. In order for God to restore a Jew, who had sinned against Him, life had to be taken and blood shed. These acts point to both the redemptive and atoning act of our Savior upon the cross. Read John 3:16 and Romans 5:8. Discuss the significance of chapter six with the given NT passages. Consider carefully the parallels.

- 3) On the surface, this chapter may seem mundane, boring, and not applicable to today's Christian. That view is both flawed and lacking in biblical support. This chapter is brimming with insight on how to live your life in a way that honors God. Look carefully about what God is communicating here. Talk about some of your takeaways with the group.

- 4) Discuss one major teaching point you gleaned from this chapter with your team.

