



Name:

WEEK 9

Feb 24

Ch. 3 – Five Offerings – (3) Peace Offerings

The peace offering was a sacrifice to give thanks for the benefits of enjoying a peaceful relationship with God. Animal from the herd, lamb, and goats are offered, and especially in verses 3-4, 9-10, and 14-15, it says to remove () and () and burn them on the altar and offer them as a food offering. *Fat means the fattest (the best), and kidneys mean our life and heart. This shows that worshipers who enjoy peace with God must give the best to God.

Ch. 4 – Five Offerings – (4) Sin Offerings

The sin offering is an offering for forgiveness of sins. What the sin offering deals with are sins committed accidentally. Although it originated from negligence or ignorance, the sin offering was offered later when the person realized the sin and it became a burden on their conscience (verses 13, 22, 27). The goal of the sin offering is to restore the broken relationship between God and sinful humans.

“Heavenly Father, we thank you for the grace that you have given us through the once-for-all sacrifice of Jesus Christ, the perfect atonement for us. By believing in the perfection of this sacrifice, I pray that each day we can go to God, repent of all the sins we have committed without knowing it and all the sins we have committed knowingly, and receive forgiveness each day.”

Feb 25

Ch. 5 – Five Offerings – (4) Sin Offerings (v. 1-13), (5) Guilt Offerings (5:14-6:7)

First part of this chapter records the sin offering. As a sin offering, one can bring

- 1) v. 6:
- 2) If one cannot afford 1), then can bring (v. 7):
- 3) If one cannot even afford 2), then can bring (v. 11):

A tenth of an ephah of fine flour is about 2.2 liters, which is the amount that can be obtained even through gleaning. These words show that God values not how big or small our offerings are, but rather our attitude of repenting our sins and moving toward God.

Ch. 6

Verses 5:14-6:7 are laws regarding the guilt offering. The guilt offering is an offering with the meaning of compensation added to the sin offering. When a sin is committed against holy things (5:15), a commandment of the LORD is violated (5:17), or a neighbor's property rights are violated (6:2-3), In terms of compensation for damages, does it stipulate that how much of the loss must be added?

Feb 26

Ch. 7

This chapter records three types of peace offerings (verses 15-16). The sacrifice of peace offering for (), (), and (). The three peace offerings teach us how to draw closer to God and enjoy intimate fellowship. When we have something to be thankful for (gratitude), when we want to make a special promise with God (vow), and when we just want to approach God without any reasons or conditions (volunteer), we can come to God and have fellowship with Him at any time.

Ch. 8

This chapter deals with the consecration of Aaron and his sons as the first priests. The entire order and method of this consecration was ordained by God. A phrase is repeated in verses 13, 17, 21, 29, and 36. Find the phrase and write it down.

*All ceremonies were not conducted according to the convenience of Moses and the people. Today's church must also ask and seek God's Word, and we must be able to say, 'We did everything the Lord commanded us.'

Jan 27

Ch. 9

On the eighth day after the 7-day consecration for the high priest and the priests, Moses calls Aaron, his sons, and the elders and orders the first sacrifice. This was the first service under the new first high priest. And the fact that this service was held successfully teaches us what the most desirable form of worship is. God's people must stand before God (v. 5) with the expectation that the (.....) will appear to you (v. 4) and the (.....) may appear you (v. 6).

*What expectations do we have when attending worship? Do you have expectations that God will come and show you, His glory? Hasn't worship become formal and stereotypical? Let us seek the restoration of worship and reflect on our attitude toward worship.

Ch. 10

This chapter records a tragic incident in which Aaron's sons Nadab and Abihu were performing a sacrifice when fire came out from before the LORD and engulfed them, killing them. What caused them to die?

1) v. 1:

2) v. 9:

(There is a view that the regulation in verse 9 appears after the deaths of Nadab and Abihu, so it can be seen as the cause of death.)

Jan 28

Ch. 11

This chapter records the purity rules for food (verses 1–23) and the purity rules for specific contact (verses 24–40). The purpose was to preserve the Israelites, who had to live as a separate people in the land of Canaan, from Canaan's vulgar filth and evil without being influenced by Canaan's religion. So, the purpose of this purification ordinance is clearly stated as follows.

"For I am the LORD your God. Consecrate yourselves therefore, and be (.....), for I am (.....). You shall not defile yourselves with any swarming thing that crawls on the ground. For I am the LORD who brought you up out of the land of Egypt to be your God. You shall therefore be (.....), for I am (.....)."

Ch. 12

This chapter contains regulations regarding purification after childbirth. Giving birth to a child itself is not unclean, but the fact that the mother sheds a lot of blood during childbirth means that the mother loses a lot of her life and prevents her from maintaining a normal body condition. You can think of this abnormal state as saying it is unclean. Verses 6–8 say that a mother who has become unclean in this way must come to God and offer (.....) and (.....) after spending time to become clean (verse 6). These words teach us that, just as maternal uncleanness does not automatically become cleansed over time, like they offer burnt offerings and sin offerings, we too must surrender our sins to God and approach God to live a holy life thanks to God's mercy.

Mar 1

Ch. 13

This chapter records purification of physical life, diagnosis and isolation of skin diseases and itching disease. Verses 1–44 explain the symptoms of this disease and teach how the priest diagnoses it and determines whether the disease exists or not. If you were diagnosed with leprosy through this procedure, you had to follow verses 45–46. In other words, they had to live alone during illness and live outside of the (.....). This is because they had to be quarantined to prevent leprosy from being transmitted to the community. Likewise, we must strive to maintain a holy community by thoroughly separating sin so that the entire community is not tainted by sin.

Ch. 14

In this chapter, what are the sacrifice and things needed for the ritual of purification of a healed leper? (verses 3–4)

1) Two clean birds: Kill one and release the other into the field. (meaning sacrifice and freedom)

2) Cedarwood: It represents the power of life to overcome death.

3) (.....): It means restored health and vibrant life.

4) (.....): It means being healed from the stench of illness.