

THE 'ASHAM: REPARATION



- Sin and atonement are complex, all sins are NOT equal!!
- The Lord's Holiness has been trespassed against
- Not a penalty, rather a compensation to right a wrong
- Wholehearted contriteness of worshipper is necessary
- Aware of sin: a Ram PLUS money
- NOT aware of sin: ONLY a Ram
- Inadvertent VS. intentional seems to define the **SERIOUSNESS** of a sin

GUILT

- Worshipper not made aware of his trespass, he just “feels guilty”
- The MOST FEARED SIN against a god was trespassing but not knowing what you did
- Afraid of consequences
- ‘Asham can cover a “suspected trespass”

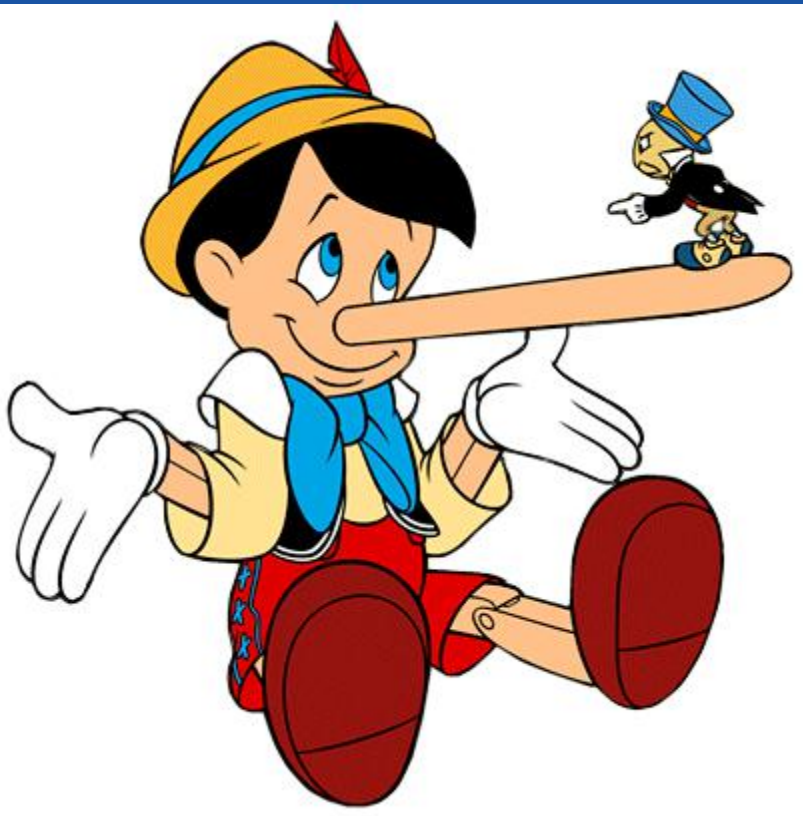


WORRY

- Some 'asham sacrifices intended to calm the worshipper
- Too much focus on accidentally offending Yehoveh in some unknown way
- Just as bad as NEVER wondering about offending God



Vs. 20: SIN AGAINST ANOTHER PERSON



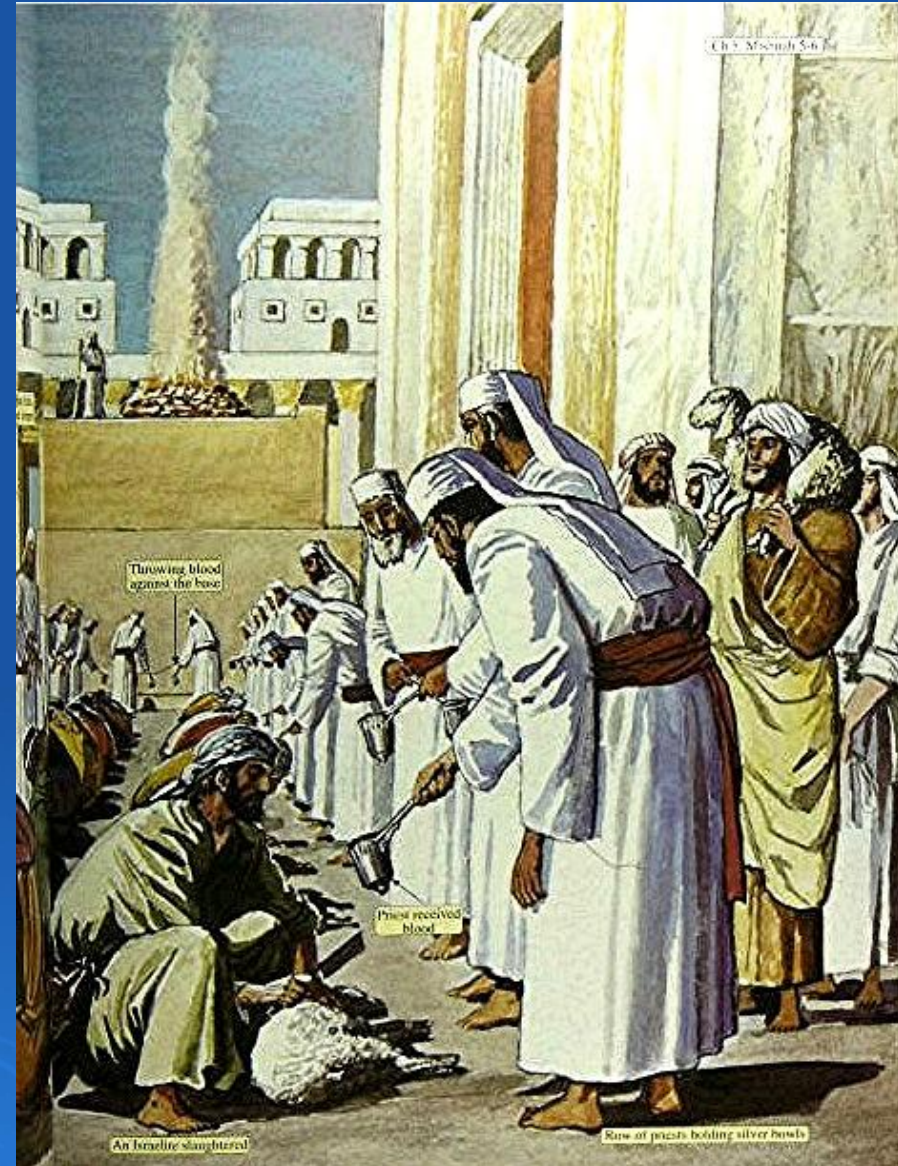
- THE KEY is verse 24:
“or anything about which he has sworn falsely..”
- The crime is not the issue so much as the lying
- This lying would have involved swearing in God’s name
- The criminal must pay restitution to the victim (+ 20% extra) AND sacrifice a perfect RAM in the ‘Asham offering

BAIT AND SWITCH?

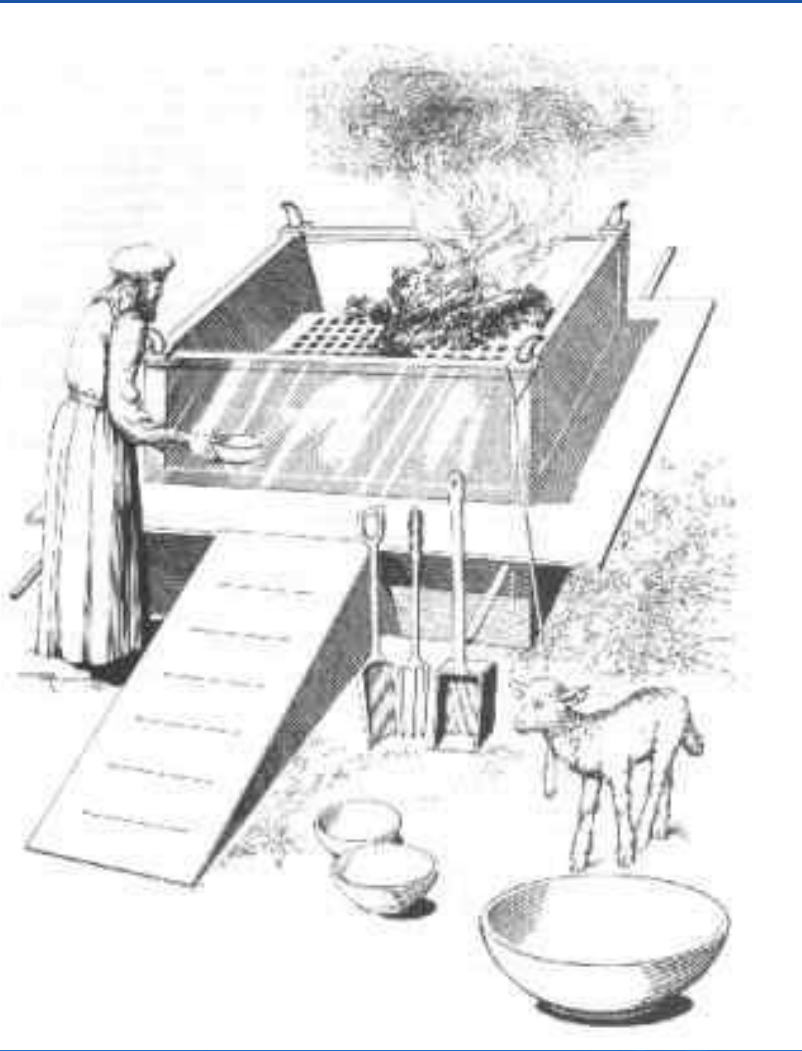
➤ Chapter 5 vs. 26

“Thus the Cohen will make atonement for him before (Yehoveh) and, he will be forgiven in regard to whatever it was he did that made him guilty”

THE PURPOSE OF SACRIFICE IS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WORSHIPPER



LEVITICUS CHAPTER 6



- Chapters 6 and 7 one continuous work
- Chapter and verse designations are not original.....added later for convenience
- Purpose and context is to present the *torot* for the 5 major sacrifices:
 - 1) 'Olah
 - 2) Minchah
 - 3) Zevah
 - 4) Hatta'at
 - 5) 'Asham

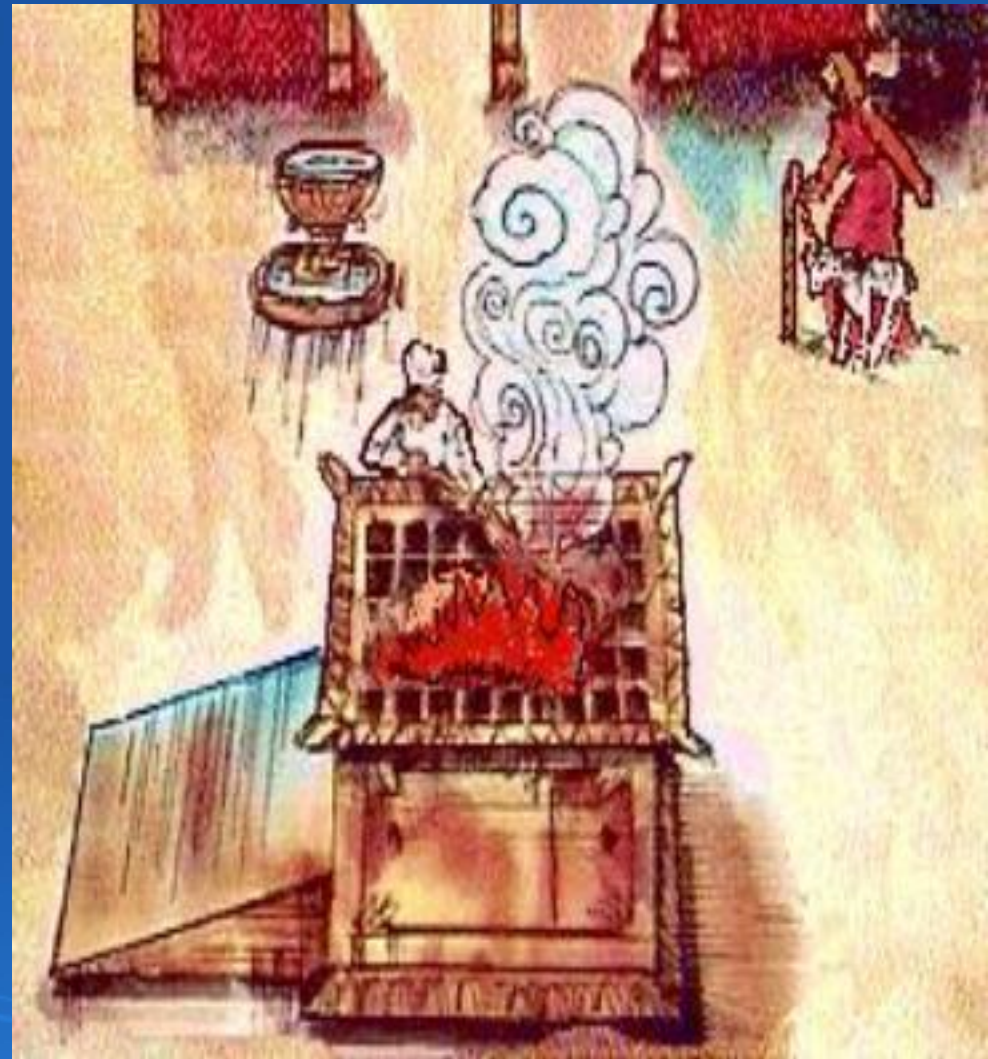
INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PRIESTS

- Lev. Chapters 1-5 are addressed to the common man.....worshippers
- Lev. Chapters 6-7 are addressed to the priests
- Most sacrifices were meant to be eaten
- In the Wilderness 99% of all meat eaten was as a result of a sacrifice
- God ordained that sacrificial offerings were also meant to be a means of support for priests

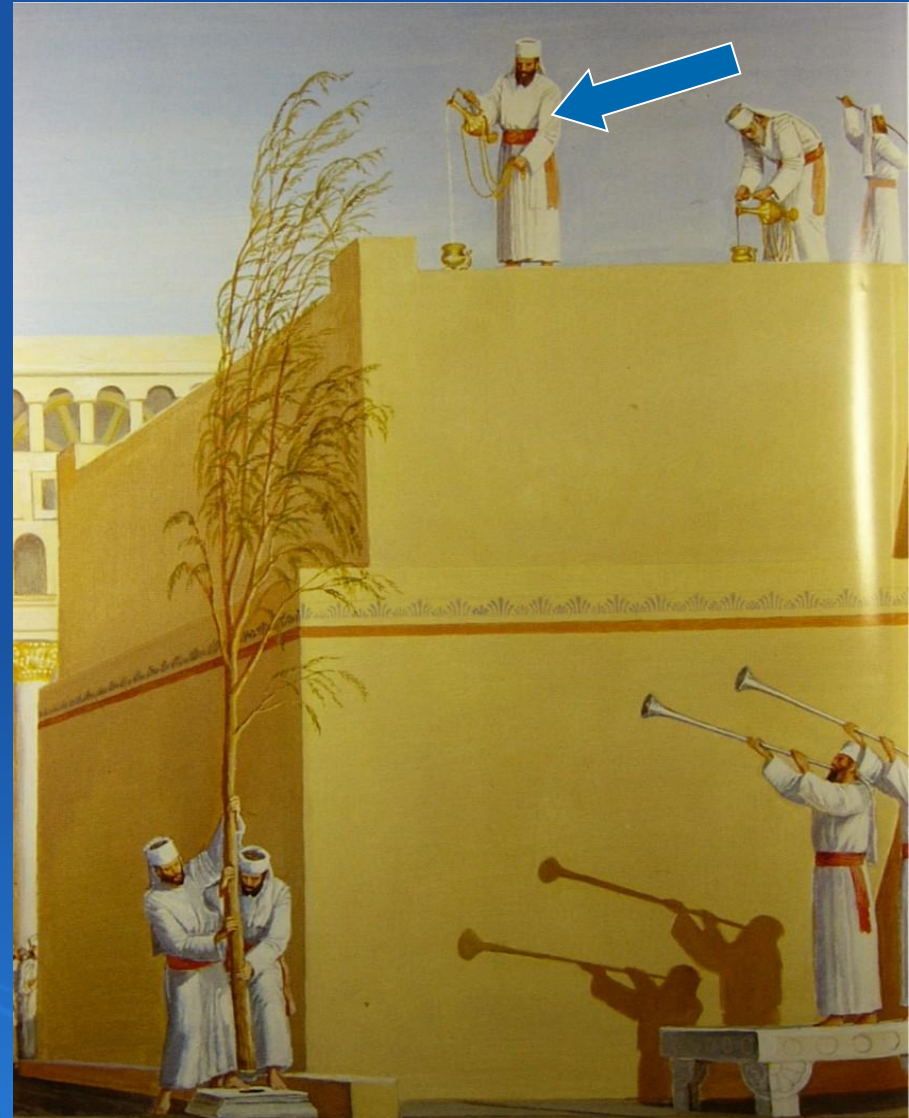


INSTRUCTION #1: THE 'OLAH

- Most important duty: **The fire must never go out!**
- 'Olah conducted 2 times daily
- Two 1 year old Rams provided by PRIESTS
- One sacrificed in the morning, the other at evening
- Olah was the final sacrifice of the day



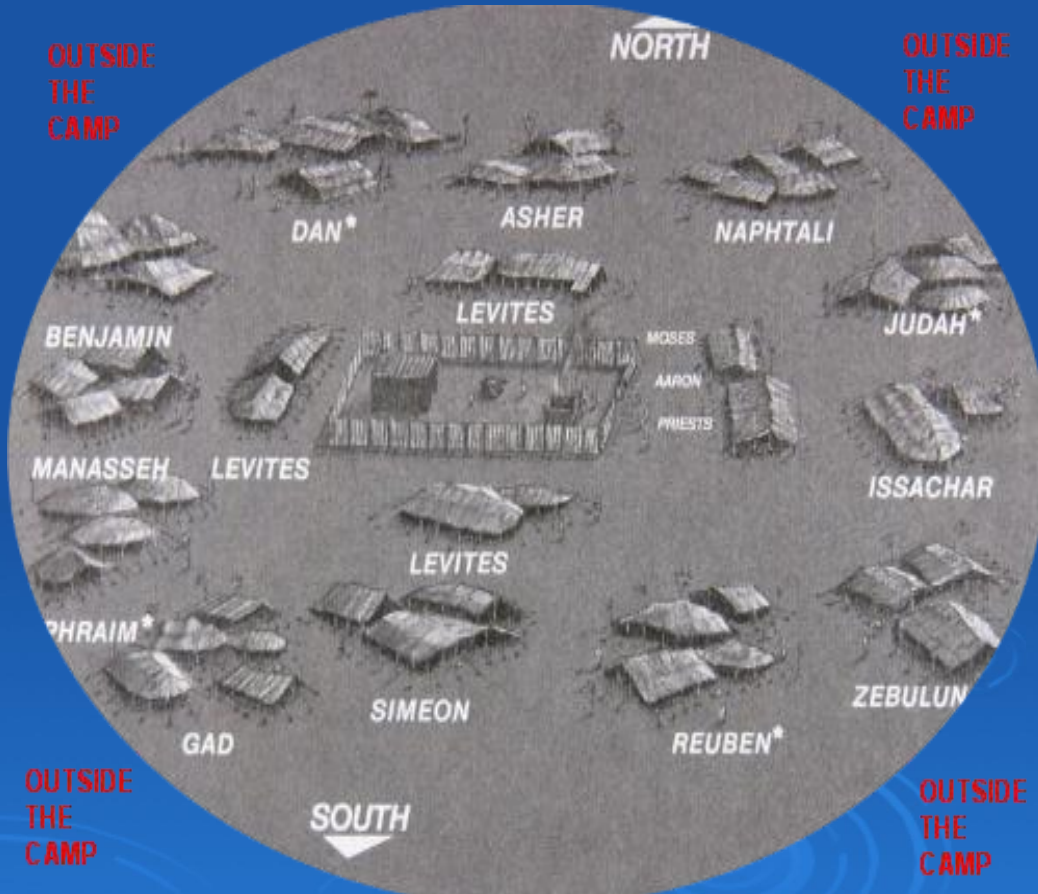
'OLAH, MINCHAH, LIBATION



PRIEST TAKES ASHES OUTSIDE-THE-CAMP



PRIEST WITH SHOVEL OF
COALS FROM OUTER
ALTAR



CLEAN

ASH DUMP

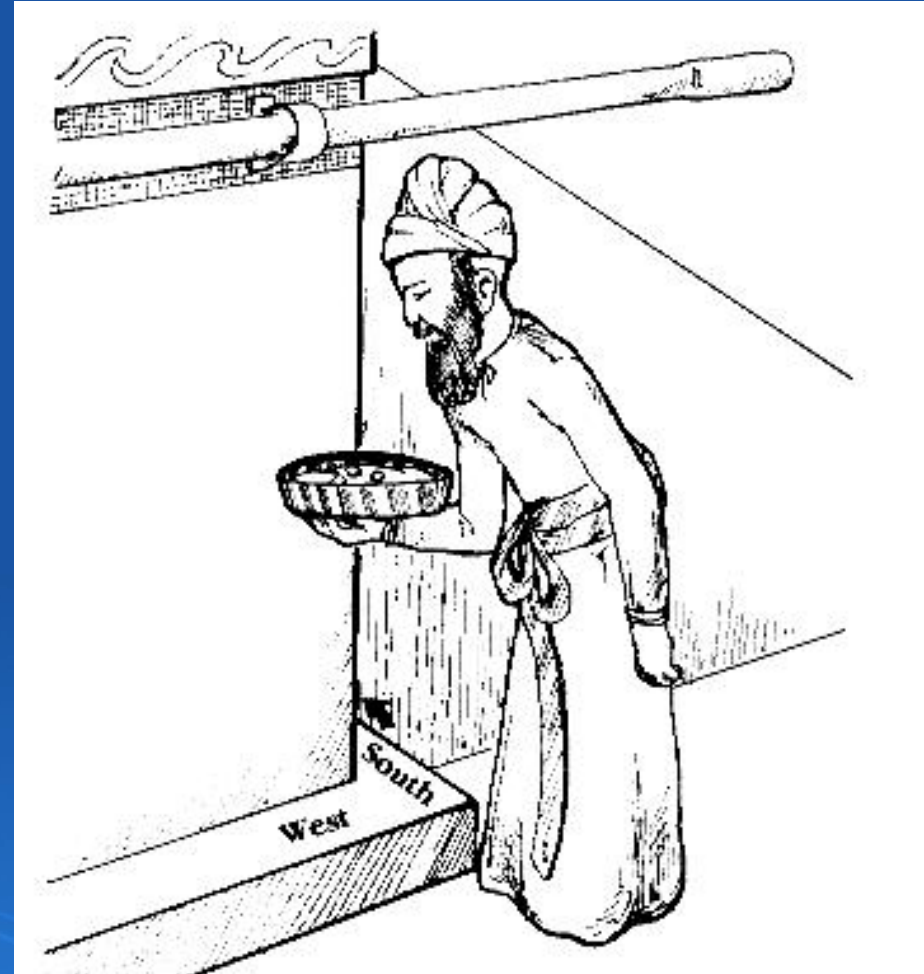
ALTAR FIRE WAS TO BE PERPETUAL

- Bible doesn't state why
- Brazen Altar fire lit by divine fire from the Lord (Lev 9)
- Calvin says God's presence represented by the fire, like Holy Spirit
- Paul: "Don't quench the Holy Spirit" was an analogy to the Altar fire



INSTRUCTION #2: THE MINCHAH

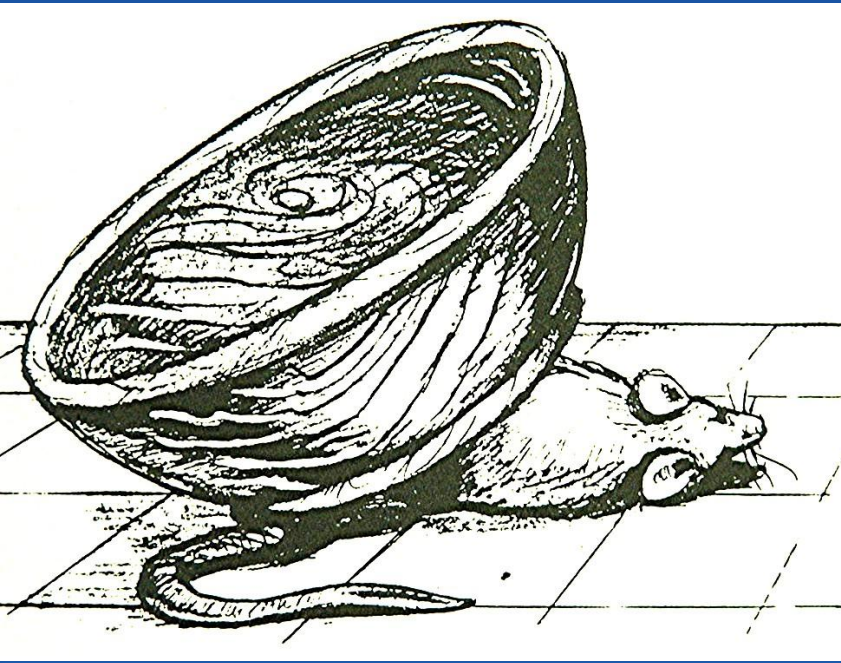
- Also called “meal offering”
- Could be prepared a number of ways
- Priests **REQUIRED** to eat Minchah
- Must be UN-leavened
- Must eat **INSIDE** Tabernacle courtyard
- Remainder **MUST** be destroyed



CLASSES OF OFFERINGS AS PERTAINS TO PRIESTS

- Kodesh Kodashim = MOST Holy
- Kodashim Kallim = LESS Holy
- ONLY priests can eat the Holy portion
- Priests are descended from Aaron
- NOT all Levites are priests

VS.11 “Anything that touches these shall become holy”



- **QUESTION: Can holiness be transferred by contact?**
- **BIBLICAL PATTERN:** Whatever touches something UNCLEAN becomes unclean.
- Whatever touches something Holy is usually destroyed!

A ONE-WAY STREET?

- **BARUCH LEVINE SAYS:** Better translation is “*anyone who is to touch these must be in a holy state*”

UNCLEAN → UNCLEAN

HOLY → DESTROYED

HOLINESS NOT TRANSFERABLE BY CONTACT, BUT UNCLEANNESS IS

HOLINESS

- Haggai 2:11-14
- Philistines died from touching Ark of the Covenant
- Levite carrying Ark touched it to steady it, and died
- God carefully guards holiness

