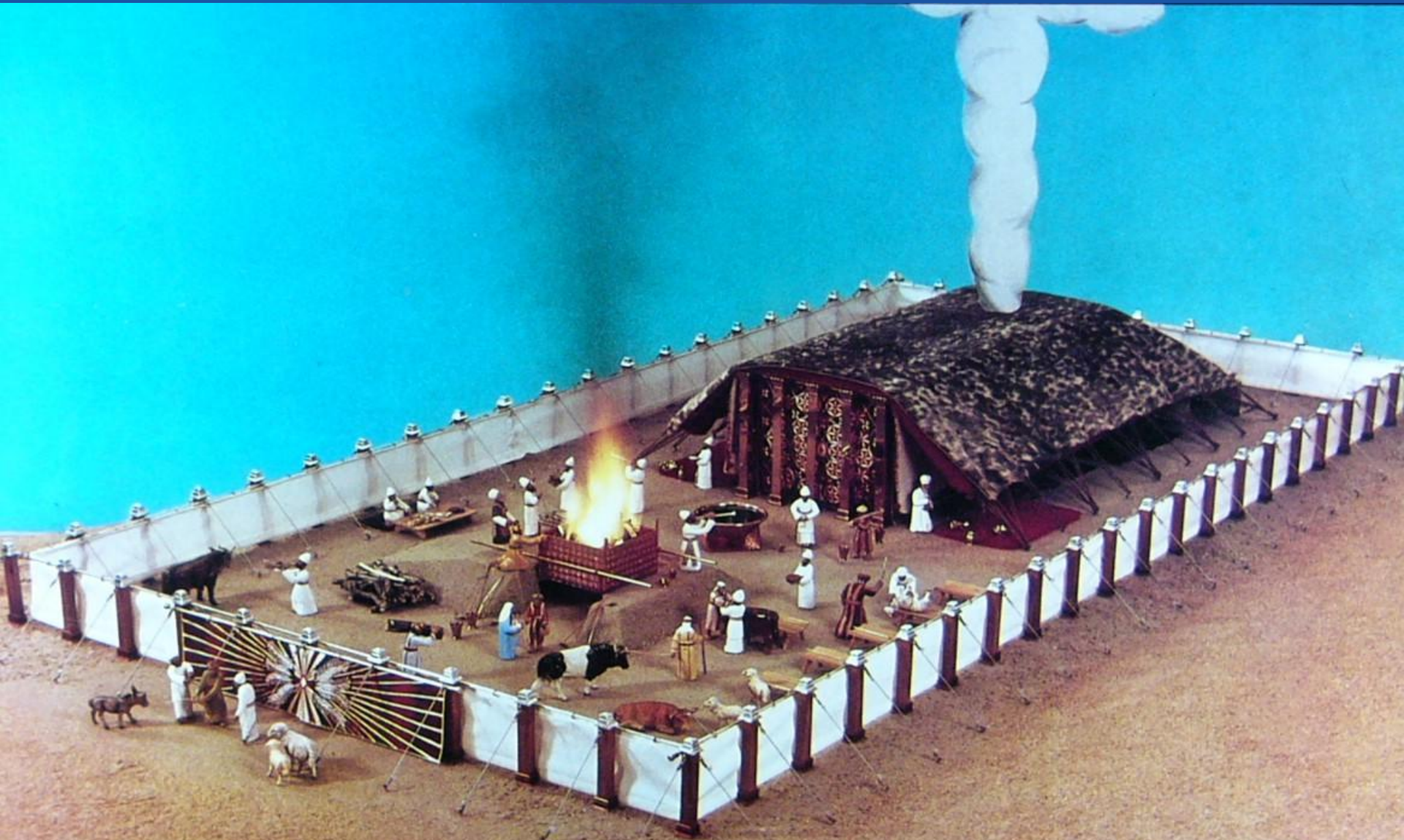


LEVITICUS 27: FUNDING THE SANCTUARY



TITHES JUST ONE KIND OF FUNDING

- NT does NOT deal directly with tithing
- NO command is given in the NT to tithe
- Tithing was ASSUMED in the NT
- Principle was already established in the Torah and followed as a given
- NT was not established to repeat the Law in order to validate each part of it



MODERN TEACHINGS ON TITHING COMES FROM O.T.

- NAS Luke 11:42 *"But woe to you Pharisees! For you pay tithe of mint and rue and every kind of garden herb, and yet disregard justice and the love of God; but these are the things you should have done without neglecting the others.*

COMPARE TO:

NAS Matthew 23:23 *"Woe to you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! For you tithe mint and dill and cummin, and have neglected the weightier provisions of the law: justice and mercy and faithfulness; but these are the things you should have done without neglecting the others.*

- Yeshua says tithing is expressly a provision of the Law (Torah).....and one should "do these things without neglecting the others"

THE N.T. ASSUMES THE READER ALREADY UNDERSTANDS TORAH

- Torah was 1300 years old by the time of Christ
- No need for Jesus to explain what tithing is
- We don't first explain WHAT a Bible is before we read it each week!



VOWS TO THE LORD



- Men habitually make rash vows to God in time of trouble
- Vow = promise
- Making vows was a big part of Hebrew culture
- Often these vows were impulsive

VOWS WERE PUBLIC AND PRIESTLY RITUAL WAS INVOLVED



- A person who made a rash vow was **STUCK** with it!
- However, a person could **REDEEM** their **VOW**
- **REDEEM** = buy back
- A vow always involved something of value
- Redemption cost typically 120% of value

VOWING A HUMAN BEING

- Service to the Sanctuary
- Only rarely possible, because ordinary Jews could not serve in the Sanctuary
- Nazarite vow another kind of “vowing a human”
- Means giving one’s life of service to God
- Nazarites did NOT serve the Sanctuary
- Sampson, Samuel



Vss. 3-8:

Establishing the Redemption price

➤ Men	20 – 60 years old	50 Shekels
➤ Women	20 – 60 years old	30 Shekels
➤ Boy children	5 – 20 years old	20 Shekels
➤ Girl children	5 – 20 years old	10 Shekels
➤ Boy Infants	1 mo. – 5 years	5 Shekels
➤ Girl Infants	1 mo. – 5 years	3 Shekels
➤ Elderly Male	over 60 years	15 Shekels
➤ Elderly Female	over 60 years	10 Shekels

PRINCIPLE OF EQUIVALENTS

- Also shows up in value of Sacrificial animal in relation to the seriousness of the sin
- Woman's redemption price always less than man's
- Woman WERE allowed to vow on their own
- Children WERE pledged by their parents
- NOTICE: Women and children had VALUE and RIGHTS
- Women had every right to establish a personal relationship with God

Vs. 9

ANIMALS



- A person could pledge an animal, and then redeem it for 120% of its normal value
- Priests set the value
- This value bled over into the marketplace
- “Offering to the Lord” may NOT be redeemed
- REASON: Principle of Holy Property
- The animal already belonged to the Lord
- No substitution

HIS OFFERING, A KID OF THE GOATS.—*Lev. iv. 23.*

BOTH CLEAN AND UNCLEAN ANIMALS COULD BE VOWED

- An unclean animal **MUST** be exchanged for money because it cannot be used at the Sanctuary
- 120% of value to redeem

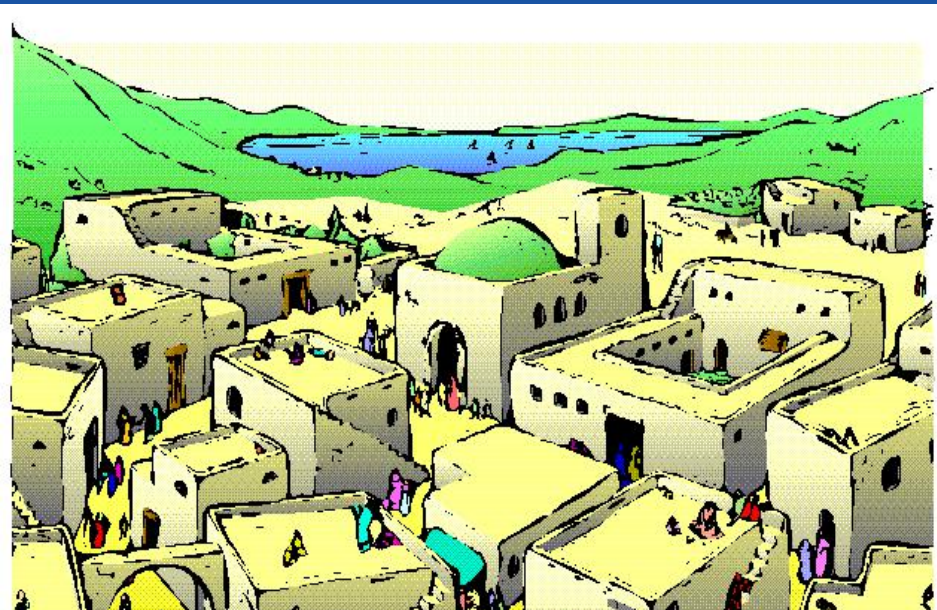


CLEAN



UNCLEAN

HOUSES AND LAND VOWED



- These are not called “**vowed**”
- Instead, “**consecrations**”
- At times a “free will” offering
- House redemption cost 120% of normal value
- Land redemption cost based on the number of years of crops until Jubilee

SANCTUARY SHEKEL



- Coin content must be Silver
- Weight must be 20 Gerahs
- No standard existed, so anybody could mint their own coins
- By 1st Temple Period, the Temple began minting their own coins
- By 2nd Temple Period, foreign coins HAD TO BE exchanged for Temple coins



FIRSTLINGS



- Refers to *firstfruits* (first and best of produce)
- Also to *firstborn* (animals)
- ALL Firstlings automatically belong to the Lord, so they cannot be redeemed (bought back)
- Vs. 28, represents another type of offering, called “devote” or “proscribe”
- This is setting apart something for God in a *permanent way*, with no redemption
- The point is: there are a number of kinds and classes of giving things to God

Vs. 29:

“.....he must be put to death....”

- This means that no one who has been sentenced to death can be redeemed (for money)
- A person who has been condemned ALSO belongs to the Lord, but in a negative way
- The curse for violation of some of God's laws is PHYSICAL DEATH
- This is NOT by human determination, God has set the law AND it's penalty for violation
- It is but man's duty to carry out God's justice system
- We are only being obedient when we carry out the execution of a murderer
- A condemned man becomes God's holy property in the same way a sacrificial animal does!

THE TITHE

- Final category of giving
- 10% of animals and produce
- ALL of these kinds of giving and offerings were **REQUIRED!**
- Can't **choose** which one or two....must do ALL
- A tithe is NOT the best of animals or crops, just a random (representative) sampling
- Yeshua says better NOT to make a vow
- ***“make our yes, yes....and our no, no”***

