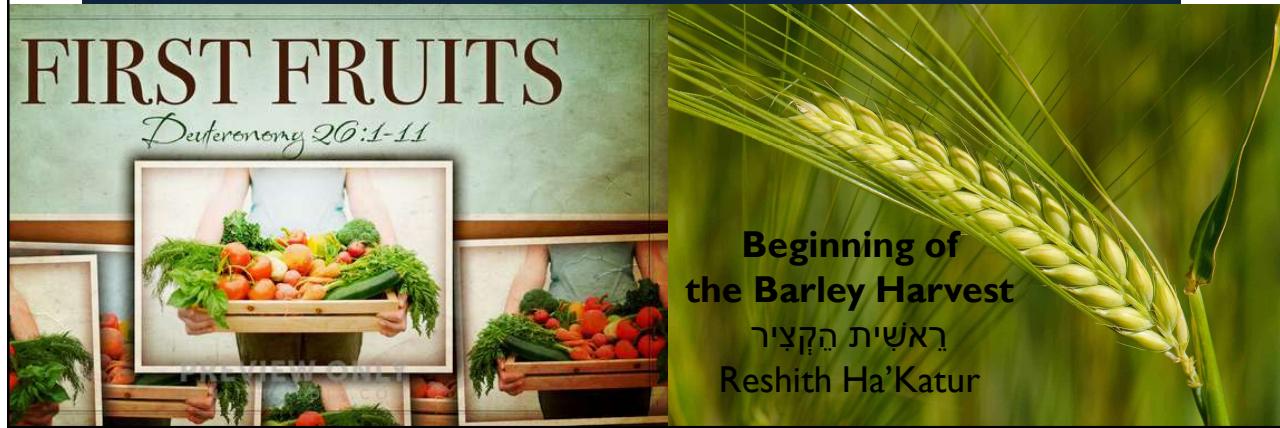


God's Calendar of Redemption

Feast of First Fruits Part 3 יּוֹם הַבְּכֹרִים (Yom HaBikkurim) Leviticus 23:9-14



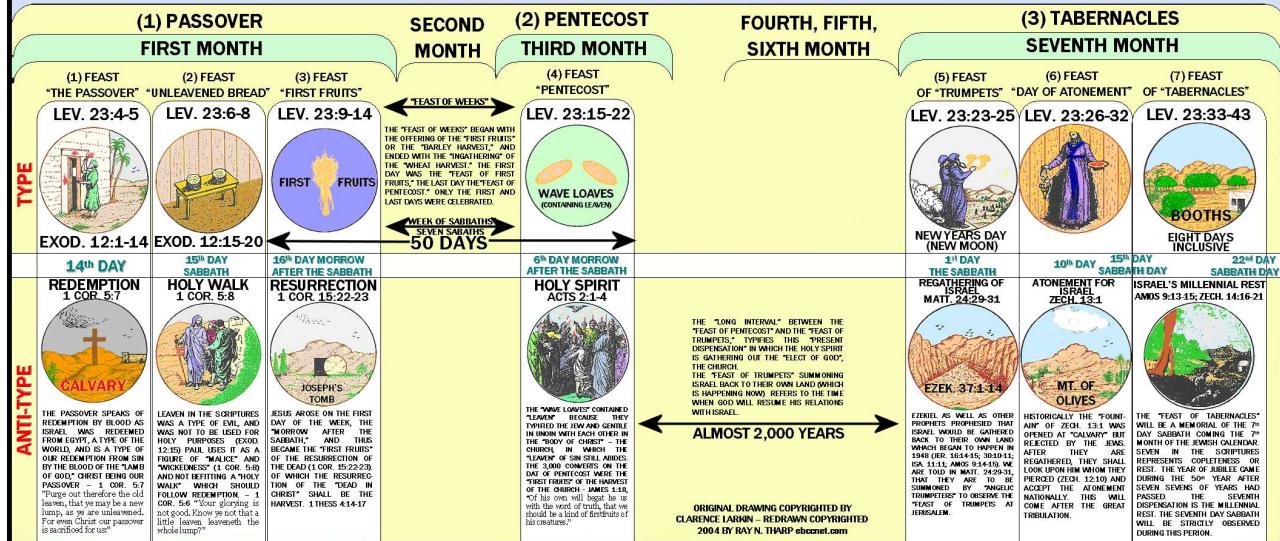
1

Art from Clarence Larkin

God's Calendar of **Redemption**

THE FEASTS OF THE LORD

THE SEVEN MONTHS CYCLE OF THE "THREE GREAT FESTIVALS" LEV. 23:1-44

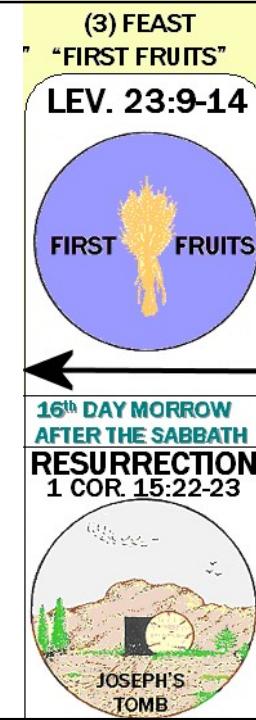


2

3rd Spring Feast Series - Part 3

Feast of First Fruits

1. **Connecting** Our Life with God Through:
 - God's Man - Pastor
 - God's Place – Our Local Church
 - Giving – Levitical Offering - Burnt (salvation)
2. **Sabbath...who is it for?**
3. **Feast of First Fruits: Levitical Offerings – Meat and Drink...**
4. ...Peace, Sin, Trespass Offerings.



3

3rd Feast: Feast of First Fruits - Leviticus 23:9-11



And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, (10) Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, **When** (כִּי) ye be come into the land which **I give unto you**, and shall reap the **harvest** thereof, then ye shall bring a sheaf (עֹמֶר - 'ōmer - Noun) of the **firstfruits of your harvest** unto the priest: (11) And he shall wave the sheaf before the LORD, to be accepted for you: **on the morrow after the sabbath** the priest shall wave it.

4

3rd Feast: Feast of First Fruits - Leviticus 23:12-14

Leviticus 23:12-14 And ye shall offer that day when ye wave the sheaf an **he lamb without blemish** of the first year for a **burnt offering** (*1st offering*) unto the LORD. (13) And the **meat offering** (*2nd offering*) thereof shall be two tenth deals of fine flour mingled with oil, an **offering made by fire** unto the LORD for a sweet savour: and the **drink offering** (*3rd offering*) thereof shall be of wine, the fourth part of **an hin**. (14) ...it shall be a statute **for ever throughout your generations** in all your dwellings.

5

Feast of First Fruits: *Connecting* Your Life With God Through Giving.

As we have been teaching, to properly understand the feasts, the Levitical offering must be taught.

- While the offerings are for Israel, they (Levitical offerings – Burnt, Meat Peace, Sin, Trespass offering) will **help** the New Testament Believer understand the *impact* the offering had on Old Testament saints.
 - 2 Timothy 3:16 All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is **profitable** for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness:

We are **connecting our lives with God** when we **give**, JUST like the Old Testament saints did!

6

Feast of First Fruits: **Connecting** Your Life With God Through Giving. **Review**

We have already established that the Burnt Offering was given when you were thanking God for your salvation (Part 1).

- In part 2, we spoke of what the Biblical sabbath (Leviticus 23:11) was teaching as it was fulfilled by Christ as we rest in Him.
 - Matthew 11:28-30 Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and **I will give you rest**. (29) Take my yoke upon you, and **learn of me**; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and **ye shall find rest unto your souls**. (30) For **my** yoke is easy, and **my** burden is light.

7

Feast of First Fruits: Connecting Your Life With God Through Giving.

In part three, we continue to teach on what Leviticus 23 spoke of when speaking about the Feast of First Fruits. Since both burnt and meat offerings were given at this feast, it will help us to understand the **mind set** of the people on that day.

- Leviticus 23:12 And ye shall offer that day when ye wave the sheaf an **he lamb without blemish** of the first year for a **burnt offering** (1) unto the LORD. (13) And the **meat offering** (2) thereof shall be two tenth deals of fine flour mingled with oil, an **offering made by fire** unto the LORD for a sweet savour:

8

Review

III. **Connecting** Your Life with God **Through Giving:**

Through our local Church:
Salvation, Baptism, Tithes,
Offerings, Prayers, and Service!

NOTE: We MUST **connect** with God to have power!

Connecting Your Life

Through Giving

9



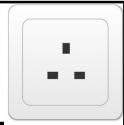
III. Connecting Your Life with God Through Giving:

Burnt Offering – Leviticus 1 - **Review**

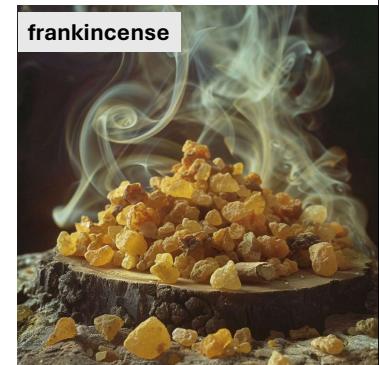
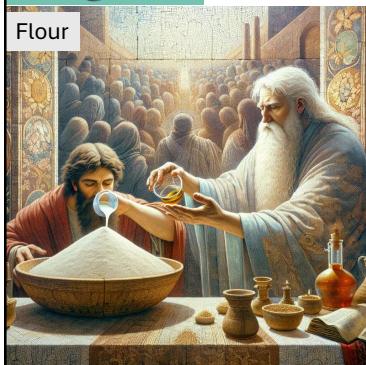
Blueprint: Exemplified the covering of Christ's righteousness.
A realization and reminder of our atonement in the Messiah.



10



III. Connecting Your Life with God Through Giving: **Part 3** **Meat** Offering – Leviticus 2



11

Meat Offering: “Exemplified” (a Typical Example) the Person of Christ...**Connecting** YOUR life with God!

Leviticus 2:1-3 And when any will offer a **meat offering** unto the **LORD**, his offering shall be of fine flour; and he shall pour oil upon it, and put frankincense thereon: (2) And **he shall bring it to Aaron's sons the priests**: and he shall take thereout his handful of the **flour** thereof, and of the **oil** thereof, with all the **frankincense** thereof; and the priest shall burn the memorial of it upon the altar, to be an **offering made by fire**, of a sweet savour unto the **LORD**: (3) And the remnant of the **meat offering** shall be Aaron's and his sons': it is a thing **most holy** of the offerings of the **LORD** made by fire.

12

Meat Offering: Exemplified the Person of Christ...Connecting YOUR life with God!

Yes, the Levitical offerings point to Jesus!

- Hebrews 10:1 For the law having a shadow of good things to come, and not the very image of the things, **can never with those sacrifices which they offered year by year** continually make the comers thereunto perfect.

This confirms that **all** the Old Testament offerings were **shadows** that pointed to the future, the Messiah that Daniel 9 later speaks to, as well as the Kings of Israel were supposed to represent.

- Colossians 2:16-17 Let no man therefore judge you in **meat**, or in **drink**, or in respect of an **holyday**, or of the **new moon**, or of the **sabbath days**: (17) Which are a **shadow** of things to come; but the body is of Christ.

KEY: We shall see that the offerings also **point to what the Israelites were thinking** as they brought them to the Temple.

- It is the view of this writer that this is what has been missing in most studies' understanding of the offerings.

13

Meat Offering: Exemplified the Person of Christ...**Connecting** YOUR life with God!

Hebrews 10:5-14 Wherefore when he cometh into the world, he saith, **Sacrifice and offering thou wouldest not, but a body hast thou prepared me:** (6) **In burnt offerings and sacrifices for sin thou hast had no pleasure.** (7) Then said I, Lo, I come (in the volume of the book **it is written of me**,) to do thy will, O God. (8) Above when he said, Sacrifice and offering and burnt offerings and offering for sin thou wouldest not, neither hadst pleasure *therein*; which are offered by the law; (9) Then said he, Lo, I come to do thy will, O God. He taketh away the first, that he may establish the second. (10) By the which will we are **sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all.** (11) And every priest standeth daily ministering and offering oftentimes the same sacrifices, which can **never take away sins:** (12) But this man, after **he had offered one sacrifice for sins for ever, sat down on the right hand of God;** (13) From henceforth expecting till his enemies be made his footstool. (14) **For by one offering he hath perfected for ever them that are sanctified.**

14

Meat Offering: Here are the **Answers** to Leviticus 1-5 offerings.

What were the Levitical offerings, and why were they given?

- They speak to the **mind** of the giver in recognition of a supreme God - **נָהָר** (Yahweh) AND the *coming* Messiah/Saviour!
- The giver was recognizing the **daily** impact God had in his life by the offering (**connecting** their life).

1. Salvation – **Burnt Offering** – only “outer skin” left – Leviticus Chapter 1
 - Genesis 3:21 – “coats of skins” covering of Adam and Eve
 - Isaiah 61:10 – “he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness”
2. Food (sustenance) allowed them to live came from God. – **Meat Offering** – Leviticus Chapter 2
3. Answered prayer – **Peace Offering** – Leviticus Chapter 3
4. Forgiveness of simple, unintended mistakes, or wrongdoings – **Sin Offering** – Leviticus Chapter 4
5. Forgiveness of terrible or impactful sins – **Trespass Offering** – Leviticus Chapter 5

15

Meat Offering: Exemplified the Person of Christ...**Connecting** YOUR life with God!

The offerings were **voluntary**, reflecting the giver’s faith in God and **His daily impact** on their lives.

- They were supposed to be doing this each week/month as *led by God*.

The exception to this voluntary giving was on the Feast Days, as they were **required** to be given during those days.

- It was supposed to be a reminder of what their daily/weekly life was to look like.

16

Meat Offering: Exemplified the Person of Christ...**Connecting** YOUR life with God!

Another way of saying this: These feast days were a “revival” as they went to Jerusalem to celebrate three times a year.

- Exodus 23:14-16 **Three times** thou shalt keep a feast unto me in the year. (15) Thou shalt keep the **feast of unleavened bread** [Passover]: (thou shalt eat unleavened bread seven days, as I commanded thee, in the time appointed of the month Abib; for in it thou camest out from Egypt: and none shall appear before me empty:) (16) And the **feast of harvest** [Feast of Weeks – Shavuot/Pentecost – *the end of the grain harvest*] the firstfruits of thy labours, which thou hast sown in the field: and the **feast of ingathering** [Feast of Tabernacles – Sukkot – *the reading of the law at Mount Sinai – Deuteronomy 31:10-13*], which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field.

17

Meat Offering: Exemplified the Person of Christ...**Connecting** YOUR life with God!

The Reading of the Law – Feast of Tabernacles

Deuteronomy 31:9-13 And Moses **wrote this law**, and delivered it unto the priests the sons of Levi, which bare the ark of the covenant of the LORD, and unto all the elders of Israel. (10) And Moses commanded them, saying, At the end of every **seven years**, in the solemnity of the year of release, **in the feast of tabernacles**, (11) When **all Israel** is come to **appear before the LORD thy God** **in the place which he shall choose**, thou shalt read this law before all Israel in their hearing. (12) Gather the people together, men, and women, and children, and thy **stranger** that is within thy gates, that they may hear, and that they may learn, and fear the LORD your God, and observe to do all the words of this law: (13) And that their children, which have not known any thing, may hear, and learn to fear the LORD your God, as long as ye live in the land whither ye go over Jordan to possess it.

- “**all Israel...appears before the Lord... in the place which he shall choose.**”
This takes place in the Millennial Kingdom as Israel returns to the spotlight.

18

Let us begin with the name, as the KJV calls it, “meat” **offering**.

The name, as the KJV calls it, is “meat” offering.

- “**meat**” – מִנְחָה - *minhâ* - Noun: Common Feminine Singular Absolute (standard form of a word) Strong's H4503 - *minhâ* - translated in the KJV:
 - offering (164x),
 - **present** (28x),
 - gift (7x),
 - oblation (6x),
 - sacrifice (5x),
 - **meat** (1x)

Genesis 4:3 And in process of time it came to pass, that Cain brought of the **fruit** of the ground an **offering** (*minhâ*) unto the **LORD**.

19

Let us begin with the name, as the KJV calls it, “meat” **offering**.

Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon: **present** (Genesis 32:13), Tribute/gifts (2 Sam. 8:2,6), **a gift offered to a divinity**, a sacrifice.

- Genesis 32:13 And he lodged there that same night; and took of that which came to his hand a **present** (*minhâ*) for Esau his brother;
- 2 Samuel 8:2 “...to the ground; even with two lines measured he to put to death, and with one full line to keep alive. And so the **Moabites became David's servants, and brought gifts** (*minhâ*).
- Judges 3:15 But when the children of Israel cried unto the LORD, the LORD raised them up a deliverer, Ehud the son of Gera, a Benjamite, a man lefthanded: and by him the children of Israel sent a **present** (*minhâ*) unto Eglon the king of Moab.

20

Let us begin with the name, as the KJV calls it, a meat “**offering**”.

“**offering**” – קָרְבָּן (korbân) - Noun: Common Masculine Singular Construct

- Strong’s H7133: **offering** (68x), oblation (12X) offered (1x) sacrifice (1x)
 - Leviticus 1:3 If his **offering** (qorbân) be a **burnt sacrifice** of the herd, let him offer a male without blemish: he shall offer it of his own **voluntary** will at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation before the LORD.

21

Let us begin with the name, as the KJV calls it, “meat” **offering**.

An interesting New Testament text:

- Mark 7:11 But ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is **Corban**, that is to say, a **gift**, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; he shall be free.
- **Corban** - Κορβᾶν - korban – Hebrew transliterated word into Greek.

Note: Matthew 15:5 speaks of the same text as Mark 7:11, but uses the Greek word *dōron* - Nominative Singular Neuter

- Matthew 15:5 But ye say, Whosoever shall say to his father or his mother, It is a **gift** [Δῶρον - *dōron*], by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me;

22

Other Greek words that are a transliteration from the Hebrew.

- Matthew 27:46 And about the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, **Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani?** that is to say, My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?
 - Ήλι ηλι λαμὰ σαβαχθανι
- Matthew 12:5 Or have ye not read in the law, how that on the **sabbath** days the priests in the temple profane the sabbath, and are blameless?
 - σάββασιν

23

Website:

- <https://www.ancient-hebrew.org/semitic-origins/hebrew-words-in-the-greek-new-testament.htm>

Verse	Greek			Hebrew		English	
Mat 12:1	σαββατον	sabbaton	4521	שְׁבָתָן	shabbaton	7676	sabbath, rest
Mat 23:7	Ραββι	rabbi	4461	רַבִּי	rabbi	7227	master
Mat 26:2	πασχα	pascha	3957	פֶּסְחָה	pesach	6453	passover
Mat 4:10	Σατανας	satanos	4567	שָׁטָן	satan	4566	adversary
Mat 5:18	αμην	amen	281	אָמֵן	amen	543	amen
Mat 5:22	ρακα	raka	4469	רֵקָה	reyq	7386	empty
Mat 5:22	γεεννα	gehenna	1067	גַּהְنָּם	gai hinom	1516/2011	valley
Mat 6:19	σης	ses	4597	סֵס	sas	5580	moth
Mark 7:11	κορβαν	korban	2878	קָרְבָּן	qorban	7133	offering
Mark 14:36	Αββα	abba	5	אָבָּא	abba	1	father
Luke 1:15	οινος	oinos	3631	יָיִן	yayin	3196	wine
Luke 1:15	σικερα	sikera	4608	שְׁקֵרָה	shekar	7941	strong drink
Luke 10:13	σακκος	sakkos	4526	שָׁקָה	saq	8242	sackcloth
Luke 13:21	σατον	saton	4568	סָהָת	se'ah	5429	measure
Luke 16:19	βυσσος	boosos	1040	בָּץ	buts	948	fine linen
Luke 16:7	κορος	koros	2884	כָּרָס	kor	3734	measure
John 6:31	μαννα	manna	3131	מַן	man	4478	manna
John 12:13	΄ωσαννα	hosanna	5614	הָשָׁעָה נָא	hoshi'ah na	3467/4994	save now
Rom 9:29	Σαβαωθ	sabaoth	4519	צְבָאֹת	tsivot	5467	hosts
2 Cor 1:22	αρραβων	arrabon	728	עֲרָבָן	erabon	6162	pledge
2 Cor 11:33	σαργανη	sargane	4553	שָׁרָגָה	sarag	8276	wrapped
Rev 19:1	΄Αλְלָיְהּוּא	halleluia	239	הַלְלוּ יְהָה	halelu yah	1984/3050	praise Yah

24

Mark 7:11 But ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is **Corban**, that is to say, a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; he shall be free.

The context of the verse was that something offered to God would be given to the Temple by stating it was Corban or an offering.

At the beginning of the chapter, the Pharisees accused Jesus' disciples of not following the "tradition" of washing their hands before eating.

- Mark 7:1-2 Then came together unto him the Pharisees, and certain of the scribes, which came from Jerusalem. (2) And when they saw some of his **disciples eat bread with defiled**, that is to say, with **unwashen, hands**, they found fault.
- Mark 7:5 Then the Pharisees and scribes asked him, Why walk not thy disciples according to the **tradition of the elders**, but eat bread with unwashen hands?

There was no biblical basis for this, only tradition. This was a Rabbinical ritual. Alfred Kolatch, in his book "*The Second Jewish Book of Why*" (pg. 322), claims it was based on Exodus 30:17-21.

25

Mark 7:11 But ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is **Corban**, that is to say, a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; he shall be free.

There was no biblical basis for this, only tradition. This was a Rabbinical ritual. Alfred Kolatch, in his book "*The Second Jewish Book of Why*" (pg. 322), claims it was based on Exodus 30:17-21.

Exodus 30:17-20 And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, (18) Thou shalt also make a laver of brass, and his foot also of brass, to wash withal: and thou shalt put it between the tabernacle of the congregation and the altar, and thou shalt put water therein. (19) **For Aaron and his sons shall wash their hands** and their feet thereat: (20) When they go into the tabernacle of the congregation, they shall wash with water, that they die not; or when they come near to the altar to minister, to burn offering made by fire unto the LORD:

This came about **after** the Temple's destruction, Kolatch states (pg. 323):

- "When the Temple was destroyed in 70 C.E., the table in the home came to represent the Temple altar....The Sages, who believed that the Temple and the functions of the Priesthood would one day be restored, did not want the practice of washing the hands before handling an offering to be forgotten, and so the washing of hands before eating a meal was strictly enforced."

26

Mark 7:11 But ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is **Corban**, that is to say, a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; he shall be free.

Jesus' response was to illustrate how they had rejected God's Word and quoted the prophet Isaiah.

- Mark 7:6 He answered and said unto them, Well hath Esaias prophesied of you hypocrites, as it is written, **This people honoureth me with their lips, but their heart is far from me.**
- Isaiah 29:13 Wherefore the Lord said, Forasmuch as **this people draw near me with their mouth, and with their lips do honour me, but have removed their heart far from me**, and their fear toward me is taught by the precept of men:

This led to His claim against them:

- Mark 7:9 And he said unto them, Full well ye reject the commandment of God, that ye may keep your own tradition.

27

Mark 7:11 But ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is **Corban**, that is to say, a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; he shall be free.

This equating of the “traditions” with an equal status to the Bible **is still true today**. Alfred Kolatch, “*The Second Jewish Book of Why*” (pg. 255);

According to tradition, the Jewish religion began with the revelation on Mount Sinai (Exodus 19:5-6). God appeared to Moses on the mountaintop, and there He revealed the laws and doctrines Jews were to follow..."

What is it that was revealed to Moses? The traditional view is that the Tora...was revealed. The Talmud, however, says that more than just the Tora was revealed; the whole Bible was revealed...The Oral law (or Oral Tora, as it is sometimes called) consists of the Talmud and Midrash, in which the teachings and laws of the Written Law are explained and interpreted. These explanations and interpretations were transmitted by word-of-mouth from teacher to student for many generations.

28

Alfred Kolatch, "The Second Jewish Book of Why" (pg. 255); **How Oral Tradition became equal to the Written Law in Judaism.**

So venerated were the teachings of the Rabbis that it was claimed that the **Oral Tora, along with the Written Tora**, was part of the Revelation at Mount Sinai - if not in every detail, at least in principle. Thus, because both derive from God, the **Oral Law was often considered to be equal in importance to the Written Law.**

Kolatch does footnote on page 391 – This view was unacceptable to Sadducees, Samaritans, Karaites, and other groups.

- Exodus 19:5-6 Now therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people: for all the earth is mine: (6) And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation. These are the words which thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel.

29

Mark 7:11 But ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is **Corban**, that is to say, a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; he shall be free.

Jesus cites the Fifth Commandment to illustrate His point:

- Mark 7:10 For Moses said, Honour thy father and thy mother; and, Whoso curseth father or mother, let him die the death:
 - “Honour” – (Τίμα from τιμάω (*timaō*) - Verb - Present Active Imperative (command) - **2nd Person Singular**
 - Not just obedience, but in taking care of them.
 - Rabbis consider this commandment the most difficult to keep.
- Exodus 20:12 Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee.

30

Mark 7:11 But ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is **Corban**, that is to say, a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; he shall be free.

Unfortunately, the Pharisees were misusing it, as money that was supposed to help take care of them could be declared “Corban” and given to the Temple.

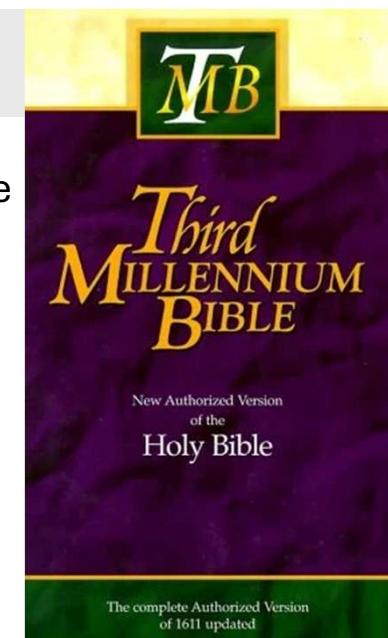
- The word Corban speaks of a sacrifice that was dedicated to God.
- The whole purpose of the Levitical sacrifices was to bring the giver closer to God, but in this case, it was being used to circumvent the law.

Note: Many times, after preaching in a church, an offering that was supposed to be a tithe, but the giver, mad at the pastor, would designate it to the speaker.

31

KJV (1611) – “meat offering” – The controversy

1. Tyndale Bible – (1522-35) a meatoffrynge
2. Geneva Bible (1599) – Meat offering
3. The Webster Bible (Noah Webster Bible – 1833) - a meat-offering
4. Third Millennium Bible (1998) - a meat offering



32

Leviticus 2:1 – “grain”, “meal”, “present”, “sacrifice”

Leviticus 2:1-3LKJV And when any will offer a **meat offering** unto the **LORD**, his offering shall be of fine flour; and he shall pour oil upon it, and put frankincense thereon:

1. English Standard Version – “grain”
2. New American Standard Bible – “grain”
3. New International Version – “grain”
4. American Standard Version – “meal offering”
5. World English Bible (2020) – An updated revision of the American Standard Version from 1901 - a **meal** offering to Yahweh
6. Jubilee Bible 2000 – “a present”
7. Septuagint Bible – “a sacrifice”
8. Douay-Rheims Catholic Bible - an oblation of sacrifice

33

Meat Offering: Connecting YOUR life with God! Leviticus 2:1-3
And when any will offer a **meat offering** unto the **LORD**



Problem: No “meat” in the offering. Only:

1. Flour
2. Oil (most likely olive oil)
3. Frankincense - aromatic gum resin

Wise men brought **frankincense** as a gift to the Christ child.

- Matthew 2:11 And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary his mother, and fell down, and worshipped him: and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts; gold, and **frankincense**, and myrrh.
- Ephesians 5:2 And walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us, and hath given himself for us an offering and a sacrifice to God for a **sweet smelling savour**.

This is why the different translations used the word “grain.”

So, did the KJV get it wrong? **No.**

34

“meat offering” - Let me cite several commentaries:

Barnes' Notes on the Bible – “according to old usage”

“...signifies literally a "gift"; and it appears to have been applied especially to what was given by an inferior to a superior Genesis 32:18-20; Genesis 43:11; Judges 3:15; 1 Samuel 10:27: but in the technical language of the Law, **it regularly denoted the vegetable offerings as distinguished from the animal offerings**. Our translators have rendered it "meat-offering", applying the word "meat", **according to old usage**, as a **general term for food**.

Matthew Henry's Concise Commentary

- **The term meat was, and still is, properly given to any kind of provision**, and the greater part of this offering was to be **eaten for food**, not burned.

35

Pulpit Commentary

- Leviticus 2:1. - And when any will offer a meat offering unto the Lord. The word used in the original for "meat offering" (*minhâ*), means, like its Greek equivalent, δῶρον, **a gift made by an inferior to a superior**.

The sacrifices of Cain and Abel were their "minchah" to God,

- Genesis 4:3-4 And in process of time it came to pass, that Cain brought of the **fruit** of the ground an **offering** (מִנְחָה - *minhâ*) unto the LORD. (4) And Abel, he also brought of the firstlings of his flock and of the fat thereof. And the LORD had respect unto Abel and to his **offering** (מִנְחָה - *minhâ*):

The **present** sent to Esau by Jacob was his "*minhâ*"

- Genesis 32:13 And he lodged there that same night; and took of that which came to his hand a **present** for Esau his brother;

The present to Joseph was his brethren's "*minhâ*."

- Genesis 43:11 And their father Israel said unto them, If it must be so now, do this; take of the best fruits in the land in your vessels, and carry down the man a **present**, a little balm, and a little honey, spices, and myrrh, nuts, and almonds:

36

Pulpit Commentary

It is therefore equivalent to a gift of homage, which recognizes the **superiority of him to whom it is offered**, and ceremonially **promises loyal obedience** to him.

Owing to its use in this passage, it came gradually to be confined in its signification to **vegetable gifts**, - **unbloody** sacrifices, as they are called sometimes, in contrast to animal sacrifices - while the word "corban" can be used in the wider acceptation which once belonged to "minchah."

37

BEST Evidence to Biblically call it a “meat offering”

The Scripture gives a clear reading on the use of meat that is **different** than what is thought of today. “**according to old usage**”

- Genesis 1:29 And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and **every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat.**
- Genesis 1:30 And to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to every thing that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, **I have given every green herb for meat:** and it was so.

“**for meat**” – **לְאַכְלָה** – (root - **אַכְלָה** - 'âklâ) - Noun: Common Feminine Singular Absolute - Strong's H401; food: consume, devour, eat, **food**, meat.

- Genesis 9:3 Every moving thing that liveth shall be **meat** for you; **even as the green herb** have I given you all things.

38

My Conclusion on the title “meat offering”

I find it so unusual that translations, many of which claim to want to understand the Bible culture, will go to great lengths to translate the text as it would have been understood at the time of its writing.

Yet, in this case, they seek to “update” the Bible text to state or change it to meet our “Western” mentality of understanding.

The KJV remained **faithful** to the Bible translation, and it is up to the expositor to expound on it correctly.

39

The Practical Teaching of the “meat offering”

The giver gave the Meat Offering to show that God had personally met their physical needs.

The Lord’s prayer given reveals this meat offering:

- Matthew 6:11 Give us this day our daily bread.

Yes, we recognize an almighty God when we bow our heads and pray before we eat.

Just as the Old Testament saints recognized the superiority of Him to whom it is offered by giving a “minha.”

- Cain and Able brought their “minha” to God (Genesis 4:3-4).
- Esau to Jacob – Genesis 32:13
- Jacob (Israel) to his sons to give to Joseph – Genesis 43:11

40

The Practical Teaching of the “meat offering”

But this “meat offering” today is to be **more** than “prayer” that we do before we eat. (Not that prayer is a “last resort” or “foxhole” situation).

- I used to wait till my daughter Rachel would put food in her mouth at dinner time and then ask her to pray. LOL

It is **a gift** we give God, thanking Him for giving us food that sustains us.

- It is our “minha” when we bring a gift (above our tithe) to God!

How much should your “minha” be as New Testament Believers?

- That is between **YOU** and God (like Faith Promise).
 - It does not always have to be about money.
 - It can be the use of your time and talent.

41

Years ago, I met Dr. Clifford Clark.

He was one of the first pastors to use Faith Promise Missions.

- His bio states he did the first Promise Mission conference in 1956.

Pastored the Tulsa Baptist Temple in Tulsa, OK.

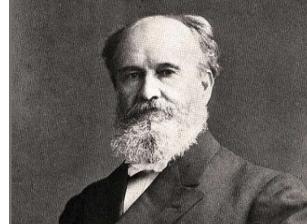
- I spoke with him at his home, and he told me that Faith Promise Missions was based on these **voluntary** Levitical offerings.



The concept of Faith Promise Mission is credited to Canadian preacher A. B. Simpson (1843-1919).

- He founded The Christian and Missionary Alliance 1971 – First B/C of Milford, OH, Pastor Charles Keen, also claimed to be the first one to use Faith Promise Missions.

A Collection of 10 Books by A.B. Simpson



42



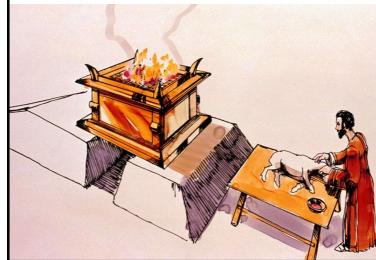
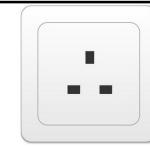
III. Connecting Your Life with God Through Giving:

Burnt Offering – Leviticus 1

Blueprint: Exemplified the covering of Christ's righteousness.

A realization/reminder of our atonement in the Messiah.

**You give this voluntary offering today,
as you are thanking God for your salvation.**



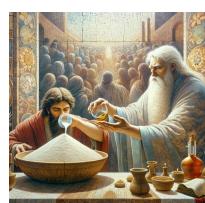
43



III. Connecting Your Life with God Through Giving:

Meat Offering – Leviticus 2

The Meat Offering connected the giver to God, as his sustenance or food allowed him to live. It is a **gift offered to a divinity**, a sacrifice. This offering was more than a prayer (as we do before we eat today). It acknowledges that all things (including food) come from Him. It is our “minha.”



44

This next section is going to be a little different.

I could go into a lot of minutiae that the Meat offering taught.

- But there is another problem I have with many authors who are seeking to connect EVERYTHING to Jesus, but unfortunately, it only ends in a slippery slope of **spiritualizing** the Bible.

Let me illustrate using the Meat Offering. There are three forms in which the Meat Offering could be presented.

1. **Baked in an oven** – Many will say: This offering is *picturing the unseen suffering of Jesus at the hand of God the Father in the Cross:*

45

Three forms in which the Meat Offering could be presented.

1. **Baked in an oven** - *picturing the unseen suffering of Jesus at the hand of God the Father in the Cross:*
 - Leviticus 2:4 And if thou bring an oblation of a meat offering **baked in the oven**, it shall be unleavened cakes of fine flour mingled with oil, or unleavened wafers anointed with oil.
 - Malachi 4:1 For, behold, the day cometh, that shall **burn as an oven**; and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be stubble: and the day that cometh **shall burn them up**, saith the LORD of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch.

46

Three forms in which the Meat Offering could be presented.

2. Baked in a pan, picturing the visible suffering of Jesus at the hands of mankind before and on the Cross.

- Leviticus 2:5-6 And if thy oblation be a meat offering **baken in a pan**, it shall be of fine flour unleavened, mingled with oil. (6) Thou shalt part it in pieces, and pour oil thereon: it is a meat offering.

3. Baked in a Frying Pan (had a cover or lid, unlike a regular pan). *This “pictured” the intense suffering of Jesus at the hands of Satan.*

- Leviticus 2:7 And if thy oblation be a meat offering **baken in the fryingpan**, it shall be made of fine flour with oil.
- Genesis 3:15 And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; **it shall bruise thy head**, and thou shalt bruise his heel.

47

Here is how one article states about this:

<https://israelmyglory.org/article/the-meal-offering-character-of-the-crucified/>

The meal offering could be presented in **one of three forms**. The first form was the uncooked flour (vv. 1-2). Unlike the blood sacrifice, labor went into the preparation of the meal offering. It had to be crushed, ground, and sifted some 13 times in order to become fine flour (v. 1).

- Here is a **picture of Christ’s ministry**. Fine flour speaks of the evenness and uniformity of **our Lord’s character and service**. He went through the crushing experience of scourging (Isa. 5 3:4-5; Mt. 27:26-30) and crucifixion (Mt. 27:33-50) for the sin of man. During His earthly ministry, Jesus went through the sifting process of Satan (Mt. 4:1-11) and the religious leaders of His day ([Mt. 22:15-40](#)), yet there was no sin found in Him (Heb. 4:15).

The **uncooked flour is a picture of the Israelite’s labor**. He had to plant, water, weed, harvest, crush, grind, and sift the grain before it was offered to the Lord. For the **Christian’s labor** to be accepted and blessed by the Lord, it must be presented with a pure motive, in love, and in the power of the Holy Spirit.

48

Proper Hermeneutics

See slides #6-25 on file #45 – the Passover Feast Part 3.

Basic Foundation

We showed the incorrect way of using types that slide down the slope to spiritualize the Bible text.

49

Bible: Basic Hermeneutics Foundation

“Hermeneutics” - the art and science of interpreting (in this case) the Bible.

- It comes from the Greek word “Hermes,” as the Greek god Hermes was responsible for imparting the word of the “gods” to man.
 - **Mythology** of the Greek “gods.”

Therefore, the student of God’s Word uses hermeneutics to bring the Bible to a lost world.

50

Biblical Illustration of Hermeneutics - Nehemiah 8.

Several months after rebuilding the Jerusalem walls, the people gathered at the “**water gate**” (verse 3) to hear Ezra preach from the Book of the Law.

- Nehemiah 8:3 And he read therein before the street that was before the **water gate** from the morning until midday, before the men and the women, and those that could understand; and the ears of all the people were attentive unto the book of the law.

The gathering took place on “the first day of the seventh month.”

- Nehemiah 8:2 And Ezra the priest brought the law before the congregation both of men and women, and all that could hear with understanding, upon the **first day of the seventh month**.

51

Biblical Illustration of Hermeneutics - Nehemiah 8.

That day would have been the “**Feast of Trumpets**” (Fall - Fifth feast - Leviticus 23:24), though the Scripture does not mention the required blowing of the shofar (ram’s horn).

- Leviticus 23:24 Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, In the **seventh month, in the first day of the month**, shall ye have a sabbath, **a memorial of blowing of trumpets**, an holy convocation.

Standing before a wooden pulpit (vs. 4) on a platform above the people (vs. 5), the prophet Ezra read the Law of Moses to the people in Hebrew. *He had six men on the right, seven on his left.*

- Nehemiah 8:4 And Ezra the scribe stood upon a pulpit of wood, which they had made for the purpose; and beside him stood Mattithiah (1), and Shema (2), and Anaiah (3), and Urijah (4), and Hilkiah (5), and Maaseiah (6), on his right hand; and on his left hand, Pedaiah (1), and Mishael (2), and Malchiah (3), and Hashum (4), and Hashbadana (5), Zechariah (6), and Meshullam (7).

52

No, not the “Watergate” that caused President Nixon to resign

Five burglars at Democratic National Committee (DNC) headquarters in the Watergate office-apartment-hotel complex in Washington, D.C., on June 17, 1972.

- On August 9, 1974, facing likely impeachment for his role in covering up the scandal, Nixon became the only U.S. president to resign.



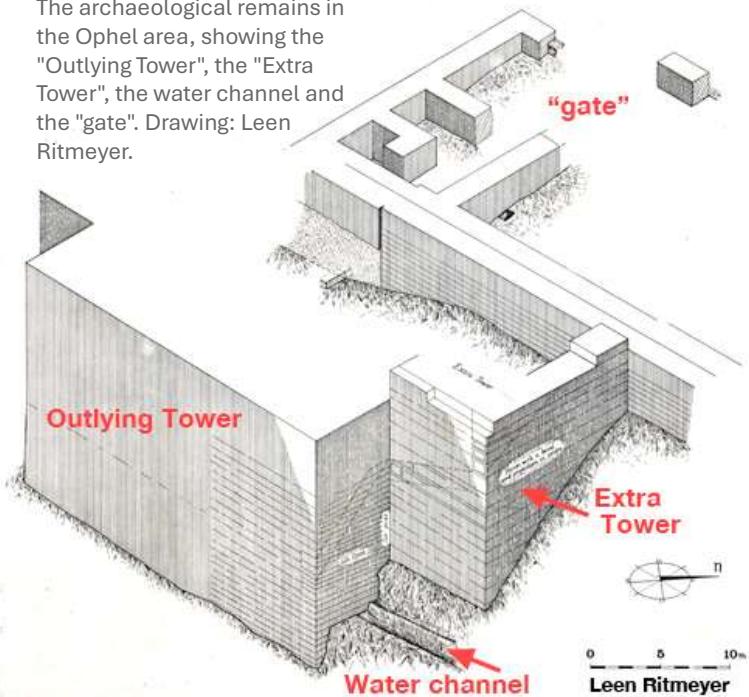
53

This is the actual water gate

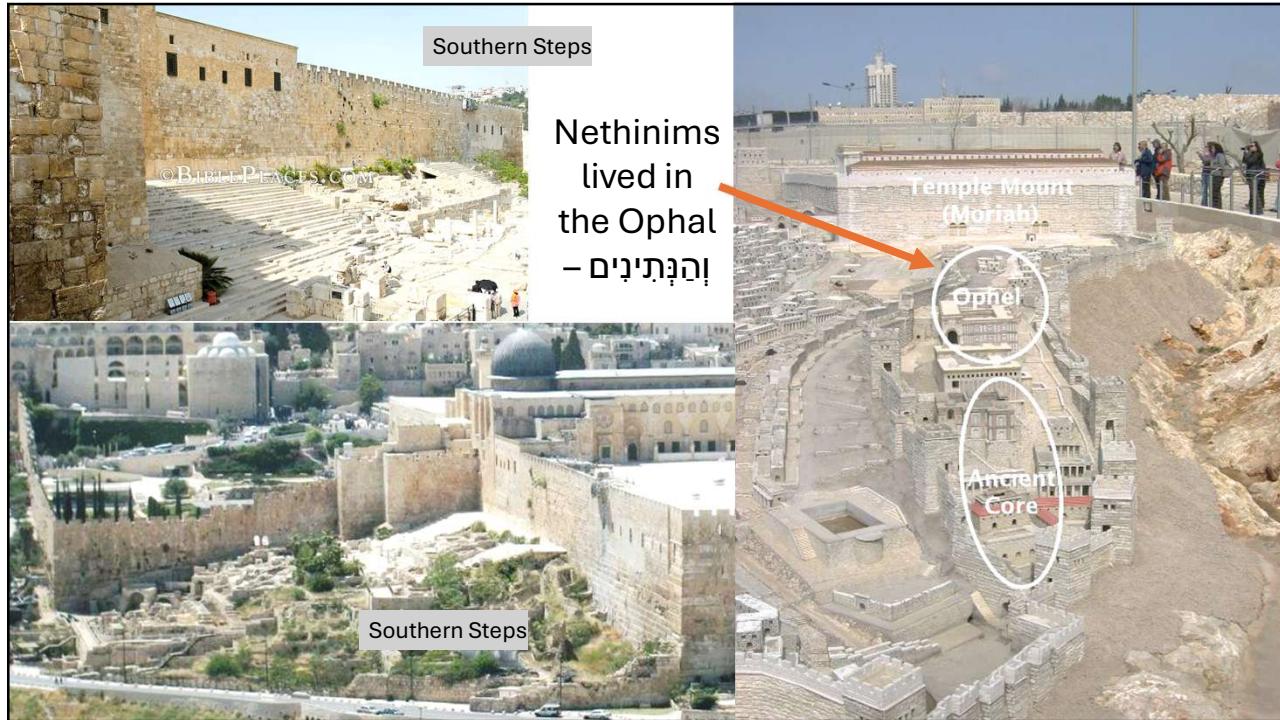
Nehemiah 3:26 Moreover the Nethinims dwelt in Ophel, unto the place over against the **water gate** toward the east, and **the tower that lieth out**.

- “Water Gate” and “the tower that lieth out” are separate points along the wall.
- Ophel is just before the Southern steps of the temple.

The archaeological remains in the Ophel area, showing the “Outlying Tower”, the “Extra Tower”, the water channel and the “gate”. Drawing: Leen Ritmeyer.



54



55

Who were the Nethinims? Nehemiah 3:26 Moreover the **Nethinims** dwelt in Ophel

“Nethinims” – נְתִינִים – from the root *nātîn* (נָתַן) - Noun: Common Masculine Plural Absolute

- They were considered servants of the Levites as they did all the menial labor.

The name is found 18 times in the Old Testament

- Ezra 2:70 So the priests, and the Levites, and some of the people, and the singers, and the porters, and the **Nethinims**, dwelt in their cities, and all Israel in their cities.
- Ezra 8:20 Also of the **Nethinims**, whom David and the princes had appointed for the service of the Levites, two hundred and twenty Nethinims: all of them were expressed by name.

56

Who were the Nethinims?

Some scholars suggest that they were from the **Midianites** that Israel conquered: (<https://www.gotquestions.org/Nethinim.html>)

- Numbers 31:30 And of the children of Israel's half, thou shalt take one portion of fifty, of the persons, of the beeves, of the asses, and of the flocks, of all manner of beasts, and **give them unto the Levites, which keep the charge of the tabernacle of the LORD.**

The **Gibeonites were added to this group** after making a treaty with them.

- Joshua 9:26-27 And so did he unto **them**, and delivered them out of the hand of the children of Israel, that they slew them not. (27) And Joshua made them that day **hewers of wood and drawers of water for the congregation, and for the altar of the LORD**, even unto this day, in the place which he should choose.

57

Biblical Illustration of Hermeneutics - Nehemiah 8.

Next to him, as he did this, were six men on his right and seven men on his left side.

- When he opened the book, the people **stood up** out of respect for God's Word (vs. 5).
- Then, the thirteen men and the Levites “*caused the people to understand the law*” (vs. 7).

These men would have interpreted (hermeneutically) the law's meaning into the **Aramaic** language, as some or most of the people would not have understood the Hebrew language (see next slide - Nehemiah 13:24).

58

Biblical Illustration - Nehemiah 13 – Could not understand Hebrew

Nehemiah 13:23-24 In those days also saw I Jews that had married wives of Ashdod, of Ammon, and of Moab: (24) And their children spake half in the speech of Ashdod, and **could not speak in the Jews' language, but according to the language of each people.**

- Ashdod" – Part of the five Philistine cities.
- Ammon – Modern Day Jordan
- Moab – Modern Day Southern Jordan

The prophet Malachi spoke of this sin:

- Malachi 2:11 Judah hath dealt treacherously, and an abomination is committed in Israel and in Jerusalem; for Judah hath profaned the holiness of the LORD which he loved, and hath **married the daughter of a strange god.**

59



60

Paleo Hebrew - Adapted from:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paleo-Hebrew_alphabet

It is the **writing system** found in **Canaanite** and **Aramaic inscriptions**, including **pre-Biblical and Biblical Hebrew**, from southern Canaan, also known as the biblical kingdoms of Israel (Samaria) and Judah (Southern Kingdom).

- It is **the script used to record the original texts of the Bible**
 - Based on the similarity to the Samaritan script that the Talmud states was used by them.

61

Paleo Hebrew

Which Picture of the 10 Commandments
looks Correct?

62



63



64



65

Paleo Hebrew – Why did the people struggle to understand Ezra?

The Paleo-Hebrew and Phoenician alphabets are two **slight** regional variants of the same script.

- The **earliest** known examples of Paleo-Hebrew writing date to the 10th century BC.
- The Paleo-Hebrew script is a writing system of 22 consonantal letters, exactly like the other Canaanite scripts from the period.

66

The earliest known examples of Paleo-Hebrew writing date to the 10th century BC.

A 38-pound limestone boulder was discovered in July 2005 in a stone wall at Tel Zayit (Zeitah) in the Guvrin Valley, about 30 miles SW of Jerusalem.

- Photograph of section of the Zayit Stone (right-to-left) with the letters **waw, he, het, zayin, tet** (וְהֵזֵיְתָ)



67

Tel Zayit is in the Shephelah, or lowlands, of **Israel**. It **may** have been the site of the biblical city of Libnah (Joshua 10:32, 2 Kings 19:8) or Ziklag (1 Samuel 27:6).



68

Paleo Hebrew

It predicated the **block style** of today.

- **This style** of text (P/H) was **used** during the First Temple period.
 - c. 1000 to 586 B.C., when the Babylonians destroyed Jerusalem and the Temple.
 - **It was from the Canaanite Phoenician alphabet, which was from an older form of Egyptian hieroglyph. (Key statement)**

After the Babylonian captivity, the Hebrew language **adopted** a more square/block style of alphabet, which was Aramaic.

- This is the alphabet used today as a Hebrew text.
- The use of vowels was **not** used until years **later (Masoretes)**
 - So, none of these documents has vowel pointers.

69

Paleo Hebrew – Why did the people struggle to understand Ezra?

Why this matters:

For centuries, the oldest manuscripts of Genesis and Exodus were hundreds of years **after** Jesus was crucified, in the **9th century AD**

- That's a difference of about 1500 years.

The fact that numerous Genesis–Exodus fragments existed in Qumran indicates that they were highly valued and held in special esteem.

- In contrast, only the book of Esther was not found in Qumran.

70

Paleo-Genesis- Exodus – Cave 4

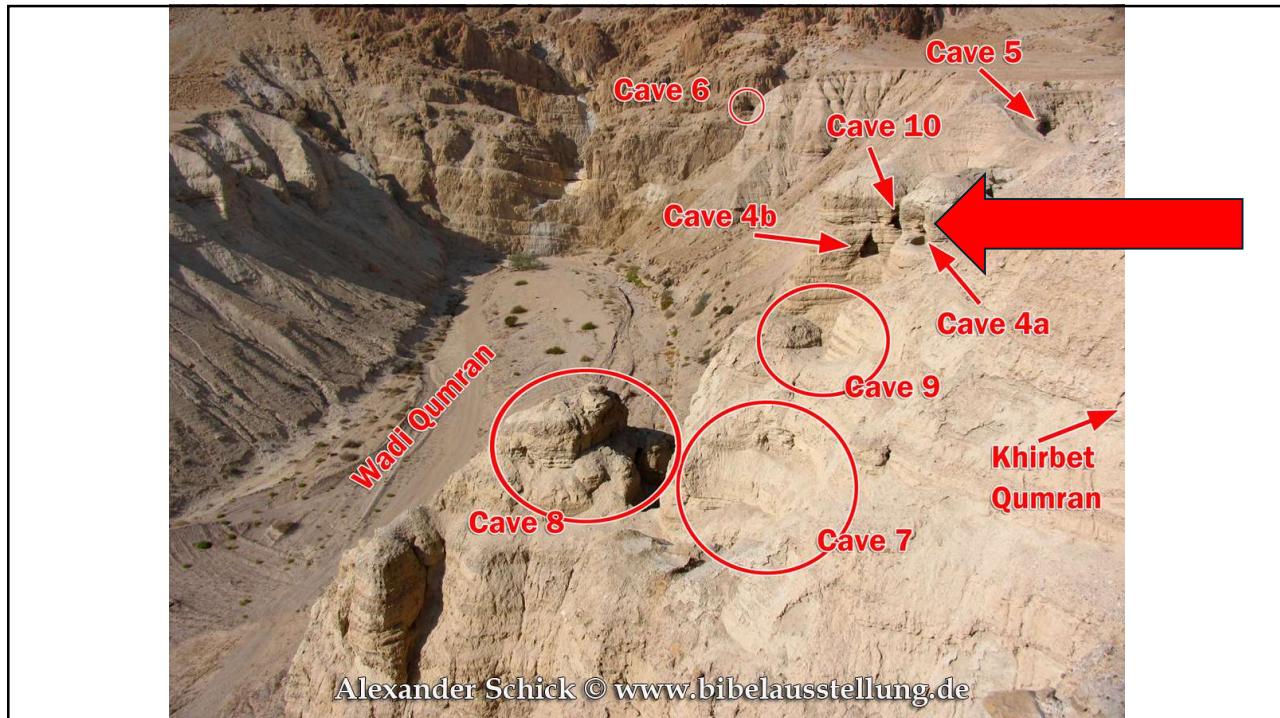
4Q11 – 4Q, Paleo/Genesis – Exodus is a collection of manuscripts and manuscript fragments found in Cave #4 at the Qumran archaeological site.

- They are the **oldest** manuscripts found in Cave 4.
- They are mostly in fragments written on leather.
- They look more like scraps than scrolls.

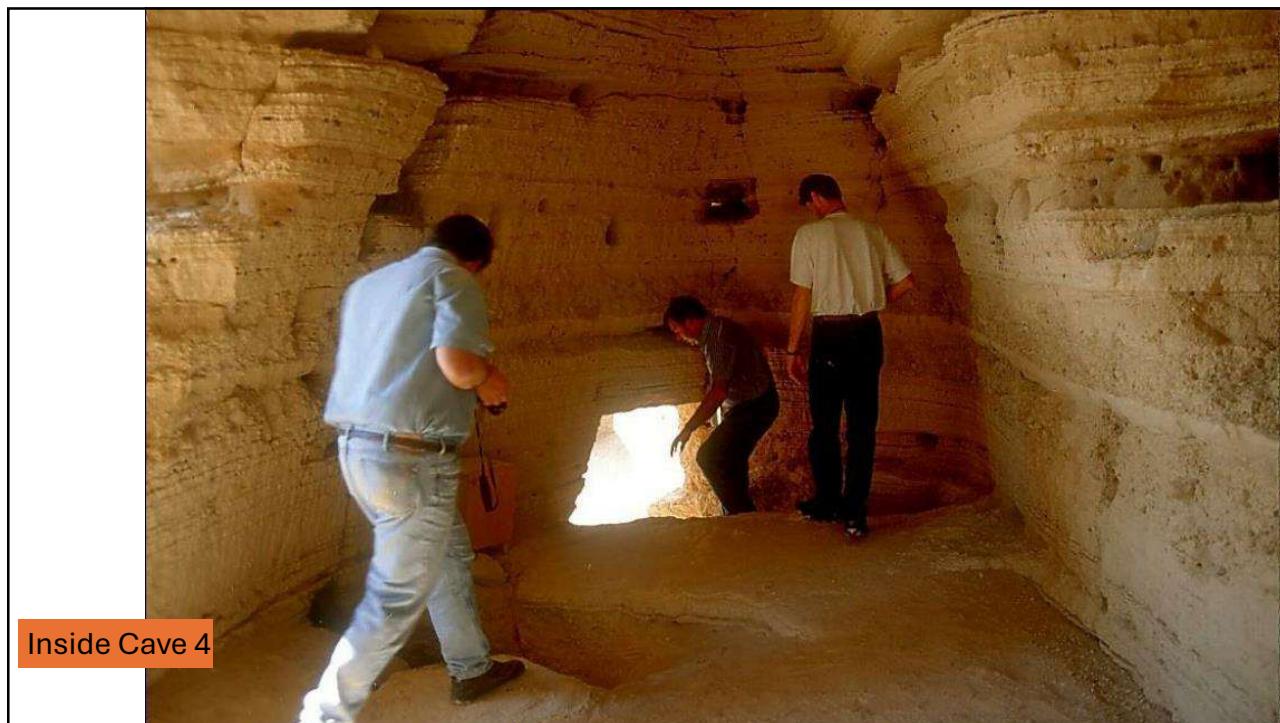
71



72



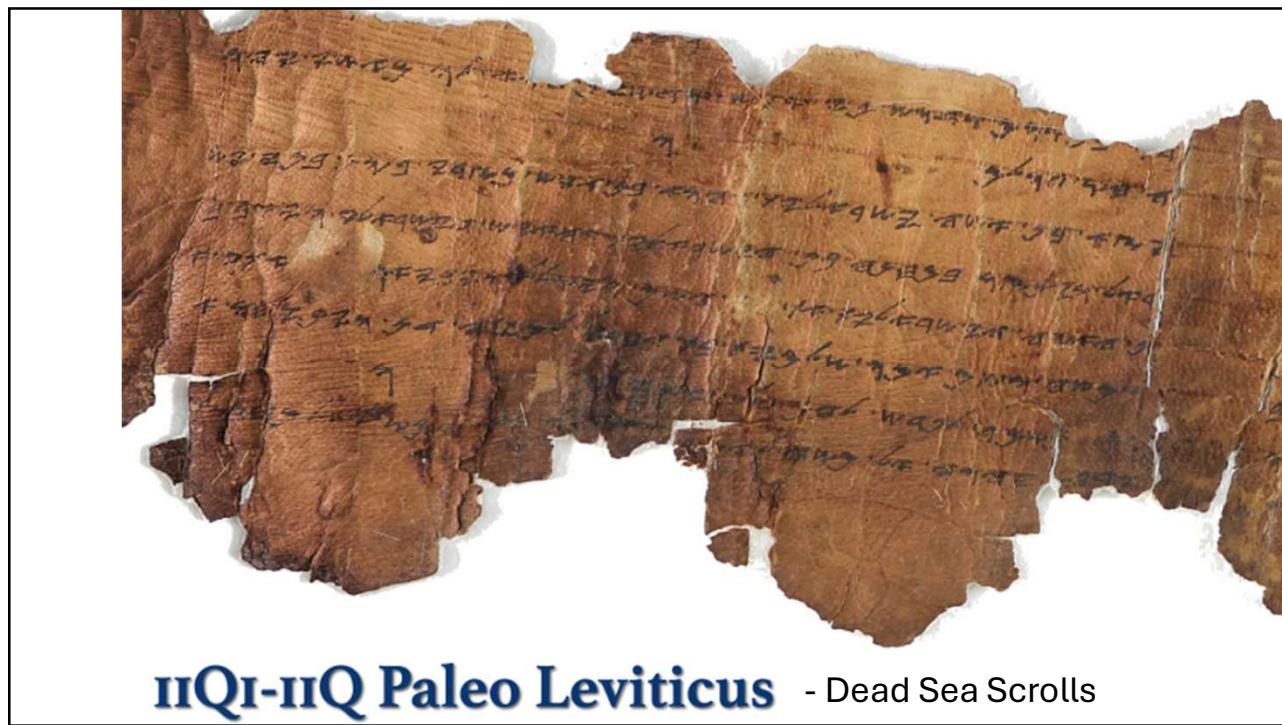
73



74



75



76



77

Coin from the Bar Kokhba revolt (132-136 AD) with the Paleo-Hebrew writings. The letters are בָּרוּךְ/בָּרוּךְ on one side and on the other שְׁמָעֵן, meaning 'of (or: for) the freedom of Jerusalem' and the name 'Shimon' שִׁמְעוֹן (שְׁמָעֵן and לְחִרְבָּת יְרוּשָׁלָם) in square script.



78

Aleph	Image: Ox Head	Meaning: Strong, Power, Leader	א	ל	Lamed	Image: Shepherd Staff	Meaning: Teach, Yoke, Bind, Toward	ל
Beyt	Image: Tent	Meaning: Family, House, In	ב	ב	Mem	Image: Water	Meaning: Chaos, Mighty, Blood	מ
Gimel	Image: Foot	Meaning: Gather, Walk	ג	ג	Nun	Image: Sprout	Meaning: Contense, Heir	נ
Dalet	Image: Door	Meaning: Move, Hang, Entrance	ד	ד	Sameh, Sin	Image: Thorn	Meaning: Grab, Hate, Protect	ס
Hey	Image: Man with arms raised	Meaning: Look, Reveal, Breath	ה	ה	Ayin	Image: Eye	Meaning: Watch, Know, Shade	ע
Vav	Image: Tent Peg	Meaning: Add, Secure, Hook	ו	ו	Pey	Image: Mouth	Meaning: Blow, Scatter, Edge	פ
Zayin	Image: Mattock (Hoe)	Meaning: Food, Cut, Nourish	ז	ז	Tsadey	Image: Man on his side (Trait?)	Meaning: Wait, Chase, Snare, Hunt	צ
Hhet	Image: Wall	Meaning: Outside, Divide, Half	ח	ח	Ch	Image: Dugh	Meaning: Sun at the horizon	ק
Tet	Image: Basket	Meaning: Surround, Contain, Mud/Clay	ט	ט	Resh	Image: Head of a man	Meaning: First, Top, Beginning	ר
Yud	Image: Arm and closed hand	Meaning: Work, Throw	י	י	Shin, Sin	Image: Two front teeth	Meaning: Sharp, Press, Eat, Two	ש
Kaph	Image: Open palm	Meaning: Bend, Open, Allow, Tame	כ	כ	Tav	Image: Crossed Sticks	Meaning: Mark, Sign, Monument	ת

79

Four Hebrew Bible Scripts

1. **Hieroglyphic-Hebrew:** Original Phonogrammatic alphabet by Joseph in 1859 BC
2. **Paleo-Hebrew:** Standardized by Samuel at Naioth in 1050 BC
3. **Aramaic-Hebrew:** Adopted by Ezra in 458 BC
4. **Masoretic-Hebrew:** Vowelled Aramaic alphabet: Masoretes and Modern

Mosaic-Hieroglyphic Hebrew 1859-1050 BC



Ten Commandments
Book of the Law

Gezer Calendar 925 BC



Gezer Calendar 925 BC

Siloh Tunnel 701 BC



Siloh Tunnel 701 BC

Silver Scroll 701 BC



Silver Scroll 701 BC

Seals and Bullah 587 BC



Seals and Bullah 587 BC

Shiloah Tunnel 701 BC



Shiloah Tunnel 701 BC

Siloh Scroll Numbers 6-24 687 BC



Siloh Scroll Numbers 6-24 687 BC

Gedelish 587 BC



Gedelish 587 BC

Dead Sea Scrolls



Dead Sea Scrolls

Paleo-Hebrew 1050-458 BC



Modern Torah
Synagogue Scroll

Aramaic Hebrew "Square Hebrew" 458 BC - 70 AD



Genesis 1
Codex Leningrad
(Masoretic) 1008 AD

Masoretic Hebrew "Vowelled Hebrew" 600-950 AD 1915 AD - Today



Masoretic
Manuscript

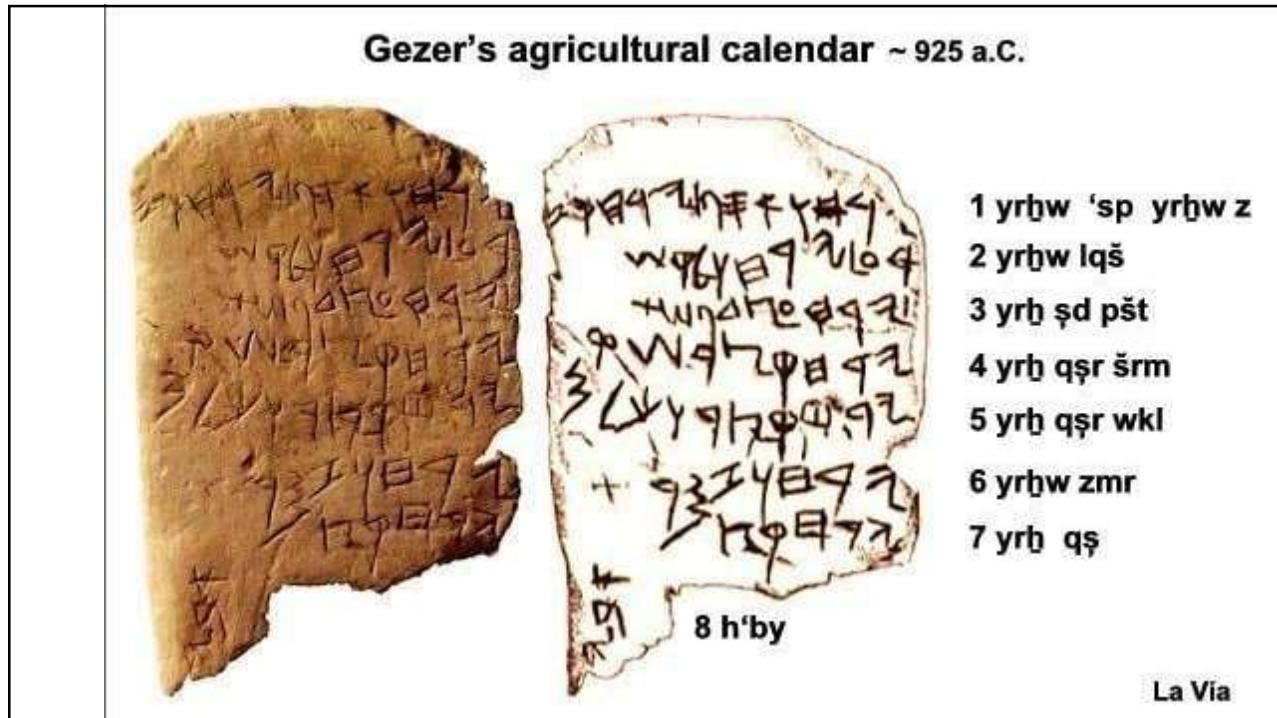
► Dots and Dashes "Vowelled"



► Modern Hebrew

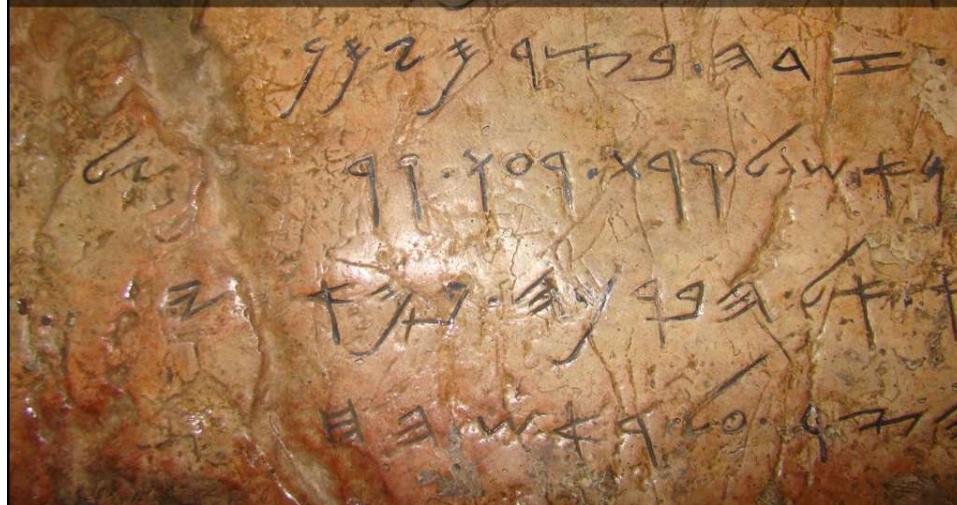
Jerusalem
www.bible.ca/manuscripts

80

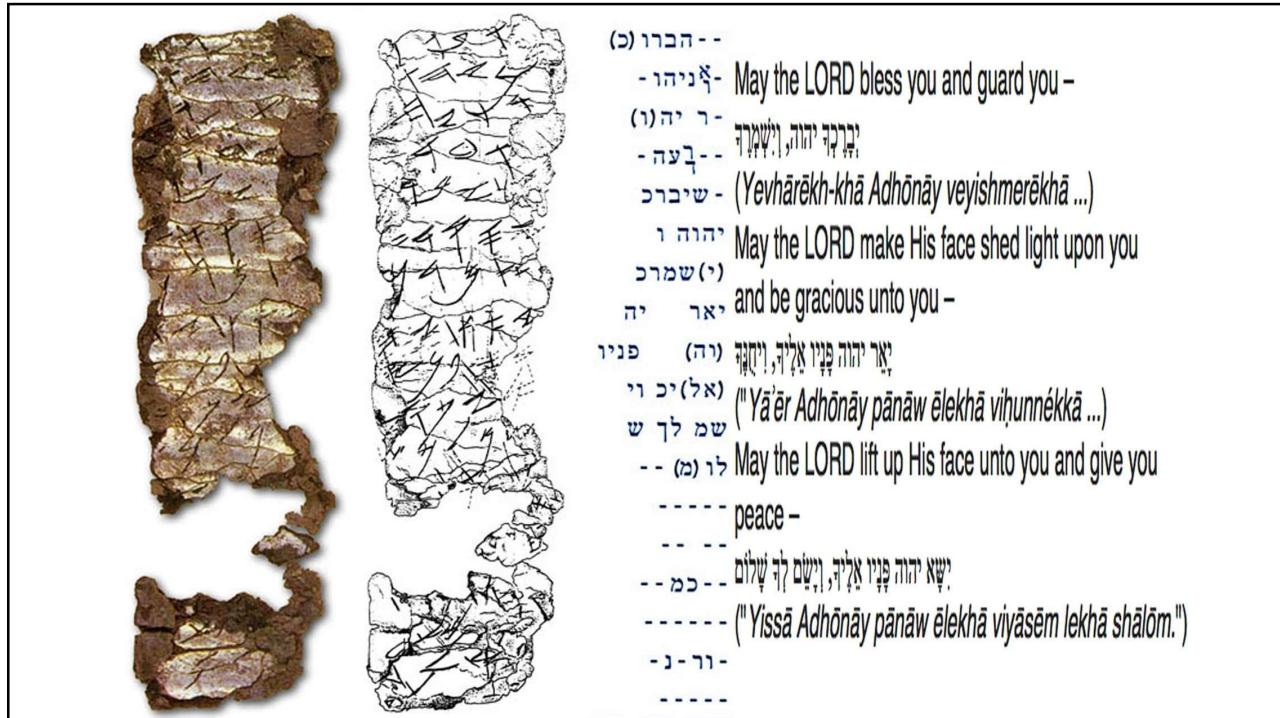


81

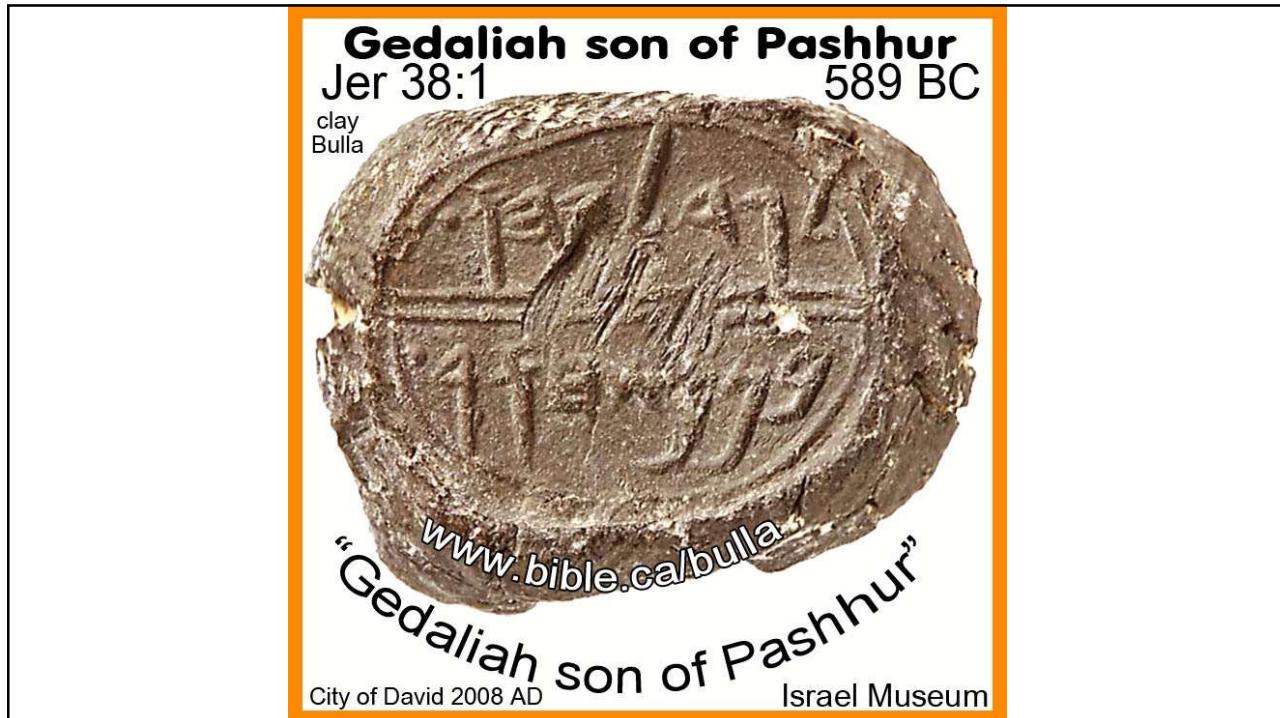
"The Shiloah (Siloam) inscription or (כתובת השילוח) or Silwan inscription is a passage of inscribed text found in the Hezekiah tunnel ". It is among the oldest extant records of its kind written in Hebrew using the Paleo-Hebrew alphabet, and its association with the tunnel provides evidence for the ancient Biblical narrative.



82



83



84

Meat Offering –All feasts were fulfilled in Christ

Let me stop here to use what we have just taught to show the **folly of stating that the fine flour in the Meat Offering represents Jesus' suffering.**

- NO New Testament verse gives this understanding as the Passover Lamb in the Old Testament to John's statement,
 - John 1:29 The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.

Yes, the Bible is all about Jesus

- Galatians 6:14 But God forbid that I should glory, **save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ**, by whom the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world.

85

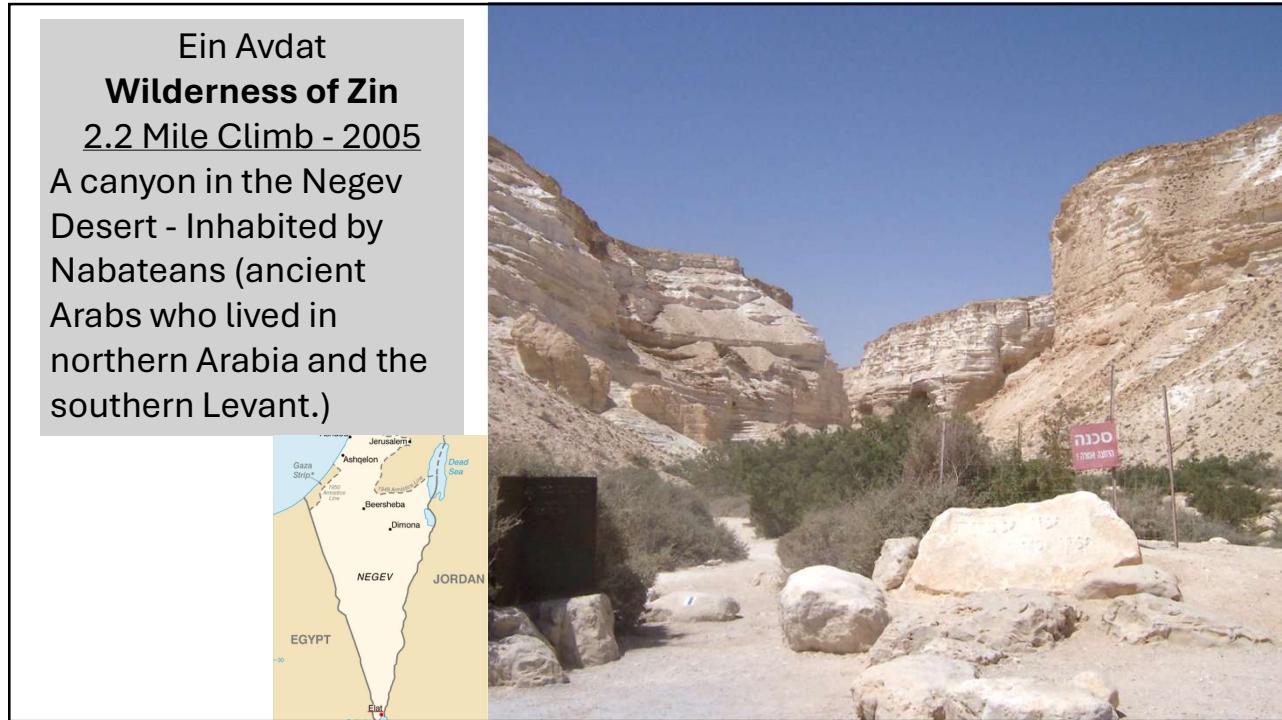
In 2005, I had the privilege to study at Jerusalem University as part of my Ph. D degree

Funny story in Israel – On one of our trips, we went into the “Wilderness of Zin” and climbed up a large mountain.

- A student who was an Amillennialist taught that Jews did not need salvation.
 - Had to keep the Old Testament law.
 - In his “devotion” at this site, he tried to claim the feasts were now for the church.

So, I made the joke that, as I walked up the steps to the top, I would “rest” at every 6th step because God rested on the 6th day!

86



87



88



89



90

Drink Offering – Leviticus 23

We now pointed out the third requirement for the Feast of First Fruits:

- Leviticus 23:12-13 And ye shall offer that day when ye wave the sheaf an he lamb without blemish of the first year for a **burnt offering** unto the LORD. (13) And the **meat offering** thereof shall be two tenth deals of fine flour mingled with oil, an offering made by fire unto the LORD for a sweet savour: and the **drink offering** thereof shall be of wine, the fourth part of an hin.
 - Burnt Offering – Thanking/acknowledging God for their **salvation!**
 - Meat Offering – Thanking/acknowledging God for their **sustenance!**
 - Drink Offering - Thanking/acknowledging their **total dedication** to God!

91

Drink Offering – First Recorded and explained

Jacob, whose name was changed to Israel, pours out his drink offering to God.

- Genesis 35:14 And Jacob set up a pillar in the place where he talked with him, even a pillar of stone: and he poured a **drink offering** thereon, and he poured oil thereon.
- “**drink offering**” – נֶסֶךְ (nese_k) - Noun: Common Masculine Singular Absolute - H5262
 - Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon – a **libation** or drink offering.
 - A libation is a **pouring out** of an offering to a deity.

92

In Numbers 15:5, a “hin” was poured out of wine or oil (Numbers 15:2)

The worshipper would pour one-fourth part of a **hin of wine** with each lamb offered.

- Numbers 15:5 And the **fourth part of an hin of wine** for a **drink offering** shalt thou prepare with the burnt offering or sacrifice, for one lamb.
- “hin” – הַיּ - Noun: Common Masculine Singular Absolute
 - It was a unit of measurement about 5 quarts used in commercial and personal.
 - Some books say 1 Gallon (4 quarts, so it is up for debate!)

93

In Numbers 15:5, a “hin” was poured out of wine or oil (Numbers 15:2)

Other times, it might be a hin of oil

- Numbers 15:2-4 Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, **When ye be come into the land of your habitations**, which **I give unto you**, (3) And will make an **offering by fire** unto the LORD, a **burnt offering**, or a **sacrifice in performing a vow**, or in a **freewill offering**, or in your **solemn feasts**, to make a sweet savour unto the LORD, of the herd, or of the flock: (4) **Then** shall he that offereth his offering unto the LORD bring a meat offering of a tenth deal of flour mingled with the **fourth part of an hin of oil**.

94

King David gives God the glory with a “drink offering.”

David, fighting the Philistines, appreciates the bravery of his men by honoring them by giving

- 2 Samuel 23:15-17 And David longed, and said, Oh that one would **give me drink of the water of the well of Bethlehem**, which is by the gate! (16) And the three mighty men brake through the host of the Philistines, and drew water out of the well of Bethlehem, that was by the gate, and took it, and brought it to David: nevertheless **he would not drink thereof, but poured it out unto the LORD**. (17) And he said, Be it far from me, O LORD, that I should do this: is not this the blood of the men that went in jeopardy of their lives? therefore he would not drink it. These things did these three mighty men.

95

“Tradition”
Northern
tip of the
old city of
Bethlehem



96



97

Jesus fulfilled the Drink Offering with his blood.

Matthew 26:28 For this is my blood of the new testament, which is **shed** for many for the remission of sins.

- “shed” - ἐκχυνόμενον - from the root **ἐκχέω** – *ekcheō* – Verb - **G1632**
 - Present [a statement of fact]; Passive [connects with Jesus “my blood”]; Participle - Nominative Singular Neuter

The KJV translates Strong's G1632 in the following manner:

- **pour out (12x)**
- **shed (4X)**

Acts 2:17a “And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will **pour out** of my Spirit upon all flesh:...”

- “pour out” - **ἐκχεῶ**

98

Drink Offering – Was offered to false “gods”

- Psalms 16:4 Their sorrows shall be multiplied that hasten after **another god: their drink offerings of blood** will I not offer, nor take up their names into my lips.

Nor will the true God accept a drink offering from deceitful people!

- Isaiah 57:6 Among the smooth stones of the stream is thy portion; they, they are thy lot: even **to them hast thou poured a drink offering, thou hast offered a meat offering. Should I receive comfort in these?**

The offerings were supposed to be an outward expression of their heart, but became just a ritual one goes through.

- This can be true for us today, as giving tithes and missions become just a ritual.

99

God KNOWS our heart

- 1 Chronicles 28:9 And thou, Solomon my son, know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a **perfect heart** and with a willing mind: for the **LORD searcheth all hearts, and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts**: if thou seek him, he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off for ever.
- Psalms 44:21 Shall not God search this out? **for he knoweth the secrets of the heart.**
- Jeremiah 17:10 **I the LORD search the heart**, I try the reins, even to give every man according to his ways, and according to the fruit of his doings.

100

Drink, Burnt, and Meat Offerings – A Reminder of the Covenant with God.

It was a form of worship and sacrifice.

- You acknowledge the God in heaven and the coming final sacrifice that Abraham revealed in Genesis 22.
- In essence, you were **joyfully** [aka. Voluntarily and cheerfully] fellowshipping with God.
 - 2 Corinthians 9:7 Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity: for God loveth a **cheerful** giver.

We give today an offering through our church that He is God, who sent His son to die as the final sacrifice.

101

A Drink, Burnt, and Meat Offerings – A Reminder of the Covenant with God.

The drink, meat, and burnt offerings are illustrations of the Lord's Supper.

- Luke 22:19-20 And he took **bread**, and gave thanks, and brake it, and gave unto them, saying, This is **my body** which is given for you: this do in remembrance of me. (20) Likewise also the **cup** after supper, saying, This cup is the new testament in **my blood**, which is **shed** for you.
 - Bread – Meat Offering
 - Burnt – Burnt Offering
 - Cup...my blood – Drink Offering

The concept of offering was a tangible expression of faith, gratitude, and obedience! Just as it is in the New Testament and today.

102

Connecting Our Life with God (Power)

As the offering plate is passed each service, how do I connect my life to God?

- When we are thankful for our salvation, we give a burnt offering as God has led us to give.

God has already given first to US!

- John 3:16 For God so loved the world, that **he gave** his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

103

Connecting Our Life with God (Power)

When we are thankful that God has taken care of us (we have plenty to eat, as we eat better than all the Old Testament Kings), we give an offering to express our devotion to God.

Remember: God has blessed us beyond our wildest imagination:

- 2 Corinthians 9:8 And God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always **having all sufficiency in all things**, may abound to every good work:
- Ephesians 3:20 Now unto him that is able to do **exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think**, according to the power that worketh in us,
- Luke 6:38 Give, and it shall be given unto you; **good measure**, pressed down, and shaken together, and **running over**, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again.

104

Connecting Our Life with God (Power)

- Philippians 4:19 But my God shall supply **all your need** according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus.

But when the plate is passed, and we give “nothing,” we are in essence saying, God has done nothing for us this week.

Note: We **owe** the tithe, as the tithe was required. You have not given anything voluntarily yet.

- Malachi 3:10 Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the LORD of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and **pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it.**

105

Are YOU a Saint?

A saint has made a covenant with God by a **sacrifice!**

Psalms 50:5-15 **Gather my saints together unto me; those that have made a covenant with me by sacrifice.** (6) And the heavens shall declare his righteousness: for God is judge himself. Selah. (7) Hear, O my people, and I will speak; O Israel, and I will testify against thee: I am God, even thy God. (8) I will **not** reprove thee for **thy sacrifices** or thy burnt offerings, to have been continually before me. (9) I will take no bullock out of thy house, nor he goats out of thy folds. (10) **For every beast of the forest is mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills.** (11) I know all the fowls of the mountains: and the wild beasts of the field are mine. (12) If I were hungry, I would not tell thee: **for the world is mine, and the fulness thereof.** (13) Will I eat the flesh of bulls, **or drink the blood of goats?** (14) Offer unto God thanksgiving; and pay thy vows unto the most High: (15) And **call upon me in the day of trouble:** I will deliver thee, and **thou shalt glorify me.**

106

Psalms 50:5 "Gather my saints together unto me; those that have made a covenant with me by sacrifice..."

HAVE YOU MADE THAT COVENANT WITH GOD BY SACRIFICE?

Only by accepting Christ as your sacrifice
for YOUR SINS can you be a Saint!

Hebrews 10:10 By the which will we are sanctified through
the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all.