

ABSCO 2008 Convention

**Sacrifices
Subsequent
To The
Day of Atonement**

“THE sacrifices offered by the people (Israel--the world) on their own individual account, after the Day of Atonement sacrifices, typified by the general offerings of Israel, belong to the next age, and will then be presented to the glorified royal priesthood.”

- Tabernacle Shadows, page 93

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“will then be presented to the glorified royal priesthood”

– the offerings are presented to the Glorified Priesthood

Types of Sacrifices

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1. Offerings mandated by the Law

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2. Free-Will Offerings

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2c. Meat (Meal) Offerings

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2b. Peace-Offerings

2c. Meat (Meal) Offerings

2d. Thank-Offerings

When Was the Day of Atonement?

When Was the Day of Atonement?

The 10th day of the 7th month

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**So When was the first
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**So When was the first
offering after the
Atonement Day Ritual?**

On the Same Day!!!!

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Numbers 29:7-11 - “And ye shall have on the tenth *day* of this seventh month an holy convocation; and ye shall afflict your souls: ye shall not do any work *therein*: But ye shall offer a burnt offering unto the LORD *for* a sweet savour; one young bullock, one ram, *and* seven lambs of the first year; they shall be unto you without blemish: And their meat offering *shall be* of flour mingled with oil, three tenth deals to a bullock, *and* two tenth deals to one ram, A several tenth deal for one lamb, throughout the seven lambs: One kid of the goats *for* a sin offering; beside the sin offering of atonement, and the continual burnt offering, and the meat offering of it, and their drink offerings. ”

**So this is the very first of the
sacrifices subsequent to The
Day of Atonement Sacrifices!!!**

So when the Gospel Age
Sacrifices end, what is the next
thing that happens?

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thing that happens?

**The Ancient Worthies are
Resurrected!!**

So could this offering be a picture of the Ancient Worthies as they open their eyes in the Mediatorial Age?

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Let's Look at the Details

The Offering was first a burnt-offering of a bullock.....

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What does a bullock represent?

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What better symbol of the Ancient Worthies, who have a “better” resurrection and come forth as perfect human beings and consecrate themselves to Divine Service?

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What better symbol of the Ancient Worthies, who have a “better” resurrection and come forth as perfect human beings and consecrate themselves to Divine Service?

Heb. 11:35 – “...that they might obtain a better resurrection:”

The Offering was first a burnt-offering of a bullock.....

What does a bullock represent?

“Then shalt thou be pleased with sacrifices of righteousness [of right doing] with burnt offering and whole burnt offering; then shall they offer bullocks [perfect sacrifices] upon thine altar.” -

Ps. 51:19

The Offering was next a ram and
seven lambs.....

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This would seem to teach that the Ancient Worthies will appreciate the “better sacrifices” of Jesus – the ram, and the church – the seven lambs.

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The distinction here between the ram and the seven lambs may indicate that it was Jesus flesh that constituted the ransom.

The Offering next was a ram and seven lambs.....

Mic 5:5 – “And this *man* shall be the peace, when the Assyrian shall come into our land: and when he shall tread in our palaces, then shall we raise against him seven shepherds, and eight principal men.”

Next was a Meal Offering of flour
and oil.....

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and oil.....

How much flour?

$3/10$ (bullock) + $2/10$ (ram) + $7/10$
(tenth for each of seven lambs) =
 $12/10$ deals

Next was a Meal Offering of flour and oil.....

$3/10$ (bullock) + $2/10$ (ram) + $7/10$ (tenth for each of seven lambs) =

$12/10$ deals

Several translations call this measurement a “tenth of an ephah.”

Since $1/10$ of an ephah is an “omer”

(Ex. 16:36), we conclude that there

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What is the significance of 12?

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Perfect Government!

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1. 12 Tribes of Israel

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1. 12 Tribes of Israel
2. 12 Apostles

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What is the significance of 12?

Perfect Government!

1. 12 Tribes of Israel
2. 12 Apostles
3. The Wall of New Jerusalem – 12 x 12 or 144 cubits!

Next was a Meal Offering of flour and oil.....

$3/10$ (bullock) + $2/10$ (ram) + $7/10$
(tenth for each of seven lambs) = 12
omers

“These, of fine flour, unleavened cakes, with oil, etc., were presented to the Lord through the Priest. They probably represented praises and worship offered to the Lord by the world through his Church. ‘Unto him be glory in the Church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages.’ (Eph. 3:21) A sample being offered on the altar showed that it was approved by, acceptable to, Jehovah.” (T98)

Lastly was a Sin-Offering – A
Goat!

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Why would the Ancient Worthies
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Why would the Ancient Worthies need a Sin-Offering?

“It is not probable that they would make mistakes; but if upon their awakening, they should at once be turned over to Jehovah, and, as in Adam’s case, the slightest deflection would mean death, we can see that their position would be much less favorable than it will be under the New Covenant arrangement during the Millennial reign of Christ. This is a very gracious arrangement for their best interests, for any possible mistake would be covered by Christ’s mediation and not bring them under sentence of death.” - R5074

Lastly was a Sin-Offering – A

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Why a goat and not a bullock?

Lastly was a Sin-Offering – A

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Why a goat and not a bullock?

Channels of Ransom-Merit:

During the Gospel Age = Jesus

During the Millennial Age = The Church.

The Law of the Meal-Offering

Lev. 6:14-17 – “And this *is* the law of the meat offering: the sons of Aaron shall offer it before the LORD, before the altar. And he shall take of it his handful, of the flour of the meat offering, and of the oil thereof, and all the frankincense which *is* upon the meat offering, and shall burn *it* upon the altar *for* a sweet savour, *even* the memorial of it, unto the LORD. And the remainder thereof shall Aaron and his sons eat: with unleavened bread shall it be eaten in the holy place; in the court of the tabernacle of the congregation they shall eat it. It shall not be baked with leaven. I have given it *unto them* for their portion of my offerings made by fire; it *is* most holy, as *is* the sin offering, and as the trespass offering.” – see also Lev. 2

The Law of the Meal-Offering

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5. It must never contain leaven!

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General Points:

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2. It generally included Oil
3. It sometimes included Frankincense
4. It always included Salt
5. It must never contain leaven!
6. The Priests eat what is left over

The Law of the Meal-Offering

**Once again we remember the these
meal-offering represent Praise and
Worship. (TS, 98, 99)**

The Law of the Meal-Offering

General Points:

1. A Meal-Offering was always a cereal

This is generally thought to be wheat flour.

As such it likely points back to the sacrifice of the church who is the “wheat class”. Perhaps the praise and worship to God come out of a deep appreciation of the sacrifice of the church!

The Law of the Meal-Offering

General Points:

2. It generally included Oil

Oil is usually a symbol of the Holy Spirit. The spirit of “praise and worship” is undoubtedly a result of the outpouring of God Spirit upon all flesh.

“Joel 2:28 – “And it shall come to pass afterward, *that* I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh;”

The Law of the Meal-Offering

General Points:

3. It sometimes included Frankincense

**Frankincense is a consistent symbol of
“praise”**

The Law of the Meal-Offering

General Points:

4. It always included Salt

Lev 2:13 – “And every oblation of thy meat offering shalt thou season with salt; neither shalt thou suffer the salt of the covenant of thy God to be lacking from thy meat offering: with all thine offerings thou shalt offer salt.”

Salt is a symbol of preservation and remembrance and arrests the spread of corruption.

Col 4:6 – “Let your speech *be* alway with grace, seasoned with salt, that ye may know how ye ought to answer every man.”

The Law of the Meal-Offering

General Points:

5. It must never contain leaven!

Leaven is a symbol of sin. The offerings of the world must be devoid of sin or sinful intentions. The sincere “praise and worship” of the developing world will be pure and free of sin.

The Law of the Meal-Offering

General Points:

6. The Priests eat what is left over

All of the offerings that are made in the Millennium are accepted by the Glorified Royal Priesthood. We will have the privilege of assisting the world by nurturing their progress to perfection. Our connection to each member of the human race will be close and their progress and success will be our cause for celebration.

The Law of the Burnt-Offering

The Law of the Burnt-Offering

Lev 6:9, 12,13 - “Command Aaron and his sons, saying, This *is* the law of the burnt offering: It *is* the burnt offering, because of the burning upon the altar all night unto the morning, and the fire of the altar shall be burning in it. And the fire upon the altar shall be burning in it; it shall not be put out: and the priest shall burn wood on it every morning, and lay the burnt offering in order upon it; and he shall burn thereon the fat of the peace offerings. The fire shall ever be burning upon the altar; it shall never go out.”

The Law of the Burnt-Offering

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The Law of the Burnt-Offering

Main Point: The fire was never to go out!

The individual Israelites had to know that the altar had been sanctified and their offerings and sacrifices would not always be acceptable!!!

Likewise in the Millennium, humanity will know that the Glorified Priesthood is ever available to them to accept their offerings and worship of God.

The Law of the Burnt-Offering

Lev 6:10, 11 - “And the priest shall put on his linen garment, and his linen breeches shall he put upon his flesh, and take up the ashes which the fire hath consumed with the burnt offering on the altar, and he shall put them beside the altar. And he shall put off his garments, and put on other garments, and carry forth the ashes without the camp unto a clean place.”

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Note the changing into “his linen garment...”

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Only the High Priest had ‘other garments’ therefore it follows that it is the High Priest who carries the ashes.

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Ashes are symbols of remembrance.

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“No specific purpose was suggested for the use of the ashes of the daily burnt-offerings; we are merely told that they were carried “without the camp unto a clean place.” (Lev. 6:11) So, evidently, the “ashes,” the remembrance of the faithfulness of Jesus and the church will serve no particularly designated purpose; however, the fact that the ashes in the type were not promiscuously disposed of, seems to suggest that the memory of the faithfulness of those who offered themselves as the “better sacrifices” of the Gospel age will not be forgotten. This memory will undoubtedly be left for the reverent contemplation of those among whom they once lived. (Psa. 87:5)” – Notes on the Tabernacle, A.C. Frey

The Law of the Burnt-Offering

Ashes are symbols of remembrance.

**Ps. 87:5 – “And of Zion it shall be said,
This and that man was born in her: and the
highest himself shall establish her.”**

The Morning and Evening Sacrifice

Ex. 29:38-43 – “Now this *is that* which thou shalt offer upon the altar; two lambs of the first year day by day continually. The one lamb thou shalt offer in the morning; and the other lamb thou shalt offer at even: And with the one lamb a tenth deal of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil; and the fourth part of an hin of wine *for* a drink offering. And the other lamb thou shalt offer at even, and shalt do thereto according to the meat offering of the morning, and according to the drink offering thereof, for a sweet savour, an offering made by fire unto the LORD. *This shall be* a continual burnt offering throughout your generations *at* the door of the tabernacle of the congregation before the LORD: where I will meet you, to speak there unto thee. And there I will meet with the children of Israel, and *the tabernacle* shall be sanctified by my glory.

The Morning and Evening Sacrifice

**Several Lessons may be extracted
from this picture.**

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1. Morning and Evening: 9 am and 3 pm

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Jesus on the cross from 9 am to 3 pm!

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2. Morning Lamb and Evening Lamb

The Morning and Evening Sacrifice

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1. Morning and Evening: 9 am and 3 pm

Jesus on the cross from 9 am to 3 pm!

2. Morning Lamb and Evening Lamb

Jesus in the beginning of the Gospel Age and the Church for the rest of the Gospel Age – (Same significance as the Two Rams on the Day of Atonement)

The Morning and Evening Sacrifice

**Several Lessons may be extracted
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3. A Continual Burnt Offering

The Morning and Evening Sacrifice

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3. A Continual Burnt Offering

**Same Lesson as the Law of the Burnt
Offering – the altar is ever open and
available to accept the offering of
the people!**

The Morning and Evening Sacrifice

Several Lessons may be extracted from this picture.

3. A Continual Burnt Offering

Ez. 43:27 – “And when these days are expired, it shall be, *that* upon the eighth day, and so forward, the priests shall make your burnt offerings upon the altar, and your peace offerings; and I will accept you, saith the Lord GOD.”

The Law of the Sin-Offering

Lev 6:25 – “Speak unto Aaron and to his sons, saying, This *is* the law of the sin offering: In the place where the burnt offering is killed shall the sin offering be killed before the the LORD: it *is* most holy.”

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All sins for which either a sin- or trespass-offering could be brought were generally classified as “sins of ignorance”, “somewhat against the commandments of God” (Lev. 4:2,13,22,27)

The Law of the Sin-Offering

Lev 6:26 – “The priest that offereth it for sin shall eat it: in the holy place shall it be eaten, in the court of the tabernacle of the congregation.”

These Subsequent Sin-Offering Sacrifices of the people were eaten by the Priests. This showed the participation of the priesthood in their cleansing from sin.

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Where did the Priests eat these sacrifices?

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Where did the Priests eat these sacrifices?

Num 18:10 – “In the most holy *place* shalt thou eat it; every male shall eat it: it shall be holy unto thee.”

The Law of the Sin-Offering

Lev 6:30 – “And no sin offering, whereof *any* of the blood is brought into the tabernacle of the congregation to reconcile *withal* in the holy place, shall be eaten: it shall be burnt in the fire.”

Sin-Offerings where the blood was brought into the Most Holy were never eaten by the Priests!

The Law of the Sin-Offering

Leviticus chapter 4

If a Priest Sins (verses 3-12)

If the whole Congregation Sins (verses 13-22)

If a Ruler Sins (verses 22-26)

If one of the Common People Sins (ver. 27-32)

The Law of the Sin-Offering

Leviticus chapter 4

If a Priest Sins (verses 3-12)

- Bullock for a Sin-Offering

This has a Gospel Age application since none of the glorified Priesthood are capable of sin in the Millennium.

The Law of the Sin-Offering

Leviticus chapter 4

**If the whole Congregation Sins (verses 13-22)
- Bullock for a Sin-Offering**

This shows that the world of mankind in the Millennium will be called on not only individually, but also collectively to recognize their sins! And the basis for forgiveness is still Jesus' sacrifice.

The Law of the Sin-Offering

Leviticus chapter 4

If a Ruler Sins (verses 22-26)

- Male Goat for a Sin-Offering

The Ruler here would be one of the Ancient Worthies who are “princes” during the Millennium. The goat has a dual application picture on one hand the sinful potential they might still have and on the other hand reminding us that the conduit of ransom merit is the church, the “goat” class of Atonement Day.

The Law of the Sin-Offering

Leviticus chapter 4

**If one of the Common People Sins (ver. 27-32)
- Female Goat or Lamb for a Sin-Offering**

Of all four classes, we have here the least accountability – the common people. They would be deal with the greatest sympathy because they would have the greatest ignorance.

The Law of the Trespass-Offering (or Guilt-Offering)

Lev 7:1 – “Likewise this *is* the law of the trespass offering: it *is* most holy.”

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What is the difference between Sin-Offerings and Trespass Offerings?

The Law of the Trespass-Offering (or Guilt-Offering)

Lev 7:1 – “Likewise this *is* the law of the trespass offering: it *is* most holy.”

What is the difference between Sin-Offerings and Trespass Offerings?

Sin-Offerings seem to relate more to the sinful nature of the individuals whereas a Trespass-Offering relates to a specific act which hurts someone else.

The Law of the Trespass-Offering (or Guilt-Offering)

This is borne out by the fact that restitution for the wrong must be made PLUS 20% (1/5th).

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Lev 5:15,16 – “Lev 5:15 If a soul commit a trespass, and sin through ignorance, in the holy things of the LORD; then he shall bring for his trespass unto the LORD a ram without blemish out of the flocks, with thy estimation by shekels of silver, after the shekel of the sanctuary, for a trespass offering: And he shall make amends for the harm that he hath done in the holy thing, and shall add the fifth part thereto, and give it unto the priest: and the priest shall make an atonement for him with the ram of the trespass offering, and it shall be forgiven him.”

The Law of the Trespass-Offering (or Guilt-Offering)

This is borne out by the fact that restitution for the wrong must be made PLUS 20% (1/5th).

The modern day legal concept of **Compensatory Damages** and **Punitive Damages** is a good illustration of what is at work here.

The Law of the Peace-Offering

Lev 7:11 – “And this *is* the law of the sacrifice of peace offerings, which he shall offer unto the **LORD.**”

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Peace-Offerings represent vows or covenants made to God and accepted as a result of the sin-offerings.

The Law of the Peace-Offering

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Practical: Why are you going to do with perfection?

The Law of the Peace-Offering

Lev 7:12 ,13 – “If he offer it for a thanksgiving, then he shall offer with the sacrifice of thanksgiving unleavened cakes mingled with oil, and unleavened wafers anointed with oil, and cakes mingled with oil, of fine flour, fried. Besides the cakes, he shall offer *for* his offering leavened bread with the sacrifice of thanksgiving of his peace offerings.

The Law of the Peace-Offering

Four items accompany the Peace-Offering if offering for thanksgiving:

- 1. Unleavened cakes mingled with oil**
- 2. Unleavened wafers anointed with oil**
- 3. Cakes mingled with oil, of fine flour, fried.**
- 4. Leavened bread**

Free-Will Offerings

Points from Leviticus 1

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1. The Offerer put his hand upon the head of the burnt offering

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Lev. 1:4 – “And he shall put his hand upon the head of the burnt offering; and it shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him.”

Free-Will Offerings

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1. The Offerer put his hand upon the head of the burnt offering

Lev. 1:4 – “And he shall put his hand upon the head of the burnt offering; and it shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him.”

Thus the slain animal represents the offerer!

Free-Will Offerings

Points from Leviticus 1

2. The Offerer slays the burnt offering

Free-Will Offerings

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Lev. 1:5 – “And he shall kill the bullock before the LORD:”

Free-Will Offerings

Points from Leviticus 1

2. The Offerer slays the burnt offering

**Lev. 1:5 – “And he shall kill the bullock
before the LORD:”**

**This is an action of free-will on the part
of the offerer which represents his
consecration to the will of God**

Free-Will Offerings

Points from Leviticus 1

3. The Priests accept the offering

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Lev. 1:5-9 – “And the priests...shall bring the blood..shall flay the burnt offering...lay the parts...upon the wood...shall burn all on the altar,”

Free-Will Offerings

Points from Leviticus 1

3. The Priests accept the offering

Lev. 1:5-9 – “And the priests...shall bring the blood..shall flay the burnt offering...lay the parts...upon the wood...shall burn all on the altar,”

The Royal Priesthood accepts the offering

The Law of the Leper

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The second part was the cleansing which is part of the sacrifices subsequent to the Atonement Day which is Leviticus chapter 14.

The Law of the Leper

Basic Symbology

The Law of the Leper

Basic Symbology

Aaron, the High Priest	=	Jesus, our High Priest
Aaron's sons	=	The church in their function as priests
Leprosy	=	Sin, sinfulness, the sinful condition
Lepers	=	Mankind in the Millennium.

(Note: We are placing the main application in the Millennium because that is primarily when and where the church will be active in their roles as priests.)

The Law of the Leper – Lev. 14

Verse 1-2: “And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, This shall be the law of the leper in the day of his cleansing: He shall be brought unto the priest:”

The Law of the Leper – Lev. 14

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Who Brings Him to the Priest?

The Law of the Leper – Lev. 14

Verse 3: “And the priest shall go forth out of the camp; and the priest shall look, and, behold, if the plague of leprosy be healed in the leper;”

Where does the priest go?

The Law of the Leper – Lev. 14

Verse 4-5: “Then shall the priest command to take for him that is to be cleansed two birds alive and clean, and cedar wood, and scarlet, and hyssop: And the priest shall command that one of the birds be killed in an earthen vessel over running water:”

Who provides the birds?

Verse 32: “This is the law of him in whom is the plague of leprosy, whose hand is not able to get that which pertaineth to his cleansing.”

The Law of the Leper – Lev. 14

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Earthen Vessel: Jesus

Bird: Heavenly Origin of Jesus

Running Water: Truth

**Blood and Water Together: The
redeeming merit of Jesus' blood**

The Law of the Leper – Lev. 14

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Blood and Water Together:

John 19:34 – ““But one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side, and forthwith came there out blood and water.”

1 John 5:6 - “This is he that came by water and blood, even Jesus Christ; not by water only, but by water and blood...”

The Law of the Leper – Lev. 14

Verse 6-7: “As for the living bird, he shall take it, and the cedar wood, and the scarlet, and the hyssop, and shall dip them and the living bird in the blood of the bird that was killed over the running water: And he shall sprinkle upon him that is to be cleansed from the leprosy seven times, and shall pronounce him clean, and shall let the living bird loose into the open field.”

Why Two Birds? Two Perspectives!

- 1. The 1st perspective: God’s gift of sending his son to man.**
- 2. The second aspect shows the later result of that sacrifice is the creation of a life-giving well which allows man once again the hope of being cleansed and approaching God.**

The Law of the Leper – Lev. 14

The dipping of the living bird into the blood of the slain bird shows a connection between the two. How beautifully this sets forth sequentially the death and resurrection of our Lord Jesus.

The release of the living bird into the field shows that death could not hold our faithful High Priest.

The sprinkling of the blood upon the leper shows that the cleansing and comes only from the merit of Jesus sacrificed life.

The Law of the Leper – Lev. 14

Verse 8-9: - the washing and shaving of the leper

Verse 10-11: “And on the eighth day he shall take two he lambs without blemish, and one ewe lamb of the first year without blemish, and three tenth deals of fine flour for a meat offering, mingled with oil, and one log of oil. And the priest that maketh him clean shall present the man that is to be made clean, and those things, before the LORD, at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation:”

The Law of the Leper – Lev. 14

- One the 8th Day
 - Resurrection in Millennium
- Three lambs without blemish
 1. Trespass Offering
 2. Burnt Offering
 3. Sin-Offering (Ewe)

First was a trespass offering, but a very unique one! Let's read on...

The Law of the Leper – Lev. 14

Verse 12 – “And the priest shall take one he lamb, offer him for a trespass offering, and the log of oil, and wave them for a wave offering before the LORD:”

This unusual trespass offering was made a part of the wave offering and wave offerings were normally taken from peace offerings. There isn't even any specific mention made here of either confession of sin or restoration as was common with trespass offerings though these may be implied.

The Law of the Leper – Lev. 14

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The Lamb of the trespass offering represents the ransom sacrifice of Jesus. The leper, or sinful individual in the Millennium, must recognize this sacrifice on his behalf in order to be cleansed.

The Law of the Leper – Lev. 14

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Putting these elements together in the wave offering shows the consecration forever of Jesus and its availability to repentant sinners for sin forgiveness along with the power of the holy spirit.

The Law of the Leper – Lev. 14

Verse 14-18 – “And the priest shall take some of the log of oil, and pour it into the palm of his own left hand: And the priest shall dip his right finger in the oil that is in his left hand, and shall sprinkle of the oil with his finger seven times before the LORD: And of the rest of the oil that is in his hand shall the priest put upon the tip of the right ear of him that is to be cleansed, and upon the thumb of his right hand, and upon the great toe of his right foot, upon the blood of the trespass offering: And the remnant of the oil that is in the priest’s hand he shall pour upon the head of him that is to be cleansed: and the priest shall make an atonement for him before the LORD.” (Lev. 14:15–18)

The Law of the Leper – Lev. 14

Verse 14-18

Note that the oil (HOLY SPIRIT of TRUTH) came from the source container (GOD) into the hand of the priest (the MEDIATOR). Then it was applied on the leper.

This is another picture of the channel of blessing – from GOD to man THROUGH the priesthood.

“The Holy Spirit’s office will be equally important during the Millennial age, in bringing the world of mankind back into harmony with God, under the terms of the New Covenant, through the merit of the dear Redeemer’s sacrifice.” – E164

The Law of the Leper – Lev. 14

Verse 14-18

The Oil is sprinkled seven times before the LORD, toward the Tabernacle showing all of this is in accord with the Divine Will.

Then the priest placed the oil upon the tip of the right ear, and upon the thumb of his right hand, and upon the great toe of his right foot, and upon his head.

Thus the hearing of the sinner and the work of his hands and travel of his feet and thoughts of his head will be converted to purity and moral cleanness.

Animal Sacrifices in the Millennium?

Animal Sacrifices in the Millennium?

Not Likely!!!

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Study Summary

- 1. The sacrifices and offerings subsequent to Atonement Day describe the positive reactions of man to the application of ransom merit in the Millennium.**
- 2. All of the sacrifices point back to the better sacrifices of the Gospel Age, particularly Jesus'.**
- 3. Every human will be required to consecrate their lives to God through the Priesthood.**
- 4. It is the grand purpose of the Glorified Priesthood to be intimately involved in bringing mankind up to highway of holiness.**

Conclusion

Ezekiel 44:23 – “And they shall teach my people *the difference* between the holy and profane, and cause them to discern between the unclean and the clean.”

