

OLD LAW

Exodus 20 - Numbers 10:10

Introduction

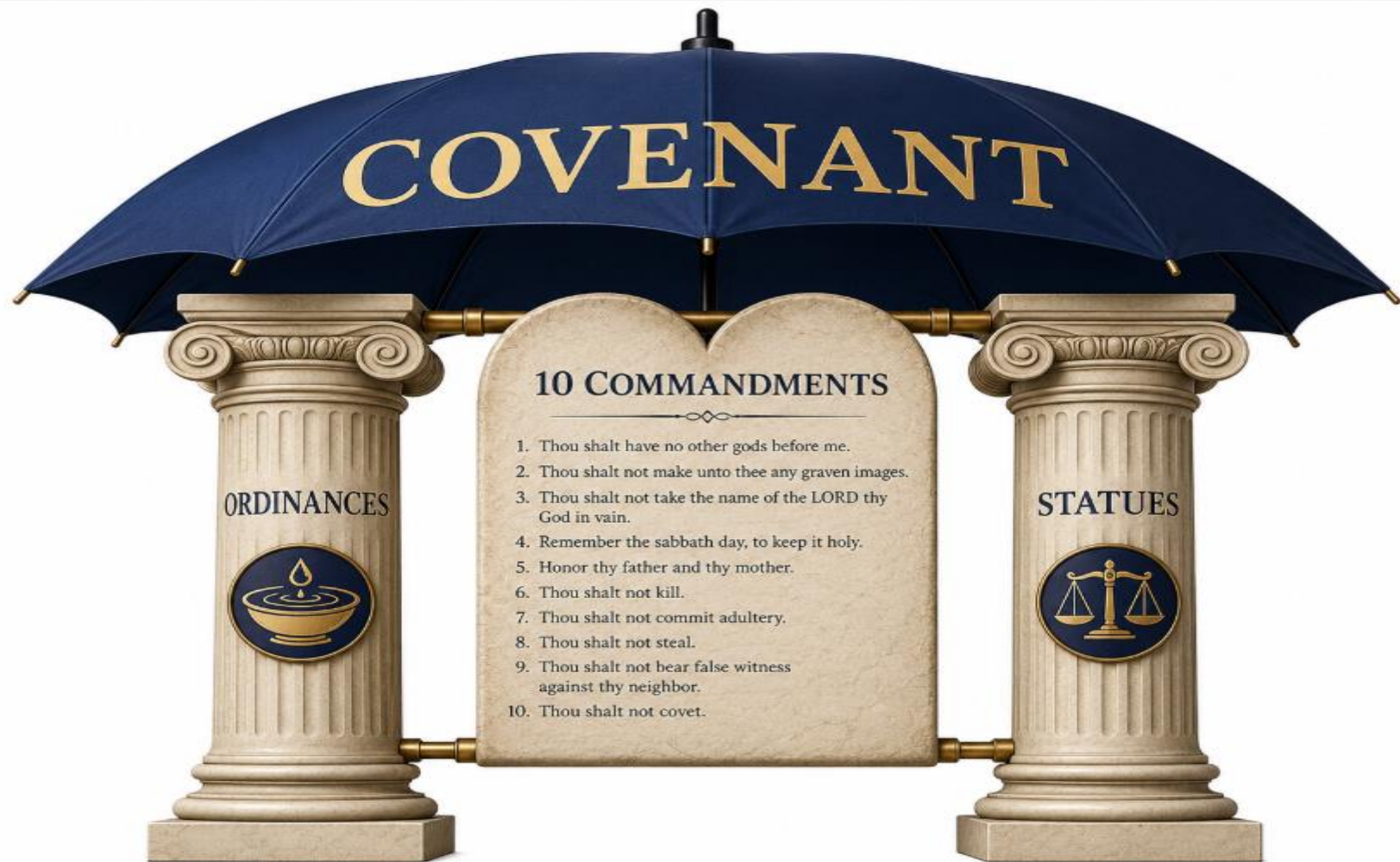
OLD Law:

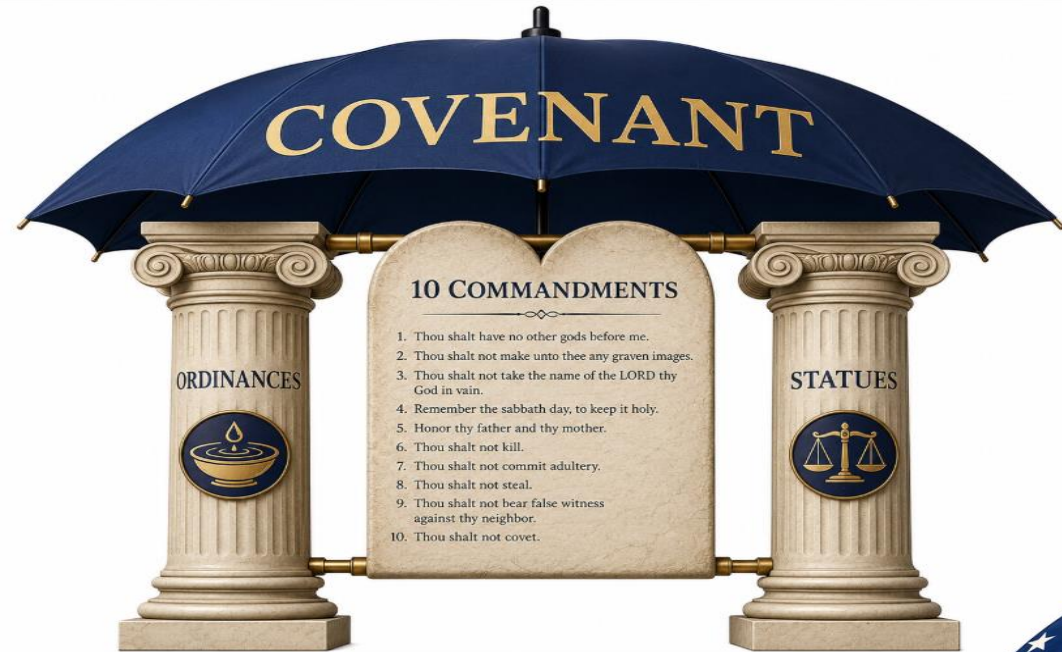
More than just the 10 Commandments

	SACRIFICES Laws for offerings and atonement	Leviticus 1–7 Leviticus 16
	PRIESTHOOD Laws for priests and their service	Leviticus 8–10 Leviticus 21–22
	PURITY LAWS Clean and unclean, hygiene, and separation	Leviticus 11–15
	FEASTS & SABBATHS Holy days and appointed times	Leviticus 23 Leviticus 25
	CIVIL LAWS Justice, behavior, property, and social responsibility	Exodus 21–23 Deuteronomy 16–25
	LAND & COMMUNITY LAWS <u>Sabbath years, jubilee</u> , inheritance, and care for the needy	Leviticus 25 Deuteronomy 24–26
	WORSHIP & TABERNACLE LAWS Instructions for the tabernacle, worship, and sacred ordinances	Exodus 25–31 Exodus 35–40 Numbers 1–10

OLD Law: Topical Study

- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ Laws of Purity: Clean & Unclean Animals
- ✓ Laws of Purity: Ceremonial Uncleanness
- ✓ Law of Sacrifices
- ✓ The Priesthood: Law of the Levites
- ✓ Day of Atonement
- ✓ Jewish Holiday Schedule: Feasts
- ✓ Jewish Holiday Schedule: Holy Days, Sabbatical & Jubilee Years
- ✓ Melchizedek
- ✓ Hebrews





The COVENANTS	Refs	Type	Duration	Sign Symbol	Sacrifice
Noahic 2,348 BC	Genesis 6:18 8:20-22 9:8-18	Royal grant One-way Unilateral Unconditional	Everlasting	Rainbow (Gen 9:13-17)	Genesis 8:20-22
Abrahamic 1,913 BC	Genesis 12:1-3 15:13-18 17:9-11, 19 22:15-18	Royal grant One-way Unilateral Unconditional	Everlasting	Circumcision (Gen 17:11)	Genesis 15:8-21
Mosaic - Old - Sinaitic 1,491 BC	Exodus 19:5-8 24:3-8 31:13-17	Suzerain Two-way Bilateral Conditional	Temporary (BC 1,500 to AD 32). Renewed 7x (eg. "Land Covenant" of Deut 29)	The Sabbath (Exod 31:13)	Exodus 24:4-8

Edenic Covenant was 1st covenant; between Adam and God

THE COVENANT PROMISE

(DEUTERONOMY 28; EXODUS 19)

ii) ISRAEL'S PROMISE TO GOD (THE "IF")



(a) OBEY GOD

"All that the LORD has spoken
we will do."

– Exodus 19:8

- ✓ Keep His Commandments
- ✓ Walk in His Ways
- ✓ Love Him
- ✓ Serve Him Alone

THE COVENANT

"You shall be to Me
a kingdom of priests
and a holy nation."

– Exodus 19:6

iii) GOD'S PROMISE TO ISRAEL (THE "THEN")



(a) GOD'S POSSESSION

"You shall be My treasured
possession above all peoples."

– Exodus 19:5



(b) KINGDOM OF PRIESTS

"You shall be to Me
a kingdom of priests."

– Exodus 19:6



(c) HOLY NATION

"You shall be a holy nation."

– Exodus 19:6



(d) BLESSINGS FOR OBEDIENCE

Blessings in the land, prosperity,
protection, peace, victory over
enemies, and God's presence
among His people.

– Deuteronomy 28:1-14

**WHEN ISRAEL OBEYS, GOD BLESSES.
WHEN ISRAEL DISOBEYS, GOD CORRECTS. (DEUTERONOMY 28:15-68)**

OLD Law: Outline

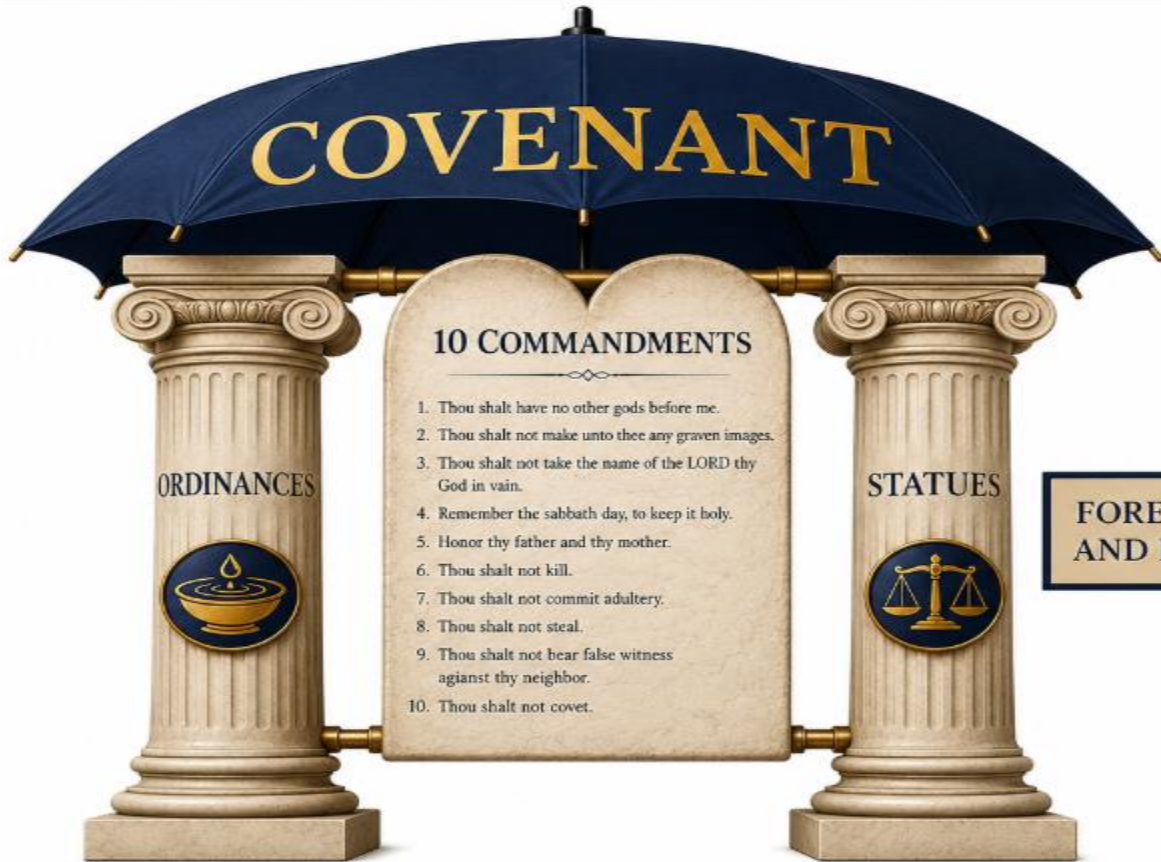
Exodus

- 12 Israel leaves Egypt
- 19 Mt. Sinai
- 20 10 Commandments given
- 21 Ordinances of OLD LAW
- 25 Tabernacle Instructions
- 32 Golden Calf; Moses broke 1st set of tablets
- 34 Replacement tablets

Leviticus OLD LAW

Numbers OLD LAW & life in the wilderness

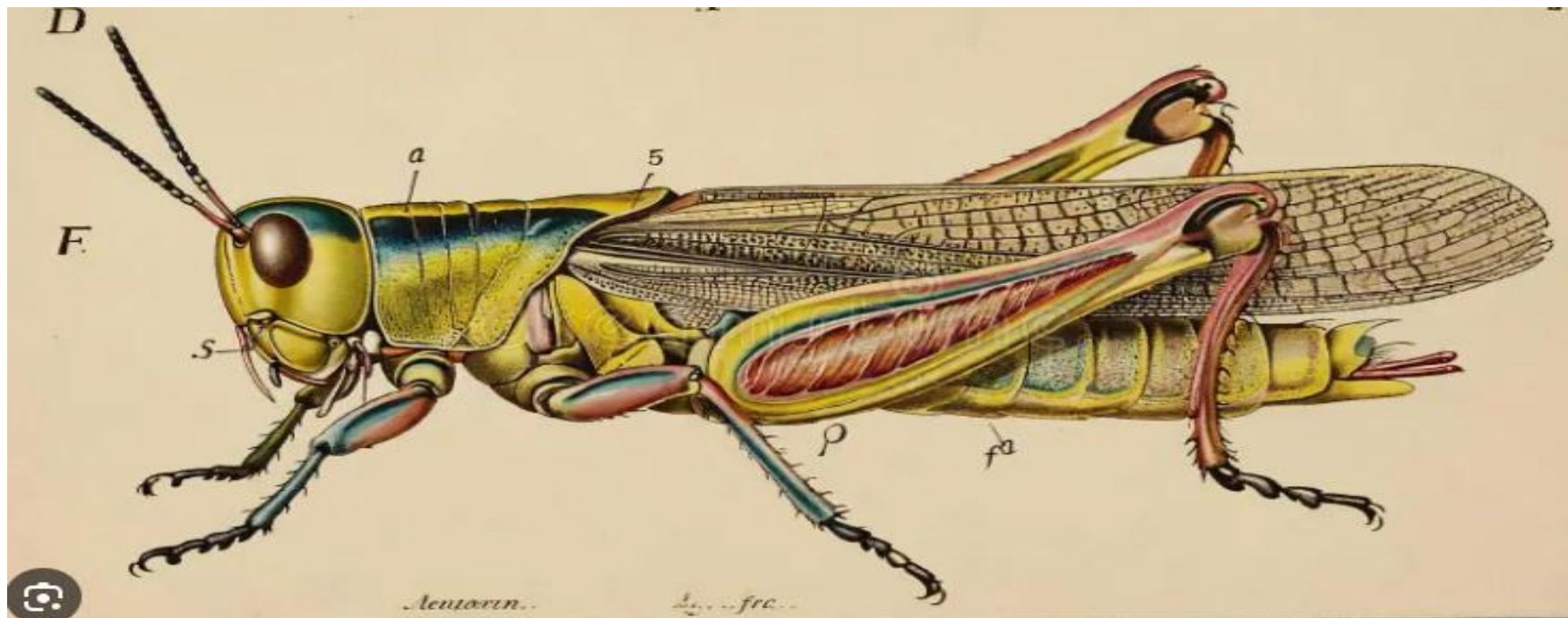
Deuteronomy Repeat 10 Commandments (Chapt. 5)
OLD LAW



THE OLD LAW

THE MESSIAH

Laws of Purity: Clean & Unclean Animals







CLEAN AND UNCLEAN ANIMALS

(Leviticus 11; Deuteronomy 14)

CLEAN ANIMALS

You may eat these animals

LAND ANIMALS – With split hooves that chew the cud



Cow



Sheep



Goat



Deer

SEAFOOD – With fins and scales



Salmon



Tilapia



Tuna



Cod

BIRDS – Not birds of prey or scavengers



Chicken



Duck



Turkey



Dove

INSECTS – Certain kinds (e.g., locusts)



Locust

"You shall distinguish between the holy animal and the common animal, and between the unclean and the clean." — Leviticus 11:47

UNCLEAN ANIMALS

You may not eat these animals

LAND ANIMALS – Do not chew the cud or do not have split hooves



Pig



Horse



Rabbit



Camel

SEAFOOD – Without fins and scales



Catfish



Shrimp



Lobster



Crab

BIRDS – Birds of prey or scavengers



Eagle



Vulture



Owl



Crow

INSECTS & OTHERS – Most insects; creeping things; reptiles



Fly



Cockroach



Snake



Lizard

"These are the animals you may not eat among those that move along the ground or those that are in the water, and among the birds." — Leviticus 11:42

Laws of Purity: Ceremonial Uncleanness

PURITY LAWS

CEREMONIAL UNCLEANNESS

God set Israel apart as a holy people. Certain conditions and contacts caused temporary ceremonial uncleanness, requiring purification before one could approach God or the sanctuary.

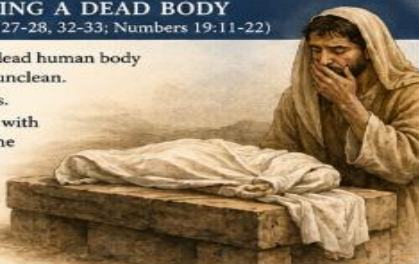
1. TOUCHING A DEAD BODY

(Leviticus 11:24-25, 27-28, 32-33; Numbers 19:11-22)

Anyone who touches a dead human body becomes ceremonially unclean.

Uncleanness lasts 7 days.

Purification: sprinkling with water of cleansing on the third and seventh day, and washing clothes.



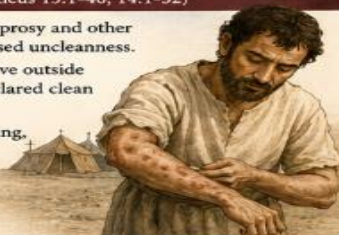
2. CERTAIN SKIN DISEASES

(Leviticus 13:1-46; 14:1-32)

Diseases such as leprosy and other skin eruptions caused uncleanness.

The person must live outside the camp until declared clean by a priest.

Purification: washing, offering of birds, and other rites.



3. BODY DISCHARGES

(Leviticus 15:1-33)

Discharges from the body (such as semen, menstrual flow, or abnormal flow) cause uncleanness.

Purification: washing the body and clothes, and waiting until evening.



4. UNCLEAN ANIMALS AND THEIR CARCASSES

(Leviticus 11:1-47; 22:4-8, 31-33)

Touching an unclean animal or its carcass causes uncleanness until evening.

Some animals are unclean to eat and to touch when dead.



5. MOULD IN A HOUSE

(Leviticus 14:33-53)

Mould (tzara'at) in a house made the house unclean.

The house was inspected, emptied, and treated.

If the mould returned, the house could be demolished.



6. CONTACT WITH UNCLEAN THINGS

(Leviticus 11-15)

Touching anything unclean, such as certain animals, their carcasses, or objects soiled by uncleanness, caused uncleanness until evening.



7. AFTER CHILDBIRTH

(Leviticus 12:1-8)

A woman giving birth to a son is unclean 7 days; giving birth to a daughter, 14 days.

Purification: after the period, she brings a sin offering and a burnt offering to the priest.



8. SPECIAL RITES OF PURIFICATION

(Numbers 19; Leviticus 14)

Sprinkling with water mixed with the ashes of a red heifer, and other offerings, restored purity.

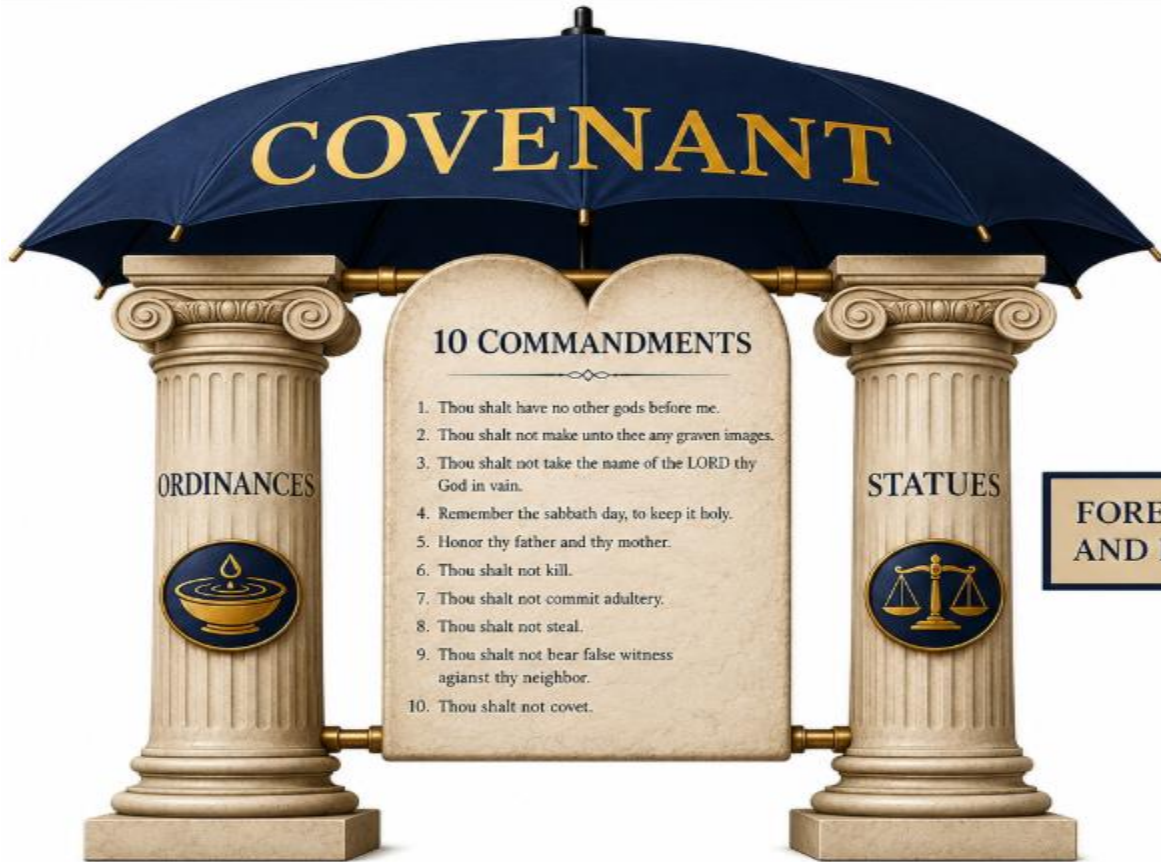


KEY PRINCIPLES

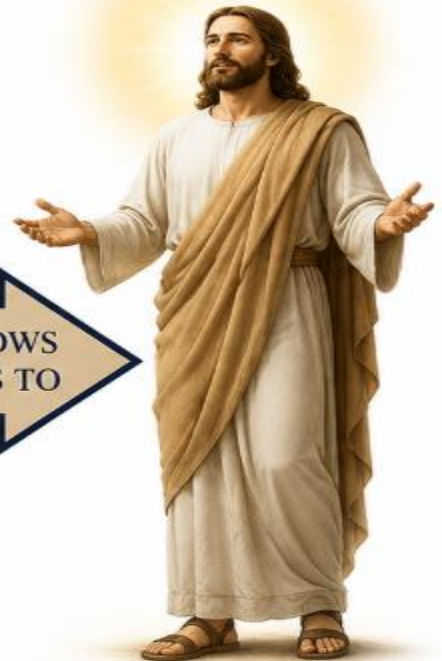
- Ceremonial uncleanness does not deal with sin, but with ritual fitness to approach God.
- It was temporary and required purification.
- These laws taught holiness, separation, and reverence for God.

"You shall therefore distinguish between the unclean and the clean, and between the unclean animal and the clean animal, and between the unclean and the clean bird." — Leviticus 11:47

Be holy, for I the LORD your God am holy.
— Leviticus 11:44



THE OLD LAW



THE MESSIAH

Law of Sacrifices

THE FIVE OFFERINGS OF THE OLD LAW

← Given by God through Moses in Leviticus 1-7 →

1. BURNT OFFERING (“Olah”)



A sacrifice totally burned
on the altar.

PURPOSE

Expresses complete devotion,
worship, and surrender to God.

MAIN FEATURES

- The whole animal (except hide) is burned.
- No part is eaten by the offerer.
- Fire from God consumed it completely.

SCRIPTURE
Leviticus 1

2. GRAIN OFFERING (Minchah)



An offering of fine flour
mixed with oil and incense.

PURPOSE

Honors God with the fruits of the
ground; an offering of thanks
and acknowledgment.

MAIN FEATURES

- Made of fine flour, oil, and incense.
- A portion is burned; the rest is eaten by the priests.

SCRIPTURE
Leviticus 2

3. PEACE OFFERING (Shelamim)



An offering of fellowship
and thanksgiving.

PURPOSE

Celebrates fellowship with God;
an offering of peace, gratitude,
and voluntary devotion.

MAIN FEATURES

- The animal is slain.
- Portions are burned on the altar.
- The offerer and priests eat the rest together in a holy meal.

SCRIPTURE
Leviticus 3

These offerings point forward to Jesus Christ, the perfect sacrifice who fulfills them all.

“Behold, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world!” – John 1:29

Sin Offering

Lev 4

Priest

Whole Congregation

Leader

Common Person

Sequence of Offerings

Lev 9

- 1. Sin**
- 2. Burnt**
- 3. Grain/Meal/Drink**
- 4. Peace/Fellowship**

THE FIVE OFFERINGS OF THE OLD LAW

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SCRIPTURE
Leviticus 3

4. SIN OFFERING (Chattat)



A sacrifice for unintentional sins of the people or the priest.

PURPOSE

Provides forgiveness and atonement for sins committed in error.

MAIN FEATURES

- The animal is slain.
- The blood is applied on the altar.
- The fat is burned; the rest is eaten by the priests.

SCRIPTURE
Leviticus 4

5. TRESPASS OFFERING (Asham)



For sins involving property or wrongs against others.

PURPOSE

Makes restitution and provides forgiveness for specific wrongs.

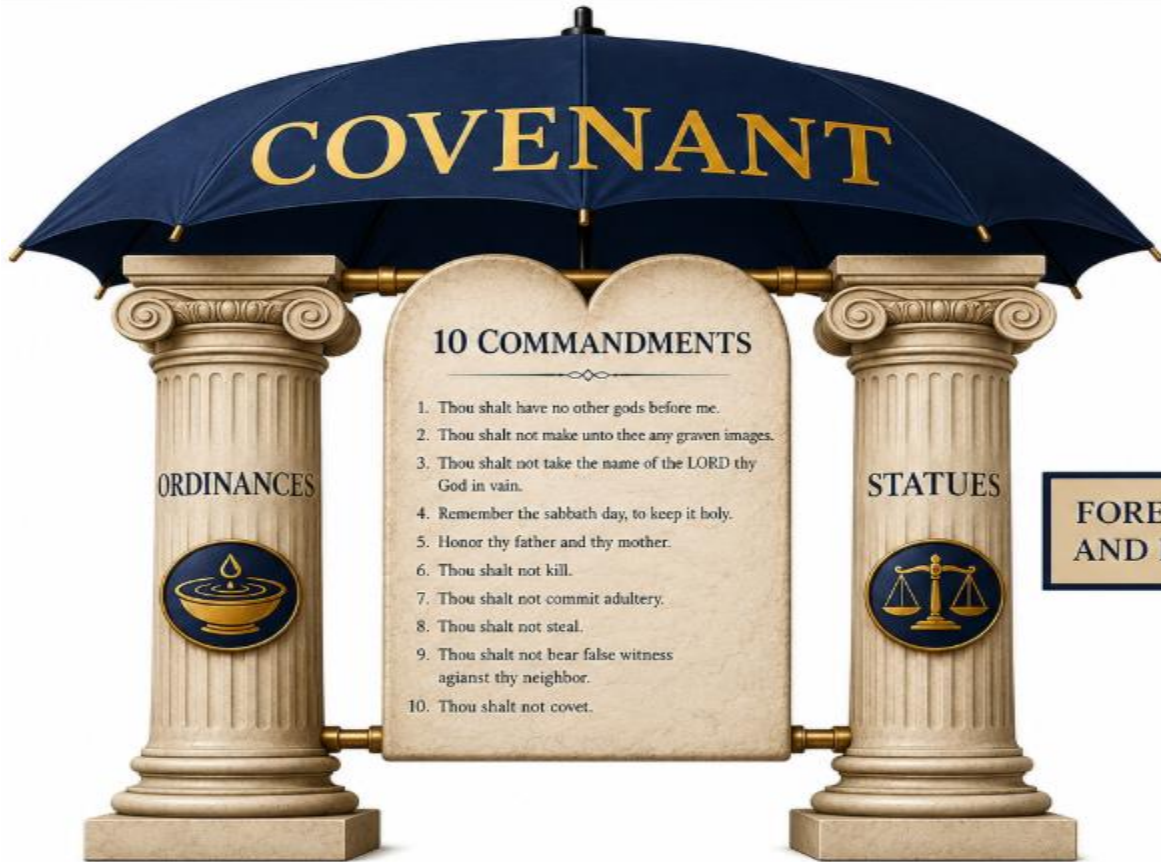
MAIN FEATURES

- The animal is slain.
- The blood is applied on the altar.
- The fat is burned; the rest is eaten by the priests.
- Restitution to the wronged person is required.

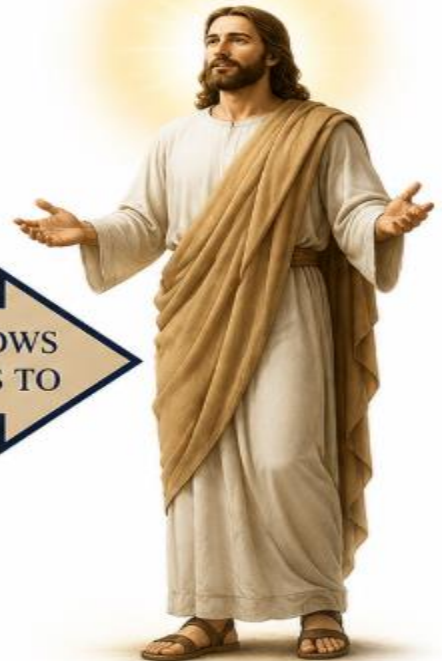
SCRIPTURE
Leviticus 5-7

These offerings point forward to Jesus Christ, the perfect sacrifice who fulfills them all.

“Behold, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world!” – John 1:29



THE OLD LAW



THE MESSIAH

The Priesthood: Law of the Levites

Priestly Garments in the Bible

(Exodus 28)

High Priest



Priest

Reference: Exodus 28:1-43



THE HIGH PRIEST

AND THE MEANING OF HIS GARMENTS

The garments of the high priest were not only beautiful but also deeply symbolic, reflecting his role as a mediator between God and His people.

(Exodus 28)

OVERALL MEANING

The high priest's garments symbolize holiness, honor, and his responsibility to represent the people before God and to bear their names on his heart.

He was clothed in glory and righteousness as he served in the Most Holy Place.



1. MITRE (TURBAN) AND GOLD PLATE

The linen turban signified purity and consecration. The gold plate engraved "Holy to the LORD" (*qodesh d'YHWH*) reminded the priest—and all Israel—that he served a holy God and must be holy.



2. BLUE (TEKHELET) GARMENT

The blue tunic represented heaven, divine revelation, and the priest's heavenly calling.



3. BREASTPLATE (CHOSHEN)

Set with 12 precious stones, each bearing the name of one of the tribes of Israel. It symbolized the priest carrying the people on his heart before God always.



4. GOLD CHAINS

The breastplate was attached with gold chains—symbolizing the binding of Israel to God and the priest's ministry of intercession.



5. EMBROIDERED SASH (GIRDLE)

The sash secured the garments together, symbolizing service and preparedness. It was beautifully woven, signifying the priest's dignity and the glory of service before God.



6. EPHOD

The ephod, richly woven, represented the priest's official ministry and the weight of his responsibility to intercede for the people and judge righteously.



7. POMEGRANATES AND BELLS

The alternating pomegranates and bells around the hem made a sound as the priest ministered—reminding him to move with reverence before the Lord. The pomegranates symbolized fruitfulness in obedience.



8. LINEN UNDERGARMENT

Linen signified purity, humility, and righteousness. It was worn next to the skin as a reminder of inner holiness.

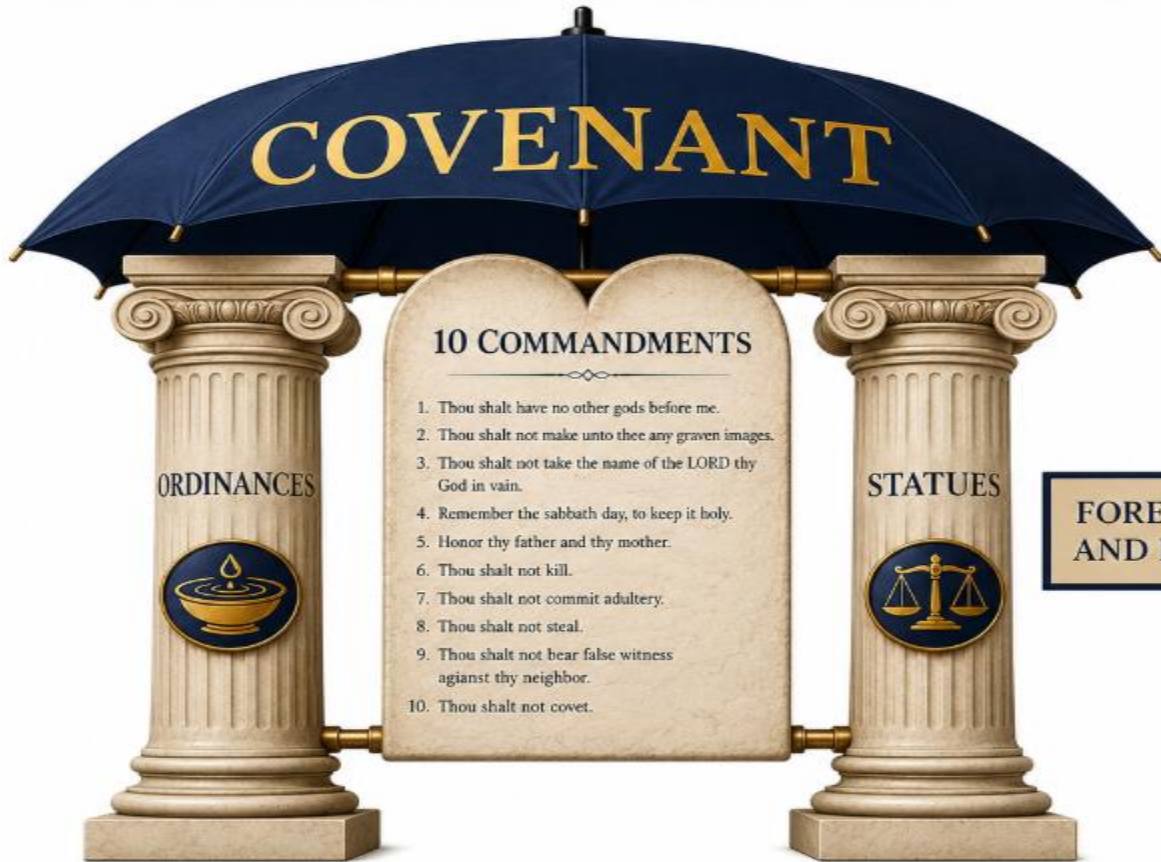
The High Priest's Golden Garments

Shemot/Exodus 28

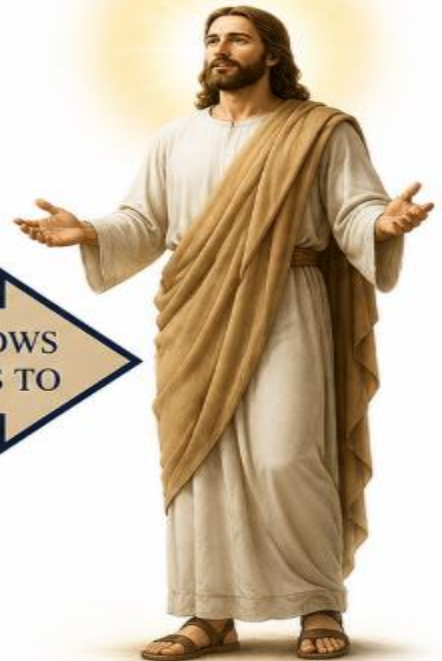


Meaning of Each Garment

	Garment	Description	Symbolic Meaning
	Gold Plate (Holy Crown)	Gold plate on the front of the turban engraved "Holy to the LORD."	Dedication and holiness before God.
2	Turban (Mitre)	White linen head covering.	Purity and consecration.
3	Breastplate of Judgment	Square pouch with 12 precious stones representing the tribes of Israel.	The High Priest carries God's people before Him.
	Urim and Thummim	Kept inside the breastplate.	Seeking God's guidance and judgment.
	Ephod	Elaborate priestly vest with gold, blue, purple, scarlet yarn, and linen.	Service, authority, and mediation between God and Israel.
	Onyx Shoulder Stones	Two stones engraved with the names of Israel's tribes.	Bearing the people before God.
4	Blue Robe	Worn under the ephod.	Heavenly calling and divine service.
5	Bells on Hem	Golden bells attached around the robe's hem.	Announced the priest's ministry in the sanctuary.
	Pomegranates	Decorative pomegranates alternating with bells.	Fruitfulness, abundance, and life.
	Linen Tunic	White garment worn next to the body.	Righteousness and purity.
	Linen Sash (Girdle)	Belt around the waist.	Readiness for service.
1	Linen Breeches	Undergarment covering the body.	Modesty and holiness.



THE OLD LAW



THE MESSIAH

Day of Atonement

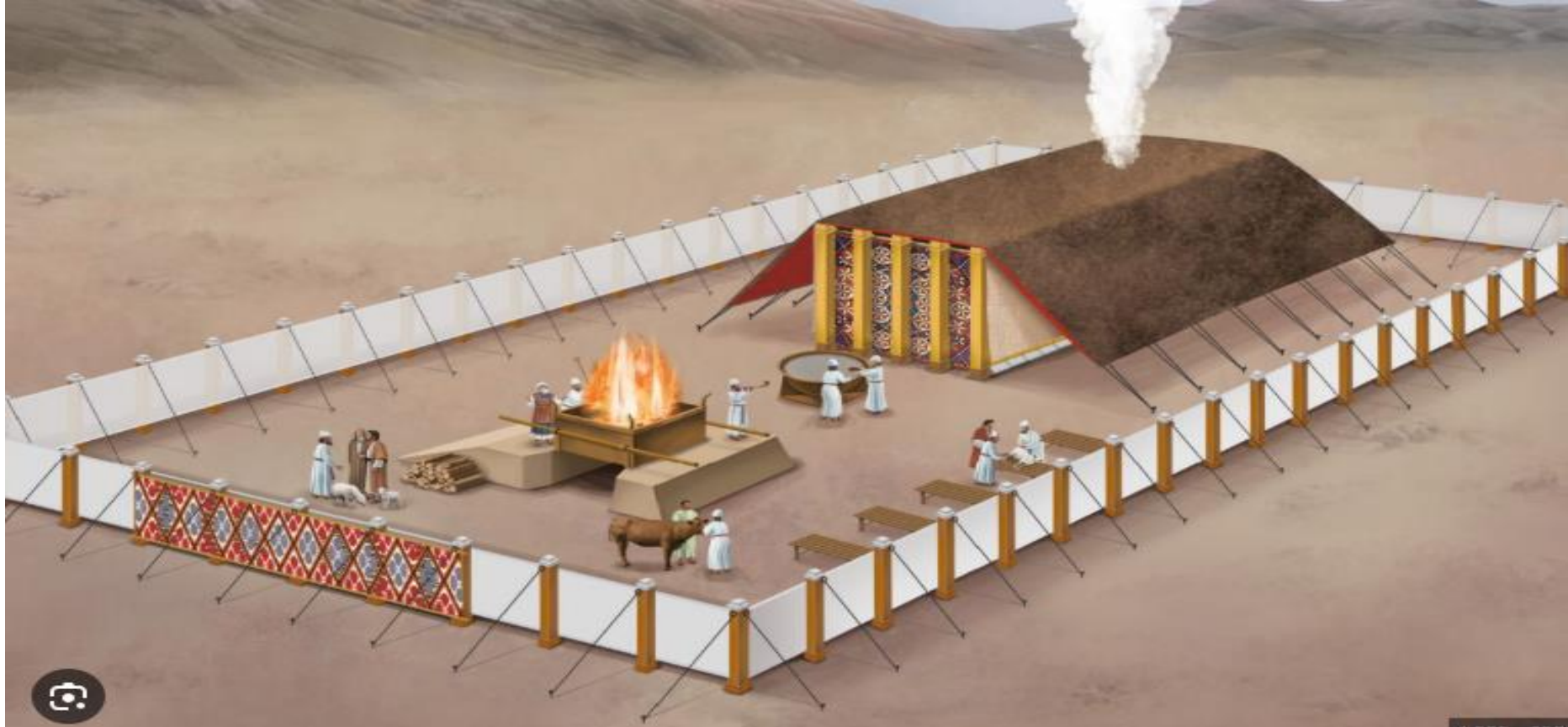
Day of Atonement

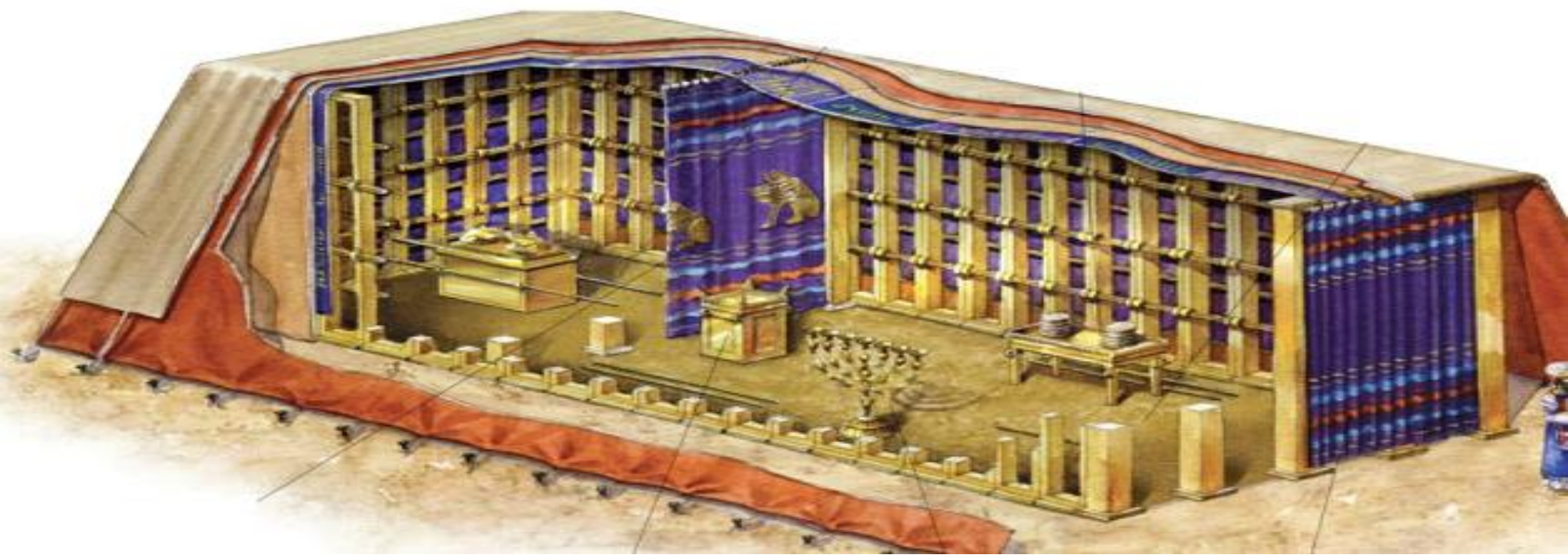
Lev 23:26-32

Num 29:7-11

Heb 9:2-7

Tabernacle





THE ARK OF THE COVENANT

THE MOST HOLY PLACE (HEBREWS 9:4)

which had the golden altar of incense and the ark of the covenant overlaid around with gold, in which was the golden pot that had the manna, and Aaron's rod that budded, and the tablets of the covenant;

– Hebrews 9:4

THE ARK

- Made of acacia wood
- Overlaid inside and out with gold
- Length: 2½ cubits
- Width: 1½ cubits
- Height: 1½ cubits
- The mercy seat was on the top, with cherubim (Exodus 25:10-22)



THE ARK IN THE TABERNACLE

The ark was placed in the Most Holy Place, behind the veil. Only the high priest could enter, and that only once a year on the Day of Atonement.

(Exodus 25:22; Leviticus 16:2)



WHAT WAS INSIDE THE ARK?

The ark contained three sacred items that symbolized God's provision, power, and presence.

1. GOLDEN POT THAT HAD MANNA



The manna that God provided for Israel in the wilderness. (Exodus 16:33-34)

2. AARON'S ROD THAT BUDDED



The rod of Aaron that miraculously budded to confirm his priesthood. (Numbers 17:8)

3. THE TABLETS OF THE COVENANT



The stone tablets written by the finger of God – the Ten Commandments. (Exodus 31:18)

SIGNIFICANCE



MANNA – God's provision (He provides for His people)



AARON'S ROD – God's choice (He confirms His servants)



TABLETS – God's law (He reveals His will)

The ark of the covenant was the visible sign of God's presence among His people. It foreshadowed Christ, in whom are hidden "the treasures of wisdom and knowledge." (Colossians 2:3)



DIVINE PURPOSE

The high priest entered the Most Holy Place (Holy of Holies) once a year on the Day of Atonement to make atonement for himself, his household, and all Israel.

(Leviticus 16:2, 17)

ON THE DAY OF ATONEMENT

(Leviticus 16:4)

He removed his glorious garments and put on simple white linen garments:

8 WHITE LINEN GARMENTS

A symbol of humility and purity as he approached God on behalf of the people.



THE HIGH PRIEST ON THE DAY OF ATONEMENT

Leviticus 16

Once a year, on the 10th day of the 7th month (Yom Kippur), the high priest entered the Most Holy Place to make atonement for the sins of Israel.

1 THE HIGH PRIEST PREPARES

He bathes, puts on his linen garments (Leviticus 16:4), and offers sacrifices for himself and his household.

2 TWO GOATS ARE BROUGHT

The high priest casts lots over the two goats:

- One lot for the LORD (Azazel)
- One lot for the scapegoat (to be sent away)

(Leviticus 16:7-10)

3 THE GOAT "FOR THE LORD"

The goat selected "for the LORD" is offered as a sin offering. Its blood is brought into the Most Holy Place and sprinkled on the mercy seat to make atonement for the people. (Leviticus 16:15-16)



4 THE SCAPEGOAT

The high priest lays both hands on the head of the live goat and confesses over it all the iniquities and transgressions of the Israelites (Leviticus 16:21).

5 SENT INTO THE WILDERNESS

The goat "for Azazel" is led away into the wilderness by a man appointed for the task, bearing the sins of the people into a desolate place. (Leviticus 16:22)

6 ATONEMENT MADE

In this way, atonement is made for the children of Israel, that they may be clean before the LORD from all their sins. (Leviticus 16:30)

THE MEANING

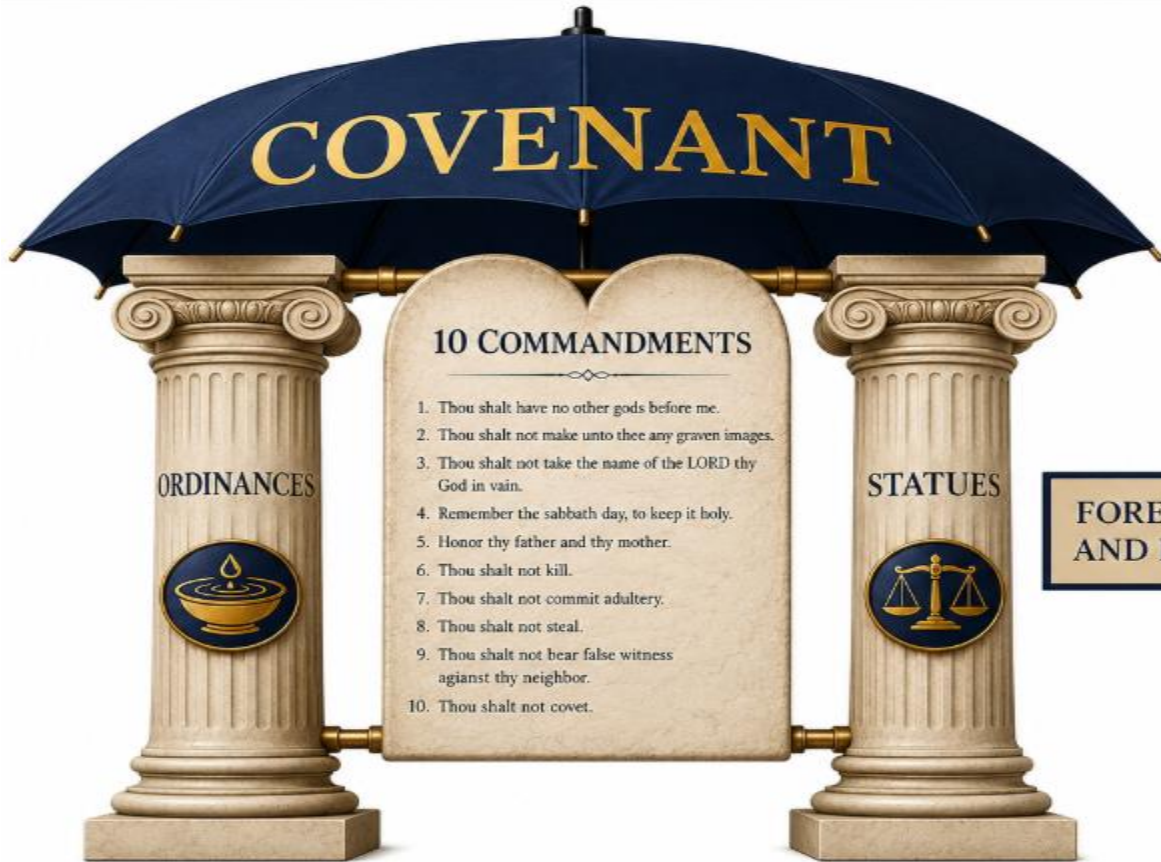
The Day of Atonement points forward to Yeshua the Messiah, who gives His own blood once for all, making eternal atonement for our sins. (Hebrews 9:12)

"For on this day shall atonement be made for you, to cleanse you; from all your sins you shall be clean before the LORD."

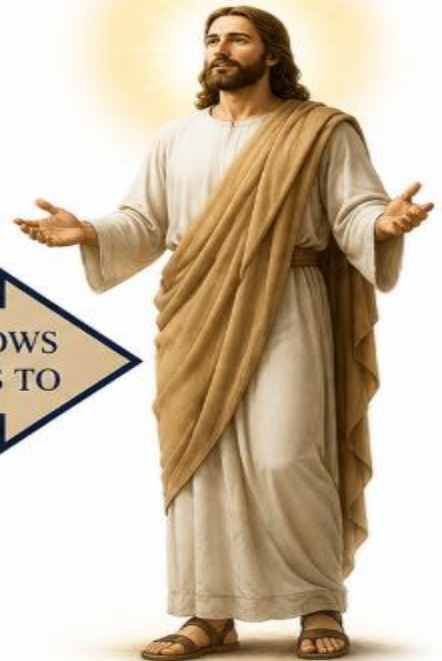
— Leviticus 16:30

Scripture	Old Law / Levitical Connection	Fulfillment in Christ
2 Cor. 5:21	Scapegoat	Jesus was made to be sin for us, representing the sin-bearing role of the scapegoat.
1 John 3:5	Scapegoat / removal of sin	Jesus appeared to take away sins, fulfilling the purpose symbolized by the scapegoat.
John 13:15	Levitical priests were examples of service	Jesus is our example of humility and service.
1 Tim. 2:5	High priest served as mediator between God and Israel	Jesus is the one Mediator between God and mankind, like the high priest served as mediator on the Day of Atonement.
Heb. 4:14–16	High priest; sacrifices had to be without blemish	Jesus is our High Priest and is sinless—without blemish.
Heb. 7:11–14	Levitical priesthood	Jesus was not from the tribe of Levi; He came from the tribe of Judah.
Heb. 7:23–28	Many Levitical priests; sacrifices required unblemished offerings	Jesus is our eternal High Priest and is sinless—without blemish.
Heb. 9:11–12	High priest entered the Most Holy Place with blood	Jesus, our High Priest, entered Heaven and offered His own blood.
Heb. 9:14	Animal sacrifices had to be without blemish	Jesus offered Himself without blemish and cleanses the conscience from dead works.
Heb. 9:24–26	High priest entered the earthly Most Holy Place	Jesus, our High Priest, entered Heaven and offered His own blood once for all.
Heb. 10:1–4	Animal blood could not permanently take away sins	Only the blood of Christ can take away sins and cleanse the conscience.

Scripture	Old Law / Levitical Connection	Fulfillment in Christ
Heb. 10:10–12	Repeated animal sacrifices	Jesus was the once-for-all offering for sin.
Heb. 10:19–22	Veil, blood, and sprinkling under the Old Law	We have access to God through Jesus' blood. The veil symbolizes Jesus' flesh; when Jesus died, the veil was torn in two.
Heb. 13:12	Scapegoat was sent outside the camp, bearing away the people's sins	Christ suffered outside the gate/camp, fulfilling the symbolism of the scapegoat bearing away sin.
1 Pet. 1:2	Sprinkling of animal blood under the Old Law	The sprinkling of blood foreshadowed the sprinkling of Christ's blood.
1 Pet. 2:5	Levitical priesthood	Christians are a holy priesthood—not the Levitical priesthood.
1 John 1:7	Animal blood provided ceremonial cleansing	Jesus' blood cleanses us from all sin.
Rev. 1:5b–6	Israel was intended to be a kingdom of priests	↓ We are made a kingdom and priests to God through Jesus Christ.



THE OLD LAW



THE MESSIAH

Jewish Holiday Schedule: Feasts

SPRING JEWISH FESTIVALS

FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT

*"These are the appointed feasts of the LORD, holy convocations,"
which you shall proclaim in their times." – Leviticus 23:4*

THE SPRING FESTIVALS FULFILLED IN THE WORK OF THE MESSIAH

1

PASSOVER

14th of Nisan



Commemorates Israel's deliverance from Egypt. The blood of the lamb spared Israel from death.

Jesus is our Passover Lamb.
(1 Cor. 5:7)

LEVITICUS 23:5

2

FEAST OF UNLEAVENED BREAD

15th – 21st of Nisan



A week of removing leaven (sin) from our homes and lives.
Seven days of eating unleavened bread.

Jesus lived a sinless life.
(1 Cor. 5:8)

LEVITICUS 23:6

3

FEAST OF FIRSTFRUITS

The day after the Sabbath
(after Passover)



The first of the harvest is offered to God in thanksgiving.

Jesus is the Firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep.
(1 Cor. 15:20)

LEVITICUS 23:9-14

4

FEAST OF WEEKS (PENTECOST)

50 days after Firstfruits



Thanksgiving for the wheat harvest and the giving of the Law at Sinai.
Also the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

The Holy Spirit was poured out on Pentecost.
(Acts 2:1-4)

LEVITICUS 23:15-21



50 DAYS



THE 3 FALL JEWISH FESTIVALS

FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT

*"These are the appointed feasts of the LORD, holy convocations,"
which you shall proclaim in their times." – Leviticus 23:4*

1 FEAST OF TRUMPETS

1st day of the 7th month (Tishri)



- A holy convocation
- The blowing of trumpets announces God's purposes and calls His people to repentance

Jesus will return like a trumpet call.
(1 Thess. 4:16)

LEVITICUS 23:24-25

2 DAY OF ATONEMENT

10th day of the 7th month (Tishri)



- A day of atonement for sin
- The high priest makes atonement for the people and the nation

*Jesus is our great High Priest
who makes atonement for us.*
(Heb. 9:11-12)

LEVITICUS 23:26-32

3 FEAST OF TABERNACLES (SUKKOT)

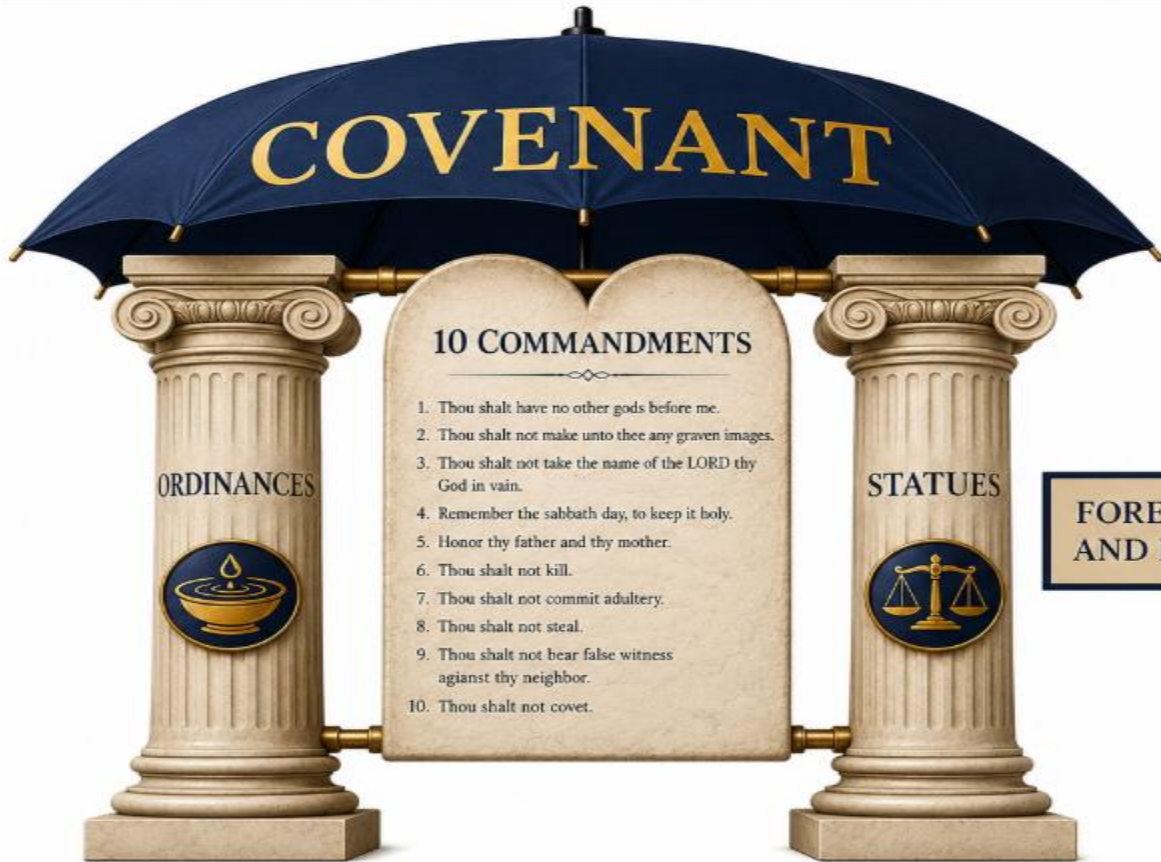
15th – 21st day of the 7th month (Tishri)



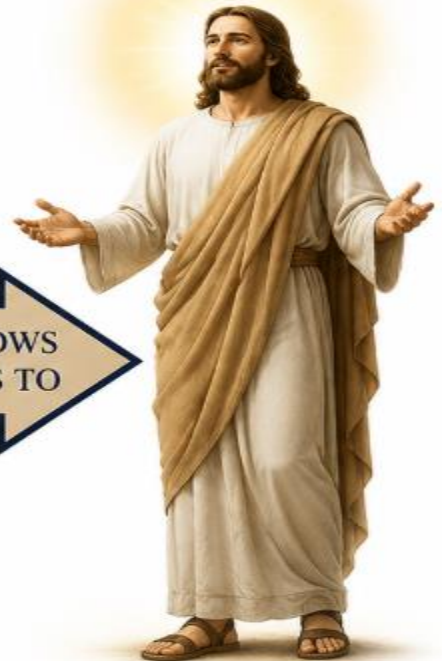
- A week of rejoicing and dwelling in booths
- Remembering God's protection in the wilderness

Jesus tabernacled (dwelt) among us.
(John 1:14)

LEVITICUS 23:33-43



THE OLD LAW



THE MESSIAH

Jewish Holiday Schedule:

Holy Days, Sabbatical & Jubilee Years

THE 1ST DAY OF THE NEW MONTH

NUMBERS 10:10

*"Also in the day of your gladness, and in your appointed feasts,
and in the beginnings of your months,
you shall blow the trumpets over your burnt offerings and over the sacrifices of your peace offerings;
that they may be to you a memorial before your God: I am the LORD your God."*



WHAT THIS DAY MEANT



Marking Time by God's Command

The new month began when the new moon was seen. It was not based on the sun, but on God's created order.



Trumpets Were Blown

The blowing of trumpets announced the beginning of the new month. (Num 10:10)



A Memorial Before God

It was a reminder before the LORD of His people's worship, obedience, and dependence on Him.



Foundation of the Festivals

All sacred times—feasts, Sabbaths, and years—were counted from the first day of the month.

HOW THE NEW MONTH WAS DECLARED

1



The new moon was seen. (Num 10:2)

2



It was proclaimed and trumpets were blown. (Num 10:10)

3



It became the first day of the new month.

*The 1st day of the new month
was a time of worship, joy,
and remembrance before the LORD.*

*Every month began with
God being honored.*

GOD'S COMMAND

"You shall keep My Sabbaths and reverence My sanctuary. I am the LORD. When you come into the land which I am giving you, then the land shall enjoy a Sabbath to the LORD."

— Leviticus 25:2-4

THE SABBATICAL YEAR

Every 7th Year – A Year of Rest for the Land, the People, and Trust in God

— LEVITICUS 25:1-7 —

WHAT THIS MEANS



• Do not plow your field



• Do not sow seed



• Do not prune your vineyard



• No harvesting or gathering



What grows on its own is for all to eat



Includes people, animals, and even the land

THE LAND
SHALL HAVE
A COMPLETE
REST

"Then the land shall enjoy a Sabbath of complete rest to the LORD." — Leviticus 25:4

A YEAR OF REST



The land rests – no farming activities.



People rest from the constant cycle of work.



Animals find natural food.



The land recovers and regains fertility.

A TEST OF TRUST

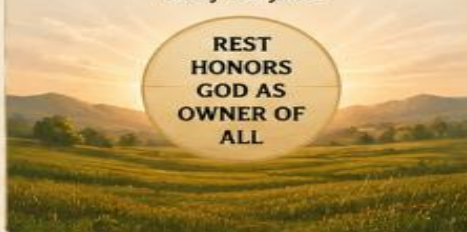
Israel was to trust God to provide sufficient for the 6 years of work, to sustain them in the 7th year of rest.



A REMINDER OF GOD'S OWN SABBATH

Just as God rested on the 7th day (Genesis 2:2-3), so the land rests every 7th year.

REST
HONORS
GOD AS
OWNER OF
ALL



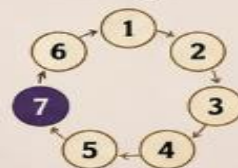
LOOKING AHEAD

The Sabbatical Year points to the ultimate rest in God's Kingdom (Hebrews 4:9-10), where all creation will be set free and rest in God's perfect provision.



THE CYCLE

Seven years make a cycle.



The 7th year is the Sabbath of the land.

The Sabbatical Year teaches us dependence on God, stewardship of His creation, and that true rest is found in trusting His provision and timing.

GOD'S COMMAND

"And you shall consecrate the 50th year and proclaim liberty throughout the land to all its inhabitants. It shall be a Jubilee for you, when each of you is to return to his property and each of you is to return to his clan."

— Leviticus 25:10

THE JUBILEE YEAR

Every 50th Year – A Year of Freedom, Restoration, and Rejoicing

LEVITICUS 25:8-55

PROCLAIM LIBERTY
THROUGHOUT THE LAND
TO ALL ITS INHABITANTS.
IT SHALL BE A JUBILEE
FOR YOU.
LEVITICUS 25:10

LIBERTY

WHAT THIS MEANS



Proclaim liberty – freedom for all.



Return of land – everyone returns to their inherited property.



Return of families – everyone returns to their own clan and heritage.



Release of debts – debts are forgiven and records canceled.



Rest for the land – no planting, pruning, or harvesting.



A time of rejoicing and worship before the LORD.

"You shall consecrate the 50th year and proclaim liberty throughout the land to all its inhabitants. It shall be a Jubilee for you." – Leviticus 25:10

1. RETURN OF LAND



Land sold because of poverty returns to its original owner.

Leviticus 25:13-17

The land belongs to God; we are only stewards.

2. RETURN OF FAMILIES



Every person returns to their own clan and inheritance.

Leviticus 25:25, 41

God restores identity, heritage, and belonging.

3. RELEASE OF DEBTS



All debts are forgiven and records are canceled.

Leviticus 25:10, 28

A fresh start for everyone – God shows mercy.

4. REST FOR THE LAND



The land rests—no planting, pruning, or harvesting.

Leviticus 25:4

God's creation is given rest and renewal.

5. A TIME OF REJOICING



A time of rejoicing, thanksgiving, and worship before the LORD.

Leviticus 25:9

Freedom and restoration bring joy to God's people.

6. THE CYCLE



Seven cycles of seven years (49 years) are followed by the Jubilee Year (50th year).

Leviticus 25:8

A pattern of rest and restoration forever.

The Jubilee Year reminds us that true freedom and restoration come from God. He is the ultimate Owner, Redeemer, and Restorer.



God is
Owner



God is
Redeemer



God is
Restorer



And the people of Israel
journeyed from Rameses to
Succoth, about six hundred
thousand men on foot, besides
women and children.

Exodus 12:37 (ESV)

Melchizedek

Melchizedek

Melek = King

tzedeq = Righteous

"My king is righteous"
(king of righteousness)

Hebrews 7

Melek = King

tzedeq = Righteous

"My king is righteous"
(king of righteousness)

Melchizedek

- Priest of the Most High God
- King of Salem (Peace)
- Name means King of Righteousness
- Blessed Abraham
- Accepted a tithe from Abraham
- Bible does not tell us who he was
- Priesthood predates the Aaronic priesthood
- Greater than Abraham
- Priesthood foreshadows and points to Jesus



MELCHIZEDEK

KING OF SALEM
PRIEST OF THE MOST HIGH GOD

*"And Melchizedek king of Salem
brought out bread and wine;
he was priest of God Most High."*

— Genesis 14:18

*"Thou art a priest forever
after the order of Melchizedek."*

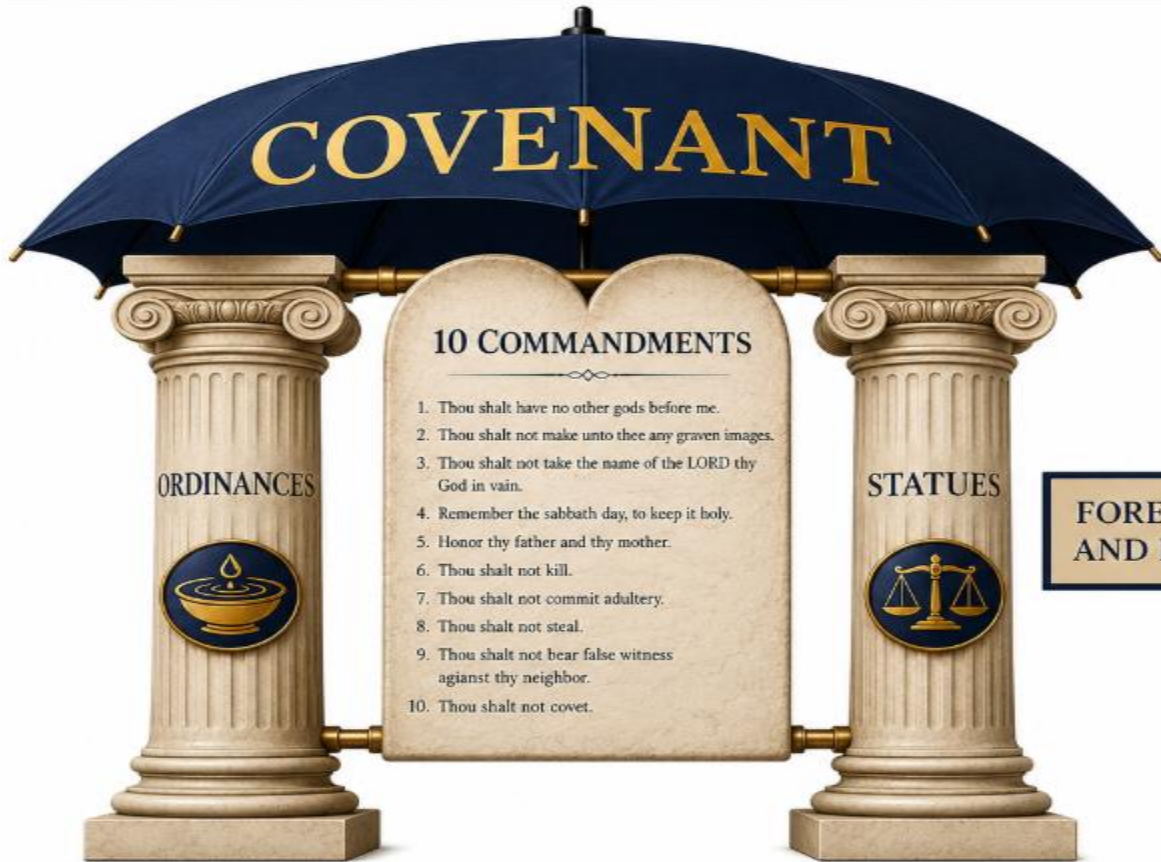
— Psalm 110:4

— Hebrews 7:17

MELCHIZEDEK
KING OF SALEM
PRIEST OF THE
MOST HIGH GOD

who has come, not according
to the law of a fleshly
commandment, but according
to the power of an endless life.

Heb 7:16 (NKJV)



COVENANT

10 COMMANDMENTS

1. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.
2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven images.
3. Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain.
4. Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy.
5. Honor thy father and thy mother.
6. Thou shalt not kill.
7. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
8. Thou shalt not steal.
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.
10. Thou shalt not covet.

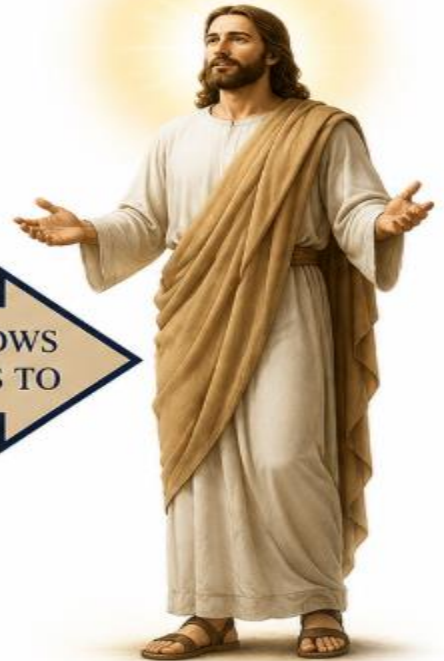
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STATUTES



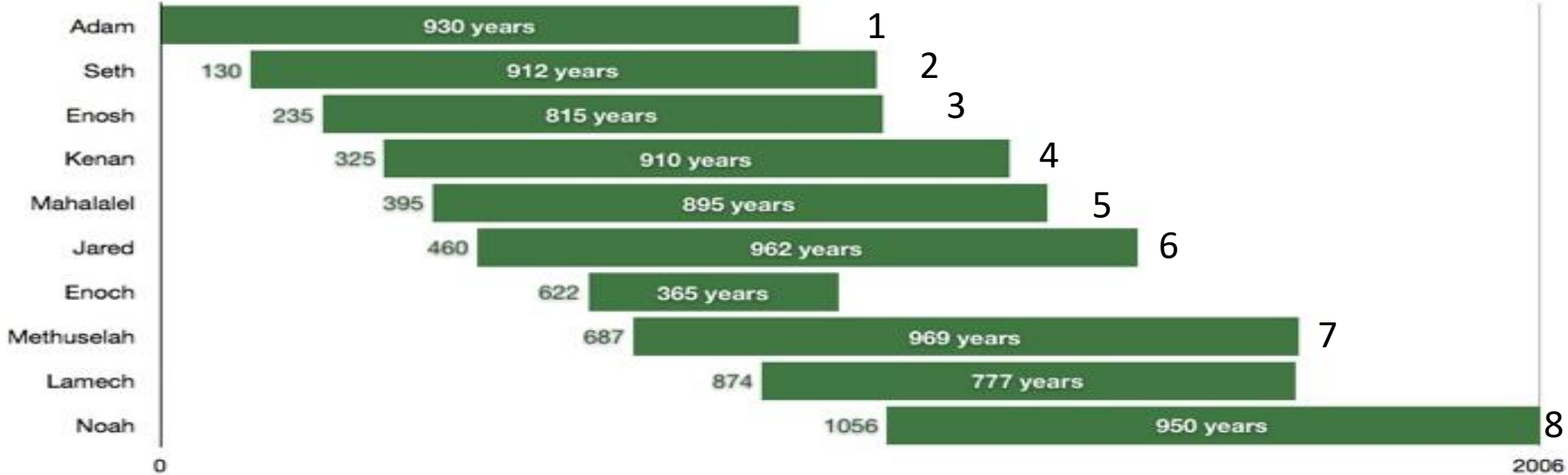
FORESHADOWS
AND POINTS TO



THE OLD LAW

THE MESSIAH

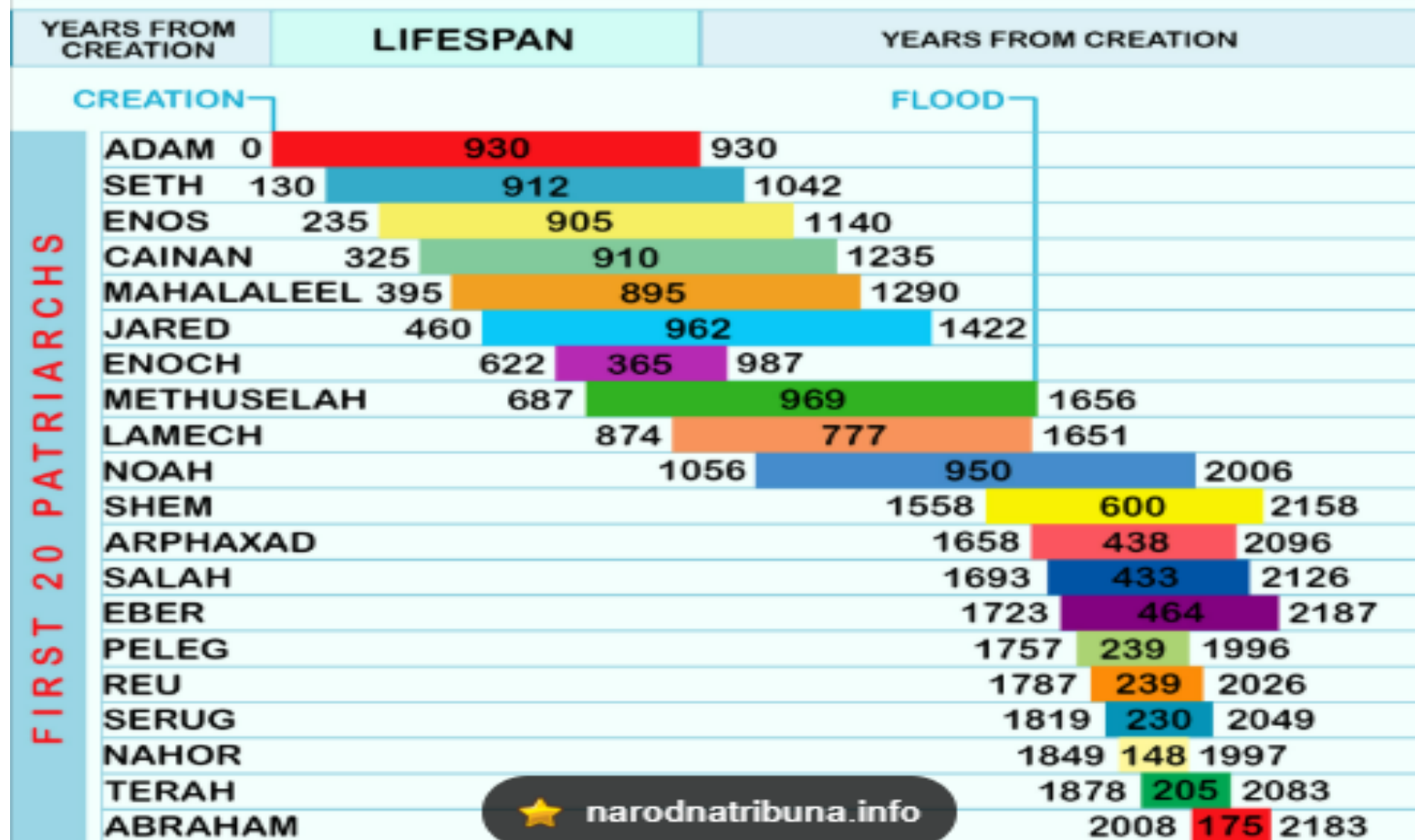
Genealogy From Adam to Noah

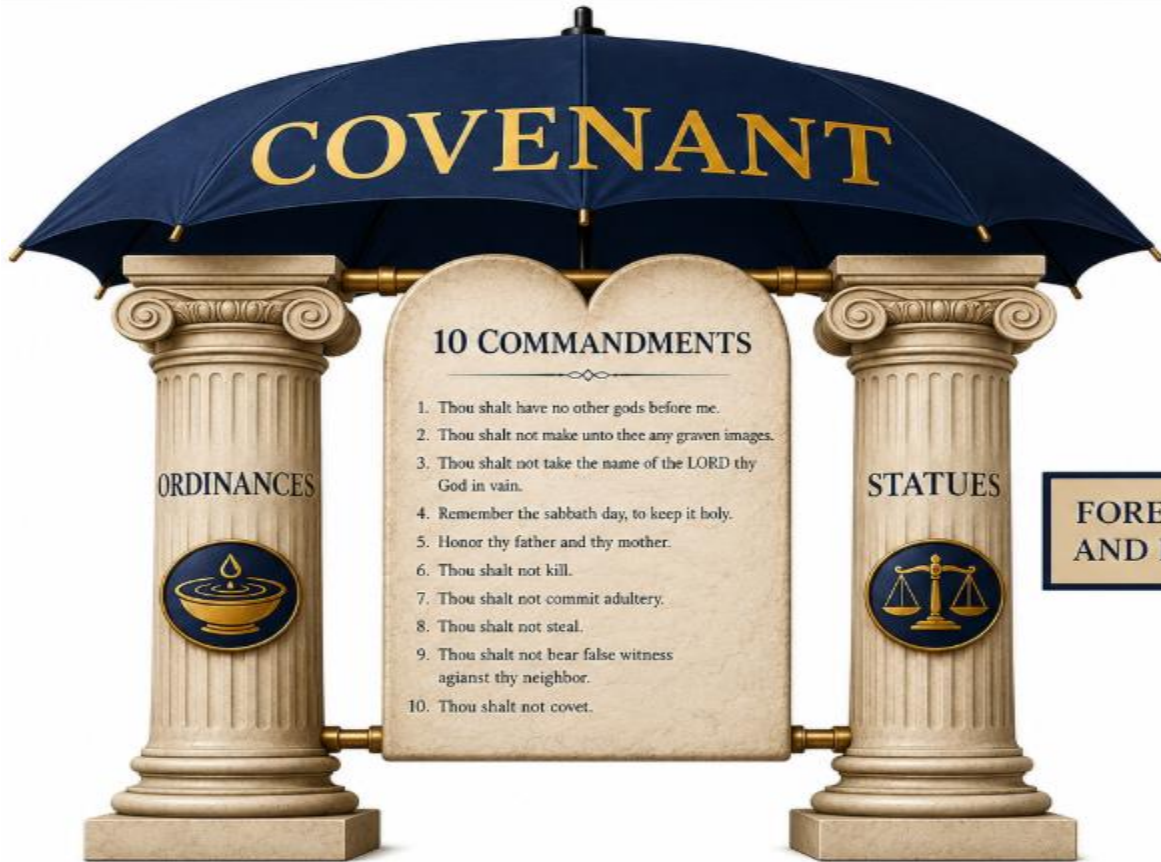


	Adam	Seth	Enosh	Kenan	Mahalalel	Jared	Enoch	Methuselah	Lamech	Noah
Year born	0	130	235	325	395	460	622	687	874	1056
Years lived	930	912	815	910	895	962	365	969	777	950

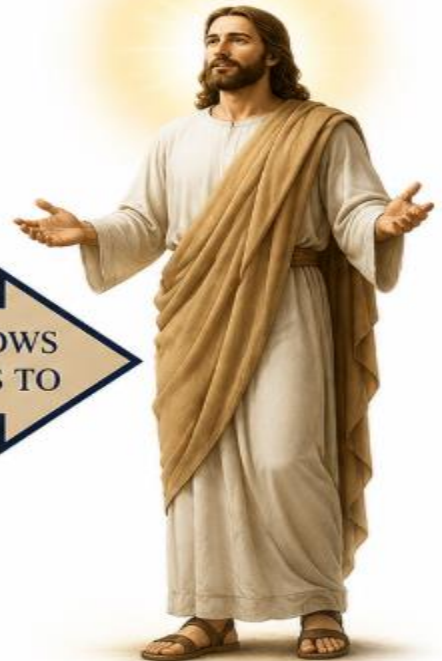
CHRONOLOGY CHART FROM ADAM TO ABRAHAM

Lifespan of the Biblical Patriarchs





THE OLD LAW



THE MESSIAH

²² This makes Jesus the guarantor of a better covenant. **Heb 7:22 (ESV)**

⁶ But as it is, Christ has obtained a ministry that is as much more excellent than the old as the covenant he mediates is better, since it is enacted on better promises. **Heb 8:6 (ESV)**

THE COVENANT PROMISE

(DEUTERONOMY 28; EXODUS 19)

ii) ISRAEL'S PROMISE TO GOD (THE "IF")



(a) OBEY GOD

"All that the LORD has spoken
we will do."

– Exodus 19:8

- ✓ Keep His Commandments
- ✓ Walk in His Ways
- ✓ Love Him
- ✓ Serve Him Alone

THE COVENANT

"You shall be to Me
a kingdom of priests
and a holy nation."

– Exodus 19:6

iii) GOD'S PROMISE TO ISRAEL (THE "THEN")



(a) GOD'S POSSESSION

"You shall be My treasured
possession above all peoples."

– Exodus 19:5



(b) KINGDOM OF PRIESTS

"You shall be to Me
a kingdom of priests."

– Exodus 19:6



(c) HOLY NATION

"You shall be a holy nation."

– Exodus 19:6



(d) BLESSINGS FOR OBEDIENCE

Blessings in the land, prosperity,
protection, peace, victory over
enemies, and God's presence
among His people.

– Deuteronomy 28:1-14

**WHEN ISRAEL OBEYS, GOD BLESSES.
WHEN ISRAEL DISOBEYS, GOD CORRECTS. (DEUTERONOMY 28:15-68)**

THE NEW COVENANT PROMISE

Jeremiah 31:31-34 | Hebrews 8:6-12

GOD'S PROMISE (THE "THEN")



I WILL PUT MY LAW IN THEIR MINDS

I will write it on their hearts.
(Jer. 31:33)



I WILL BE THEIR GOD

and they shall be My people.
(Jer. 31:33)



I WILL FORGIVE THEIR INIQUITY

and remember their sin
no more. (Jer. 31:34)



I WILL PUT MY SPIRIT WITHIN THEM

and cause them to walk in My
statutes and keep My judgments.
(Ezek. 36:26-27)

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR US



WE KNOW GOD PERSONALLY

Through the indwelling Word
and the Holy Spirit.
(Heb. 8:10-11)



OUR RELATIONSHIP IS SECURE

Not based on our performance,
but on God's promise.
(Heb. 8:12)



OUR SINS ARE COMPLETELY FORGIVEN

Because of Christ's once-for-all
sacrifice.
(Heb. 10:14)



WE ARE UNITED AS GOD'S PEOPLE

One family under one Shepherd.
(Heb. 8:13; 10:16-17)



FULFILLED IN JESUS CHRIST

"This cup is the new covenant in My blood, which is poured out for you."

Luke 22:20



Hebrews

From Hebrews O.T. Covenant	From Hebrews N.T. Covenant
Earthly High Priest - Chosen among men (5:1) - Offer sacrifices for the people (5:3) - Has to offer sacrifice for himself because of his sin (7:27) - Offer sacrifices daily (7:27) - Lineage of Levi (7:5) - Received under law (7:11) - Many Priests because they died (7:23) - Entered Holy Place once a year (9:25)	Jesus is our High Priest - Son of God (4:14, 5:5) - Became the sacrifice (5:8) - Pure, did not need to purify himself by sacrifices (7:27) - Offered once (7:27, 9:28) - Lineage of Judah (7:14) - According to the order of Melchizedek (5:6) - One Priest forever (7:24) - Entered Holy Place once (9:12)
Priestly Service - Minister of the earthly tabernacle (9:6-7) - Offers gifts and sacrifices (8:3)	Priestly Service - Seated at right hand of God & minister of true tabernacle (8:1-2)) - Makes intercession to God (7:25)

From Hebrews O.T. Covenant	From Hebrews N.T. Covenant
Sacrifice • Shed blood of animals (9:19-22) • Animals gave their life. Died • Sacrifice could not forgive sin (10:4,11) • Blood covered sin (9:19) • Purified, sanctified flesh (9:13) • Animal sacrifice prevented God's wrath (10:5-6) • Animal burned outside city (13:11)	Sacrifice • Shed blood of Jesus • Jesus gave his life. (9:12) Died and rose again (13:20) • Jesus forgave our sin (10:10) • Blood removes our sin (10:17) • Cleanses conscience (9:14) • Christ death fulfilled God's will (10:5-10) • Jesus died outside gates of city (13:12)
Covenant • Covenant of Justice • Written law on stone • Ritual reminds people of their sin (10:3) • Law was a shadow of what was to come (10:1) • God spoke to people through the priest/prophets (1:1) • Flawed, became obsolete (7:18, 8:7,13)	Covenant • Covenant of Grace • Written in hearts and minds of people • Removes guilt of sin (9:14) • Perfect (10:1) • God has a personal relationship with his people (1:1) • New will last forever (7:24, 10:9-10,12)

From Hebrews O.T. Covenant	From Hebrews N.T. Covenant
Tabernacle • God dwelt in building made by hands (lampstand, table, showbread) (9:1) • Priest had to intercede to God for man • Tabernacle had to be sanctified with sprinkling of blood (9:21) • Priest went daily into Sanctuary (7:27) • Once a year High Priest went into Holiest of Holy- Behind Veil to offer atonement for his and the peoples sins. (Golden Censer, Ark of Covenant, Cherubim & Mercy Seat (9:3-5) • Copy of heavenly (8:5, 9:23) • Veil separated sanctuary from Holy Place (9:3)	Sanctuary • God dwells within our hearts (10:16) • Jesus intercedes for us (7:25) • Jesus who knew no sin, bore our sin on the cross (9:14) • Jesus Christ entered once the Most Holy Place to obtain eternal redemption (9:12) • Jesus enter earthly and heavenly tabernacle (9:24) • True copy in heaven (9:23-24) • Veil is the flesh of Jesus (10:20)
Sin • Daily ritual of priest <u>can not</u> remove sin (10:11) • Symbols and rituals remind us that we are sinful • Sprinkling of blood purifies flesh (9:13)	Sin • Jesus removes sin (10:17-18) • Holy Spirit convicts us (10:15-16) • Blood of Jesus cleanses our conscience (9:14)

OLD Covenant vs. NEW Covenant

Thanks be to God for His indescribable gift! II Cor 9:15

	OLD Covenant	Verse		NEW Covenant	Verse
1	Old Covenant	II Cor 3:14		New Covenant	II Cor 3:6; Heb 9:15
2	1st Covenant	Heb 8:7; 9:1,15		2nd Covenant	Heb 8:7; 10:9
3	Came by Moses	John 1:17		Came by Christ	Heb 8:6; 9:15
4	Law of Moses	Acts 13:39		Law of Christ	Gal 6:2
5	Not of Faith	Gal 3:2		Law of Faith, of Spirit	Rom 3:27; Rom 8:2
6	Yoke of slavery	Gal 5:1		Law of Liberty	Jam 1:25; John 8:32, 36
7	Ended by Christ	Rom 10:4		Established by Christ	Heb 7:22; 8:6
8	Law of Death	II Cor 3:7		Law of Life	Gal 6:8
9	A shadow	Col 2:16-17; Heb 10:1		The Substance	Heb 10:1; Col 2:16-17
10	Fulfilled	Matt 5:17-18		Now in force	Heb 10:9

	OLD Covenant	Verse		NEW Covenant	Verse
11	Leaves Imperfect	Heb 7:19		Makes Perfect	Heb 7:19
12	Glorious	II Cor 3:7		More Glorious	II Cor 3:7-11
13	Can't take away Sin	Heb 10:4, 11		Able to Save Forever	Heb 7:25
14	Many Sacrifices	Heb 9:7, 12-13; 10:4, 11		One Sacrifice for Sins	Heb 9:26-28; 10:10-14
15	Temporary Priests	Heb 7:23		Eternal Priest	Heb 7:17, 24
16	Remembers sins	Heb 10:3		Forgets sins	Heb 8:12; 10:17
17	Yearly Atonement	Heb 10:3		Eternal Atonement	Heb 10:14
18	Priests have Sin	Heb 5:1-3; 7:27		Sinless Priest	Heb 7:26-28
19	Aaronic Priesthood	Heb 7:11		Melchizedek Priesthood	Heb 5:5-10; 7:21
20	Out of Levi	Heb 7:11		Out of Judah	Heb 7:14
21	Animal Sacrifices	Heb 9:12-13		Human Sacrifice	Heb 9:14-28
22	Earthly Tabernacle	Heb 9:2		Heavenly Tabernacle	Heb 8:2
23	Imperfect Mediator	Gal 3:19		Sinless Mediator	Heb 12:24; I Tim 2:5
24	No Inheritance	Rom 4:13; Gal 3:18		Eternal Inheritance	Heb 9:15; Acts 20:32
25	Instituted upon Animal Blood	Heb 9:16-22		Instituted upon Christ's Blood	Matt 26:28; I Pet 1:18-19

	OLD Covenant	Verse	NEW Covenant	Verse
26	Law of Works	Rom 3:27	Law of Grace & Truth	John 1:17
27	Brings about Wrath	Rom 4:15	Saves from Wrath	Rom 5:9
28	Non-redeeming	Heb 10:4	Redeems	Gal 3:13; Heb 9:12-15
29	Non-pleasing	Ps 40:6	Pleasing to God	Heb 10:5-18
30	Abolishment Predicted	Is 51:6	Establishment Predicted	Heb 8:7
31	Circumcision in Flesh	Ex 12:48; Eph 2:11	Circumcision in Heart	Rom 4:9-12; 2:28-29; Col 2:11
32	Made to Change	Heb 7:12; Gal 3:25	Made Eternal	Heb 13:20
33	Faulty	Heb 8:7	Perfect	Jam 1:25
34	Weak	Heb 7:18; Rom 8:3	Strong	Heb 7:25
35	Unprofitable	Heb 7:18	Profitable	Heb 7:19, 25
36	Natural Program	Heb 9:10-14	Spiritual Program	II Cor 3:6, 18
37	Daily Program	Heb 7:27; 10:11	Finished Program	Heb 10:10-18
38	Infirm High Priests	Heb 5:1-3; 7:28	Perfect High Priest	Heb 7:26-28
39	Made Priests by Law	Heb 7:12, 28	Made Priest by an Oath	Heb 7:21, 28
40	No Salvation	Heb 10:2-4	Eternal Salvation	Heb 5:9

	OLD Covenant	Verse		NEW Covenant	Verse
41	Perfecting Nothing	Heb 7:19		Perfects Believers	Heb 10:14
42	Earthly Priests	Heb 5:1		Heavenly Priest	Heb 9:24; 10:12
43	Repeated Inability	Heb 10:11		Glorious Success	Heb 10:10-18
44	Good Promises	Dt 28:1-14; Ex 19:5-6		Better Promises	Heb 8:6; Jn 3:16
45	A good Covenant	Rom 7:12		A Better Covenant	Heb 7:22; 8:6
46	Many High Priests	Heb 7:23		One High Priest	Heb 7:24-28
47	Typical Tabernacle	Heb 9:2-7		True Tabernacle	Heb 8:2; 9:11
48	No Mercy	Heb 10:28		Complete Mercy	Heb 8:12
49	Handmade Things	Heb 9:1-5		Not Handmade	Heb 9:11, 24
50	An Old Way	Heb 8:13		New & Living Way	Heb 10:19-20
51	Unavailing Ministers	Heb 7:18		Adequate Servants	II Cor 3:6
52	Carnal Ministry	Heb 9:9-10		Spiritual Servants	II Cor 3:6
53	Ministry of Condemnation	II Cor 3:9		Ministry of Righteousness	II Cor 3:9
54	Glory Covered	II Cor 3:13		Glory Uncovered	II Cor 3:18
55	Brings Bondage	Gal 4:24-26; 5:1		Brings Liberty/Freedom	II Cor 3:17; Gal 5:1

	OLD Covenant	Verse		NEW Covenant	Verse
56	Cannot Justify	Gal 2:16		Does Justify	Gal 2:16
57	Brings a Curse	Gal 3:10		Redeems from the Curse	Gal 3:13
58	Live by Works	Gal 3:10		Live by Faith	II Cor 3:11
59	Cannot Give Life	Gal 3:21; 2 Cor 3:6		Does Give Life	John 6:63; 2 Cor 3:6
60	Exposes Sin	Gal 3:19		Covers Sin	I John 1:7, 9
61	Under Law	Rom 6:14-15		Under Grace	Gal 3:22-25; Rom 6:14-15
62	Done Away	II Cor 3:7-14		Not Done Away	II Cor 3:11
63	Abolished	II Cor 3:13		Continues Glorious	II Cor 3:11
64	Ministry of Death	II Cor 3:7		Reconciliation Ministry	II Cor 5:18
65	For Israel Only	Eph 2:12		For All Men	Acts 11:18; Eph 2:14
66	Unperfect Conscience / Purged Flesh	Heb 9:9		Purged/Cleansed Conscience	Heb 9:14; 10:19, 22
67	HP close to God 1x/yr	Heb 9:7		HP seated at RH of God	Heb 8:1-2
68	Worship in Tabernacle/Temple	Dt 12; I Kings 8:29-30		Worship anywhere	I Cor 3:16; Matt 18:20
69	Access to God via Priests	Lev 1-7		Access to God via Christ	Heb 4:16
70	Schoolmaster / Tutor	Gal 3:24		No Tutor	Gal 3:25

	OLD Covenant	Verse	NEW Covenant	Verse
71	Dividing Wall	Eph 2:14	Broke barrier of Dividing Wall	Eph 2:14
72	Temple	I Sam 1:9	Christ is Cornerstone	Eph 2:20-21
73	Circumcision a Seal	Rom 4:11	Holy Spirit is a Seal	Eph 1:13
74	On Tables of Stone	II Cor 3:3	On Tables of Hearts	II Cor 3:3; Heb 8:10
75	From Hagar (symbolic)	Gal 4:22-26, 28	From Sarah (symbolic)	Gal 4:22-26, 28
76	Veil over Eyes	II Cor 3:14-15	Reveal All	Heb 4:13

Peculiar People with “Peculiar” Laws

Deuteronomy 14:2

ESV

For you are a people holy to the LORD your God, and the LORD has chosen you to be a people for his treasured possession, out of all the peoples who are on the face of the earth.

NASB

For you are a holy people to the LORD your God, and the LORD has chosen you to be a people for His personal possession out of all the peoples who are on the face of the earth.

KJV

For thou art an holy people unto the LORD thy God, and the LORD hath chosen thee to be a peculiar people unto himself, above all the nations that are upon the earth.

1 Peter 2:9 for Comparison with the New Testament Church