

Homework for May 3rd, 2014

Text: Leviticus 1-3

Reminder of protocol: We have 90 minutes for the Torah discussion. That's 9 topics at 10 minutes each. Each person or persons or designated spokesperson for a team has 5 minutes to present their findings. If it is desired that a handout be provided to the assembly, email it to me no later than Friday (May 2nd) and I will print off 3-hole punched double-sided copies enough for all to have for their HODF 3 ring binder. The other 5 minutes (of the 10 minute total) will be for HODF discussion after the presenter has finished.

A good reason for the handout is that more detail can be provided (and links too, if profitable) for those in the assembly as well as those who will be reading this information online. While I have already mentioned this in the past, people from all over the country have asked for us to make our homework questions (and answers) available to them to supplement their own studies.

Just this past week, we had 217 first time visitors and our heaviest day was Sabbath as people are finding us and diving in. Your research will be an excellent addition to the material we already have online.

Concerning this idea, it would be really great if each "presenter" would have at least their final notes on the assigned subject sent to me via email. Since our vision is to compile a reference system directly linked into Bible Works on the web, your notes (like in Microsoft Word or equivalent) would be very helpful.

Finally, if you want any additional thoughts or some clarification on a question, feel free to contact me.

Questions in service order

1. **Lee** Intro to Leviticus, the sacrificial system, idol worship, and "Who is God, anyway?"
2. **David** In the Jewish community, it is stated that when teaching children to read, they start with the book of Leviticus. Might this be related to Hebrews 6:1?

Another name for the book of Leviticus is the "Torah of the Priests", as much of it concerns the Tabernacle/Temple sacrifices and the priestly service. As Israel is a "Kingdom of Priests", this means all the people, not only the Levitical Priests, can learn about serving the Almighty.

However, since there is no standing temple, what benefit is there to studying the sacrificial system and priesthood today?

Can a comparison be made to the exhortation found in Ezekiel 43:10-11, when the House of Israel is asked to measure the pattern of the house and become informed on the design, its arrangement, exits and entrances, etc.?

3. **LAPIL** Sacrifice didn't begin with the completion of the Tabernacle. Examples include Abel, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Jethro, to mention a few. Does this give us any insight to the knowledge of Torah before Sinai and the role of sacrifice when approaching Yahweh?

4. **Lori** See the following link as necessary: <http://houseofdauidfellowship.com/homework/3May14/>

There are 3 pictures of the Hebrew text from *The Living Torah* by Kaplan. The first is Leviticus 1 (full-shot), the second is a close up of the Hebrew text (close-up1), and the third is a close up of the Hebrew text with a red highlight of the last letter in the first Hebrew word (close-up2). This is the diminutive aleph of Leviticus 1:1. Note: I will provide a PowerPoint slide for the assembly

(a) Please explain the disadvantage “English only” students of the sacred Scriptures have as regards this and other unique Hebrew only language “signs”. (Another example is Isaiah 9:7’s closed mem)

(b) Might Yeshua be referring to “even these” when he speaks in Matthew 5:18?

(c) Using Paleo Hebrew, might there be a relation to John the Baptist’s saying in John 3:30 for Moses?

5. **Capp family** The English word ‘offering’ is translated from the Hebrew word ‘korban’ which means “to draw close”. Please discuss the concept that the purpose of sacrifice is not to appease an angry God but to draw close to Him, to be enveloped in His love.

6. **Greg & Carol** Please discuss the literal role of the grain offering (2:1-3) and if there is a connection between that and what Paul says in I Corinthians 9:13-14.

7. **Phil & Julie** “The Covenant of Salt” - Passages that could be considered: Ezra 4:14, Number 18:19, II Chronicles 13:5, Ezekiel 43:24, Matthew 5:13, Mark 9:49-50

What is this talking about as regards believers in the marriage covenant today?

8. **Moose & Ashley** In Leviticus 2:1, it begins, “**When** anyone brings a grain offering...”. The grain offering and several other offerings were totally voluntary, never required. Since the literal sacrifices cannot take place today, and yet were expanded into the hearts of mankind (think the renewed covenant), what might these “offering” instructions teach us when we desire to enter into the presence of the Almighty?

9. **Terry & Jody** Subject: The Peace Offering

Pick a point you’d like to explore.

1. In Genesis 1, the Almighty established perfect order over chaos. Might this mean that the intended and normal state of the world is to experience ‘shalom’? What about believers in the midst of the trials?

2. Looking at the LXX word choice for this Hebrew word in the Torah, it is soterion, the basic meaning of which is “salvation”. Would that imply that the “peace” offering is really a celebration of our salvation?

3. After considering Proverbs 23:16, Lamentations 2:11, and I John 3:17, can you make the case that the internal organs consumed by fire (3:3-5) represent our “inner man” being surrendered to His will?