

 Bible questions plan week 22 day 4 Leviticus 8 World English Bible British Edition	
See below for a brief summary of the offerings See below to see how these offerings help us understand what Christ achieved	
1 The LORD spoke to Moses, saying, 2 “Take Aaron and his sons with him, and the garments, and the anointing oil, and the bull of the sin offering, and the two rams, and the basket of unleavened bread; 3 and assemble all the congregation at the door of the Tent of Meeting.”	What did the LORD tell Moses to bring?
 Life-size replica of the High Priest (v 4 to 9) at the Timna Park in Israel. 4 Moses did as the LORD commanded him; and the congregation was assembled at the door of the Tent of Meeting. 5 Moses said to the congregation, “This is the thing which the LORD has commanded to be done.” 6 Moses brought Aaron and his sons, and washed them with water. 7 He put the tunic on him, tied the sash on him, clothed him with the robe, put the ephod on him, and he tied the skilfully woven band of the ephod on him and fastened it to him with it. 8 He placed the breastplate on him. He put the Urim and Thummim in the breastplate. 9 He set the turban on his head. He set the golden plate, the holy crown, on the front of the turban, as the LORD commanded Moses.	What garments did Moses put on Aaron?
10 Moses took the anointing oil, and anointed the tabernacle and all that was in it, and sanctified them. 11 He sprinkled it on the altar seven times, and anointed the altar and all its vessels, and the basin and its base, to sanctify them. 12 He poured some of the anointing oil on Aaron’s head, and anointed him, to sanctify him. 13 Moses brought Aaron’s sons, and clothed them with tunics, and tied sashes on them, and put headbands on them, as the LORD commanded Moses. 14 He brought the bull of the sin offering, and Aaron and his sons laid their hands on the head of the bull of the sin offering. 15 He killed it; and Moses took the blood, and put it around on the horns of the altar with his finger, and purified the altar, and poured out the blood at the base of the altar, and sanctified it, to make atonement for it. 16 He took all the fat that was on the innards, and the cover of the liver, and the two kidneys, and their fat; and Moses burnt it on the altar. 17 But the bull, and its skin, and its meat, and its dung, he burnt with fire outside the camp, as the LORD commanded Moses.	What did Moses do with the anointing oil? What animal was offered as a sin offering, and what was done with its blood and body?
18 He presented the ram of the burnt offering. Aaron and his sons laid their hands on the head of the ram. 19 He killed it; and Moses sprinkled the blood around on the altar. 20 He cut the ram into its pieces; and Moses burnt the head, and the pieces, and the fat. 21 He washed the innards and the legs with water; and Moses burnt the whole ram on the altar. It was a burnt offering for a pleasant aroma. It was an offering made by fire to the LORD, as the LORD commanded Moses.	What was done with the ram of the burnt offering?
22 He presented the other ram, the ram of consecration. Aaron and his sons laid their hands on the head of the ram. 23 He killed it; and Moses took some of its blood, and put it on the tip of Aaron’s right ear, and on the thumb of his right hand, and on the great toe of his right foot. 24 He brought Aaron’s sons; and Moses put some of the blood on the tip of their right ear, and on the thumb of their right hand, and on the great toe of their right foot; and Moses sprinkled the blood around on the altar. 25 He took the fat, the fat tail, all the fat that was on the innards, the cover of the liver, the two kidneys and their fat, and the right thigh; 26 and out of the basket of unleavened bread that was before the LORD, he took one unleavened cake, one cake of oiled bread, and one wafer, and placed them on the fat and on the right thigh. 27 He put all these in Aaron’s hands and in his sons’ hands, and waved them for a wave offering before the LORD. 28 Moses took them from their hands, and burnt them on the altar on the burnt offering. They were a consecration offering for a pleasant aroma. It was an offering made by fire to the LORD.	What did Moses do with the ram of consecration?
29 Moses took the breast, and waved it for a wave offering before the LORD. It was Moses’ portion of the ram of consecration, as the LORD commanded Moses. 30 Moses took some of the anointing oil, and some of the blood which was on the altar, and sprinkled it on Aaron, on his garments, and on his sons, and on his sons’ garments with him, and sanctified Aaron, his garments, and his sons, and his sons’ garments with him.	What did Moses do with the breast, anointing oil, and blood?
31 Moses said to Aaron and to his sons, “Boil the meat at the door of the Tent of Meeting, and there eat it and the bread that is in the basket of consecration, as I commanded, saying, ‘Aaron and his sons shall eat it.’ 32 What remains of the meat and of the bread you shall burn with fire. 33 You shall not go out from the door of the Tent of Meeting for seven days, until the days of your consecration are fulfilled: for he shall consecrate you seven days.	What did Moses tell Aaron and his sons to do?
34 What has been done today, so the LORD has commanded to do, to make atonement for you. 35 You shall stay at the door of the Tent of Meeting day and night seven days, and keep the LORD’s command, that you don’t die: for so I am commanded.” 36 Aaron and his sons did all the things which the LORD commanded by Moses.	Why did Moses say these instructions had to be followed?
Brief summary of the offerings Burnt Offering (<i>Olah</i>) - Entire animal burned on the altar - Symbolized total dedication to God - Offered voluntarily Grain or Meal Offering (<i>Minchah</i>) - Fine flour, oil, and frankincense (no blood) - Part burned, part eaten by priests - Expressed gratitude and worship Peace Offering (<i>Shelamim</i>) - Shared between altar, priests, and the offerer - Symbolized fellowship with God - Included thanksgiving and vow offerings Sin Offering (<i>Chatat</i>) - For unintentional sins - Blood applied to altar for purification - Focused on cleansing from sin Guilt Offering (<i>Asham</i>) - For sins requiring restitution - Included repayment + 20% penalty - Emphasized making things right	
How these offerings help us understand what Christ achieved	
The apostle Paul says that the law was a tutor to bring believers in Galatia to Christ: Galatians 3 v 24 24 So that the law has become our tutor to bring us to Christ, that we might be justified by faith. The law of Moses tells us several things to help us to understand what Christ achieved: - God is always right in what he does, and He expects obedience - God regards sin as a serious matter and there are consequences when He is disobeyed - If the Israelites wanted to have God's forgiveness the offerings in the law of Moses show what God required - The sacrifices in the law show us the principles behind the sacrifice of Christ The letter to the Hebrews shows that the law of Moses couldn't permanently take away sin. That was only possible by faith in Jesus' sacrifice: Hebrews 10 v 1 to 4 1 For the law, having a shadow of the good to come, not the very image of the things, can never with the same sacrifices year by year, which they offer continually, make perfect those who draw near. 2 Or else wouldn't they have ceased to be offered, because the worshippers, having been once cleansed, would have had no more consciousness of sins? 3 But in those sacrifices there is a yearly reminder of sins. 4 For it is impossible that the blood of bulls and goats should take away sins. that the law has become our tutor to bring us to Christ, that we might be justified by faith.	
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