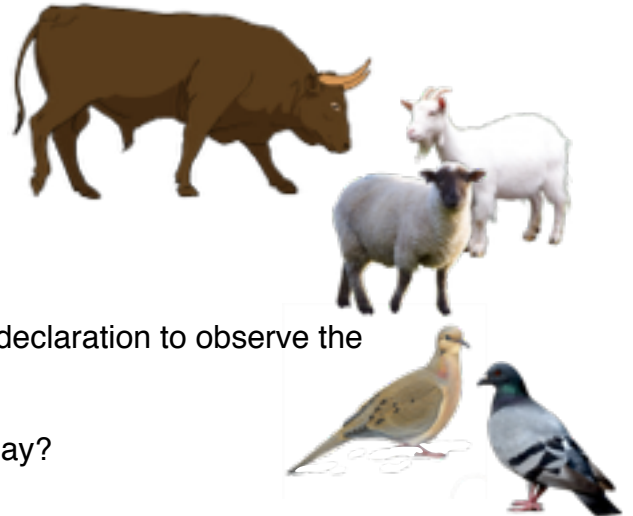




Topic: "YHWH's Appointments" Pt 16  
Scripture: Leviticus 23:5-8  
Definition: Unleavened Bread "Burnt Offering"

## YHWH'S APPOINTMENTS



Leviticus 23:5-8

In YHWH's appointment of Unleavened Bread is the declaration to observe the sacrificial offering of a "Burnt Offering."

What does this mean and how does it apply to us today?

There are several observations about this sacrifice we need to know.

1. Although defined and refined in Leviticus, burnt offerings did not originate in Leviticus but can be found as early as Genesis 8.
2. Leviticus 1 instructions concerning burnt offering reflects a personal offering that is voluntarily done by the individual.
3. Violating (by neglect or misrepresentation) of a burnt offering is a serious matter. (Lev 10 with Aaron's sons Nadab and Abihu)
4. Sacrifice of three types of animal can be uses.
5. Qualifications of Offering to be of the highest quality.
6. Mutual participation in the process.
7. The burnt offering was a whole offering which meant that the entire animal was to be burnt on the alter as a gift to YHWH. (exceptions was the hide was for the priest, Lev 7:8)
8. It is one of the most common offerings performed in Scriptures. Often linked with other on a variety of occasions and offered with other sacrifices and offerings.
9. The purpose was to make atonement for the sin of the offerer making one accepted by YHWH.

## Insight to Burnt Offerings (keys to understanding):

Gen 8:20-22 Noah offers a burnt offering.

- Covenant promise not to destroy earth by flood.



The basis for God's promise to Noah is not the goodness of man, for man's depravity is specifically stated. The basis for God's covenant promise is the result of the burnt offering offered up by Noah. Thus, the Israelites saw that the burnt offering was a means of avoiding God's wrath and of obtaining God's favor. God's blessing was the result of a burnt offering, not of man's good deeds.

- Noah offered of every clean animal (v 20) (clean/not clean found in Lev)
- Soothing aroma to YHWH (v 21)

Gen 22 Abraham brings Isaac to offer him to YHWH.

- Abraham believed YHWH would raise Isaac (cf. Rom. 4:19-21; Heb. 11:19).
- YHWH provided a ram in Isaac's place (v 13).
- YHWH's promise to Abraham (Gen 12:1-3) being upheld.
- The burnt offering (animal sacrificed) was a substitute for man.
- This becomes evident in the Brit'Hadashah of Messiah's dying for man.



Messiah Yahshua is the ultimate fulfillment of burnt offering. (Heb 7:27 once and for all)

From beginning of His ministry John speaks of Messiah as, "Behold the Lamb of YHWH, who takes away the sin of the world." John 1:29

Concerning the 'burnt offering':

Leviticus 4 vs 4...Priest  
vs 15...All Israel (Elders)  
vs 24...Ruler  
vs 33...Common person

Before we jump into how we are to perform the act of "burnt offering" today, let's take a look at how we communicate. This will help us to understand what is going on during this act the burnt offering.

Communications is not just spoken. The spoken word is only a small part of how we communicate.

Non-verbal communication includes facial expressions, the tone and pitch of the voice, gestures displayed through body language (kinesics) and the physical distance between the communicators (proxemics).

Often our actions will cancel out what we are saying. For example:

“I’m so Happy!”



These signs communicate to us without even saying a word...



As we read the Scriptures concerning ‘burnt offerings’ there is so many non-verbal acts that are screaming importance. One of the acts is the laying on of hands. In Hebrew it is “S’mikhah. It is used in a variety of ways but always has the same undertone meaning to it.



Bri’hadashah (NT) the laying on of hands people received the Ruach Hakodesh (HS, Acts 8:18), giving of authority (Acts 6:6), gifts of the Ruach Hakodesh (Acts 19:6). Shaul (Paul) warns young Timothy, “Do not lay hands on any one hastily, nor share in the sins of others. Keep yourself pure.” (1 Tim 5:22)

The practice and meaning of S’mikhah was known to the brethren of Yahshua’s time. It had been an establish tradition going back to the

Patriarchs.

- Isaac blessing Jacob (Gen 27)
- Jacob blessing Ephraim and Manasseh (Gen 48:18-20)
- Moses appointing judges (Ex 18:13-27)
- Moses passing leadership to Joshua (Num 2:18-20)



There is more to S'mikhah than just passing authority — you are required to do the same thing before killing an animal for sacrifice to YHWH (Ex 29:10, Lev 16:21, Nu 8:12, etc).

Let's walk through the process and see what the intent was and see the simplicity of it.

### Burnt offering:

#### Intent:



#### 1. Confession

The man who came and laid his hand on the head of the sin offering, acknowledged, by that act and deed, that he was a sinner.

#### 2. Acknowledge and Acceptance

It should be me who is dying for my crimes (my sins) against YHWH.

#### 3. Transferable Consent

Transfer to this living creature (lamb, goat, bull or dove) to take my place of punishment...death...for my sins.

#### 4. Total Dependence

The Rabbis say one is to lean hard into the bull or lamb as you lay hands on them. This is an act of dependence. You are depending on that offering to be your substitute. By faith and trust you have to depend on the offering.

“The Puritans speak of faith as a recumbency, a leaning. It needs no power to lean—it is a cessation from our own strength and allowing our weakness to depend upon another's power. Let no man say, “I cannot lean.” It is not a question of what you can do, but a confession of what you cannot do and a leaving of the whole matter with (*Yahshua*) Jesus! ...Die into the life of Christ! Let Him be All-in-All while you are nothing at all!” Charles Spurgeon



#### 5. I have to kill the living creature.

6. If...that's a big IF...IF my actions are sincere, IF there is remorse for the sinful acts, if it is a pleasing offering before YHWH, IF my actions match my heart (true repentance, 'Teshuvah' before YHWH) He will accept my sacrifice. If I do not come to Him with sincerity, then He will not accept my sacrifice and I am still accountable for my sin against Him.

Note: One who sincerely comes to Yahshua and teshuvah's, repents and turns from his sin, the death penalty is now off the table. However, that does not mean we will not be

punished for sinful acts after we are saved. It means the death penalty is gone but we are still accountable for our actions.

The Israelite's worship often deteriorated to mere ritualism when the sacrifices were offered, but then the faith and obedience which they were to produce did not follow. What does Scriptures say of their hypocrisy?



Micah 6:6-8 “With what shall I come before YAHWEH, to bow myself before the loftiness of Elohim? Shall I come before Him with burnt offerings, with calves, sons of a year? Will YAHWEH be pleased with thousands of rams, with ten thousands of torrents of oil? Shall I give my first-born for my transgression, the fruit of my body for the sin of my soul? O man, He has declared to you what is good. And what does YAHWEH require of you, but to do justice, and to love grace, and to walk humbly with your Elohim? “

Deut 10:12-13 “And now, Israel, what has YAHWEH your Elohim asked of you, except to fear YAHWEH your Elohim, to walk in all His ways, and to love Him, and to serve YAHWEH your Elohim with all your heart, and with all your soul; to keep the commandments of YAHWEH, and His statutes which I am commanding you today, for your good.” (Deut 5:33, Deut 6:24)

It is my belief that this is the same stupor that most christians are in today. They practice a form of ritualism (doctrines of there denominations, creeds and the such) but are not faithful in their trust and obedience to the instructions of YHWH. They have a form of godliness but deny the power (ability to walk in His ways)(2Tim. 3:5 having the appearance of godliness, but denying its power. Avoid such people.).



They want the affects of a burnt offering (avoid death penalty) but don't want to give up the sin. There's no trust and obedience to walk-out our lives as a living sacrifice. To put to death those things that would keep us from the presence of YHWH.

### The Simplicity of the Act:

What was required was just the laying on of the hand of the offerer upon the victim's head --- that and nothing more. No preparatory ceremony.

“Just as I am—without one plea  
But that Your blood was shed for me,  
And that you bade me come to You,  
O Lamb of God, I come.”



This involves and revolves around authority and obedience. You place your hands (symbolism of your own power and authority for self and your actions or behaviors) upon the head (Messiah Yahshua being the Head, ultimate authority and power of YHWH) and submit to Him and His will.

During Unleavened Bread and throughout the Scriptures when we are to be offering up a burnt offering before YHWH it is a time to come before our Messiah and confess our sins, and surrender wholly to Him. Not in a passive manner, but to search our hearts (minds) and seek Him to reveal any hidden, forgotten or knowable sins and make it right.

In the event of Unleavened Bread, there are at least 7 times this is to be done. Not passive at all.

Do we perform this sacred act with YHWH? Or have we just passively accepted the lie that once is good enough. If we love someone do we tell them only one time or do we constantly tell them, show them. "If you love me", says Yahshua, YHWH's only begotten, "Keep my commandments."



## Burnt Offerings

**“If you love me”, says Yahshua, YHWH’s only begotten, “Keep my commandments.”**

Next week: “Shavuot”.

