

Leviticus Chapter 7b and 8a Priests and Temples

(scrn 1)



The First Five Major Offerings:

- The Burnt Offering (Olah)
- The Grain Offering (Minchah)
- The Peace Offering (Selem)
- The Sin Offering (Chattath)
- The Guilt Offering (Asham)



Last week during our study into the sixth and seventh chapters of the book of Leviticus we spoke in some detail about the duties of the priests and how they were to assist in these first five major sacrificial offerings that we see in the first five chapters of the book of Leviticus. We got to see exactly what was required of the priest, and we got to see what portion of the sacrifice was given to the priest, and we got to see a lot of the different mechanical details and duties of the priests and exactly how they were to be properly executed and completed during these first five sacrificial offerings so that they would be seen as acceptable in the eyes of the Elohim of Israel.

We talked about the fact that the Burnt Offering would happen every morning and every evening. And we also got to talk about why it was that Aaron and his sons (who were also known as the priests or “*Cohen*” of Israel) were to eat a portion of the grain offering that was baked into dough (which is again representative of the bread of life who our Messiah was). We also spoke about the fact that the whole tribe of Levi was chosen specifically to take care of the


wilderness Tabernacle which later on became the temple. But it was only the bloodline of Aaron who would actually become “*Cohen*” or “Priests”. It was only the bloodline of Aaron and the family of Aaron (who was the brother of Moses) that were designated for these specific duties because they alone were consecrated by Yahovah himself to enter into the tabernacle itself and to execute the duties that we’re reading about here in chapters 6 and seven of the book of Leviticus. Notable descendants of the Levite lineage include Moses, Aaron, Miriam, Samuel, Ezekiel, Ezra, and Malachi, each of which we’ll talk about in some detail during our walk through our Father’s Torah in the future.

We also spoke in some detail about the hierarchy of Moses and Aaron and the Levitical priesthood and the tribe of Levi and how it was related to Yahovah himself and our relationship with him. And we made mention of the fact that Yahovah called Moses to be a god to the Pharaoh of Egypt and his brother Aaron to be Moses profit in Exodus chapter 7 verse one. (scrn 2)

The Hierarchy of God

Yahovah = God Moses = god
Yeshua = Prophet Aron = Prophet
You and I = Brothers Levites = Brothers

1Co 11:3 But I want you to understand that the head of every man is Christ, the head of a wife is her husband, and the head of Christ is God.



Once again, we see that the hierarchy of Yahovah has not changed. Yahovah himself is still the head, then you have his profit the Messiah Yeshua Jesus, and then the brothers and sisters of the house of Israel which is you and I. Again, these are things that our Father in heaven teaches us through his patterns that we see laid out from the beginning. Once again, our Father teaches us the end from the beginning.

And so, we saw the hierarchy of Moses and his profit and his brothers and sisters who would have been the tribe of Levi, and Yahovah and his profit who is Yeshua and his brothers and sisters who would become the house of Israel also known as the seed of Abraham through Yeshua Hamashiach who was the seed of Abraham.

And we also went through and reminded ourselves of the biblical fact that the Gentiles were being drafted into the house of Israel from the very beginning of the book of Exodus. And so, the house of Israel did not only consist of those born by blood through Abraham and his son Isaac. The house of Israel became a mixed multitude that consisted of other Gentile nations who were also offering these five sacrificial offerings that we have been reading about in the first five chapters of the book of Leviticus. And so, it becomes very evident to us that Gentiles were indeed being grafted into the house of Israel from the very beginning and are not just found in the New Testament alone. It was always Yahovah's unfolding plan of salvation for the house of Israel to be a light among the nations that would draw all of the other nations to it so that they also might be grafted in and become the children of Yahovah. And to this very day it is still the very Jewish man Yeshua Hamashiach (also known as Jesus in the Greek) that stands as a beacon of light to the nations in order to bring the nations of the world to the house of Israel so that they too might be grafted in and reconciled back to their creator and actually become the sons of God in the eyes of God. The scepter has still not left Judah nor the staff between his feet to this very day.

We also spoke about Noah and how it was that even Noah clear back in the book of Genesis was already offering Burnt Offerings to Yahovah in the eighth chapter of the book of Genesis just after the flood. There should be no mistake in anyone's mind, that even though we see the law being written down on parchment in the book of Exodus and in the book of Leviticus, the spoken word of Yahovah has always been the same from the very beginning, and this is exactly why Adam and Eve were able to sin in the garden in the first place.

Once again, sin is the transgression of the law according to first John chapter 3 verse four. In other words, sin is the transgression of the spoken word of Yahovah. If you transgress the spoken word of Yahovah you have sinned. The law... the spoken word of Yahovah... and the truth... are all the same thing. They are one and the same. And this is why it is written that the law of Yahovah (also sometimes known as the law of Moses) is perfect. And it is this perfect law that leads us to liberty and freedom from sin. **Psalms 19 7-11 (scrn 3)**

Psa 19:7 The law of the LORD is perfect, reviving the soul; the testimony of the LORD is sure, making wise the simple;

Psa 19:8 the precepts of the LORD are right, rejoicing the heart; the commandment of the LORD is pure, enlightening the eyes;

Psa 19:9 the fear of the LORD is clean, enduring forever; the rules of the LORD are true, and righteous altogether.

Psa 19:10 More to be desired are they than gold, even much fine gold; sweeter also than honey and drippings of the honeycomb.

Psa 19:11 Moreover, by them is your servant warned; in keeping them there is great reward.



And again, in the New Testament we find this perfect law of liberty in **James 1:22-25** (scrn 4)

Jas 1:22 But be doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving yourselves.

Jas 1:23 For if anyone is a hearer of the word and not a doer, he is like a man who looks intently at his natural face in a mirror.

Jas 1:24 For he looks at himself and goes away and at once forgets what he was like.

Jas 1:25 But the one who looks into the perfect law, the law of liberty, and perseveres, being no hearer who forgets but a doer who acts, he will be blessed in his doing.



James and the elders of Jerusalem tell us that even the apostle Paul himself always lived in observance of the law (which is the spoken word of Yahovah). In the 21st chapter of the book of Acts the apostle Paul finds himself in somewhat of a predicament because of his rather difficult to understand form of teaching. And so, when the apostle Paul gets to Jerusalem James and the elders are somewhat upset with the apostle Paul because many of the Jews have been told that


Paul was teaching them to forsake Moses, and telling them not to circumcise their children or to walk according to their customs. And just as the apostle Peter tells us in second Peter chapter 3, the writings of the apostle Paul are indeed hard to understand, and they are not only hard for us to understand, but they were obviously hard for the believing Jews of Paul's day to understand as well. James tells us very clearly in the 21st chapter of the book of Acts that these Jews were believing Jews who believed in Yeshua Hamashiach as their Messiah... and they saw the apostle Paul as a heretic because it seemed as though the apostle Paul was once again teaching them to forsake Moses, (which meant to forsake the law) and to not to circumcise their children, or to walk according to their customs.

And so, the apostle Paul's teaching strategies got him into a little bit of trouble during the days of the apostles. What's interesting to make note of is that today's modern day Christian denominational charters of men have also misunderstood the teachings of the apostle Paul. Nevertheless, James and the elders at Jerusalem devise a plan for Paul to take four men who were under a Nazarite vow to the temple and to perform a "*Peace Offering*" which if we will remember correctly is always preformed at the end of a vow. This is the exact same "*Peace Offering*" that we've been studying about here in the book of Leviticus. And so, James and the Elders at Jerusalem tell the apostle Paul to take these four men who were under a Nazarite a vow and were coming to the end of their vow to the temple and to pay their expenses so that they may shave their heads and make their offerings so that they could properly complete their vows. This way James says and I quote... these angry misled believing Jews will then know that there is nothing in what they have been told about you Paul but that you yourself also live in observance of the law. We can find that in **Acts 21:23-24 (scrn 5)**

PAUL ALWAYS LIVED IN OBERVANCE OF THE LAW

Act 21:23 Do therefore what we tell you. We have four men who are under a vow;

Act 21:24 take these men and purify yourself along with them and pay their expenses, so that they may shave their heads. Thus all will know that there is nothing in what they have been told about you, but that you yourself also live in observance of the law.



And of course, today's modern-day professing Christian who has been preprogrammed not to

read the first half of the Bible has no concept of what Paul is doing here in Acts chapter 21 because they have not read what we see here in the book of Leviticus. It is only when you read the book of Leviticus that you can possibly understand what is taking place here in Acts chapter 21. And I daresay that you will not hear this teaching within the confines of today's modern-day denominational charters of men because it is in direct opposition to their man-made, man concocted Roman rooted denominational dogmas and philosophical understandings. And this is exactly why we are commanded... not asked... but commanded... to study to show ourselves approved so that we can test the fruit of the man standing behind the pulpit in order to see whether his fruit is good... or rotten.

Moving forward, here today in the last part of our study into chapter 7 of the book of Leviticus, I'd like to talk a little bit about the Grain Offering also known as the "*Minchah*" Offering because there are some mechanical details that we need to understand about the Grain Offering that often times followed the Burnt Offering. If we will remember correctly, the Grain Offering could be prepared in one of two different ways. If the grain offering was prepared as dough that was then cooked and made into bread, then the priest who brought it before Yahovah was to keep his portion of it and he was commanded to eat this bread in a holy place because it is a representation of the bread of life who is our Messiah Yeshua Hamashiach who is also our High Priest in the order of Melchizedek. But... if the grain offering was **not** offered as dough, and it was just offered as grain, a handful of that grain was to be burned up on the altar, and the rest of the grain was to be shared among the priests as food. And this again, was because the tribe of Levi had no inheritance along with the rest of Israel. The tribe of Levi was a set apart people amongst the set apart people of Israel to be priests to Yahovah and therefore Yahovah himself fed them because Yahovah was their inheritance. Once again, **Deuteronomy 18:1-2** (scrn 6)

Deu 18:1 "The Levitical priests, all the tribe of Levi, shall have no portion or inheritance with Israel. They shall eat the LORD's food offerings as their inheritance.

Deu 18:2 They shall have no inheritance among their brothers; the LORD is their inheritance, as he promised them.



Now, the Peace Offering (also known as the Selem Offering) could also be offered in a couple of different ways. The peace offering could be offered as a **Thanksgiving Offering** on the one hand, or it could also be offered as a **Vow Offering** on the other hand. And so, a Peace Offering would be offered when someone entered into a vow, and it was generally offered at the end of the vow when the vow was completed which is what we see the apostle Paul doing in Acts chapter 21. To get a better idea of exactly what a Nazarite vow is, we can turn once again to the book of **Numbers chapter 6: 1-21 Esword 1:**

Num 6:1 And the LORD spoke to Moses, saying,

Num 6:2 “Speak to the people of Israel and say to them, When either a man or a woman makes a special vow, **the vow of a Nazirite**, to separate himself to the LORD,

Num 6:3 he shall separate himself from wine and strong drink. He shall drink no vinegar made from wine or strong drink and shall not drink any juice of grapes or eat grapes, fresh or dried.

Num 6:4 All the days of his separation he shall eat nothing that is produced by the grapevine, not even the seeds or the skins.

Num 6:5 “All the days of his vow of separation, no razor shall touch his head. Until the time is completed for which he separates himself to the LORD, he shall be holy. He shall let the locks of hair of his head grow long.

Num 6:6 “All the days that he separates himself to the LORD he shall not go near a dead body.

Num 6:7 Not even for his father or for his mother, for brother or sister, if they die, shall he make himself unclean, because his separation to God is on his head.

Num 6:8 All the days of his separation he is holy to the LORD.

Num 6:9 “And if any man dies very suddenly beside him and he defiles his consecrated head, then he shall shave his head on the day of his cleansing; on the seventh day he shall shave it.

Num 6:10 On the eighth day he shall bring two turtledoves or two pigeons to the priest to the entrance of the tent of meeting,

Num 6:11 and the priest shall offer one for a sin offering and the other for a burnt offering, and make atonement for him, because he sinned by reason of the dead body. And he shall consecrate his head that same day

Num 6:12 and separate himself to the LORD for the days of his separation and bring a male lamb a year old for a guilt offering. But the previous period shall be void, because his separation was defiled.

Num 6:13 “And this is the law for the Nazirite, when the time of his separation has been completed: he shall be brought to the entrance of the tent of meeting,

Num 6:14 and he shall bring his gift to the LORD, one male lamb a year old without blemish for a burnt offering, and one ewe lamb a year old without blemish as a sin offering, and one ram without blemish as a peace offering,

Num 6:15 and a basket of unleavened bread, loaves of fine flour mixed with oil, and unleavened wafers smeared with oil, and their grain offering and their drink offerings.

Num 6:16 And the priest shall bring them before the LORD and offer his sin offering and his burnt offering,

Num 6:17 and he shall offer the ram as a sacrifice of peace offering to the LORD, with the basket of unleavened bread. The priest shall offer also its grain offering and its drink offering.

Num 6:18 And the Nazirite shall shave his consecrated head at the entrance of the tent of meeting and shall take the hair from his consecrated head and put it on the fire that is under the sacrifice of the peace offering.

Num 6:19 And the priest shall take the shoulder of the ram, when it is boiled, and one unleavened loaf out of the basket and one unleavened wafer, and shall put them on the hands of the Nazirite, after he has shaved the hair of his consecration,

Num 6:20 and the priest shall wave them for a wave offering before the LORD. They are a holy portion for the priest, together with the breast that is waved and the thigh that is contributed. And after that the Nazirite may drink wine.

Num 6:21 “This is the law of the Nazirite. But if he vows an offering to the LORD above his Nazirite vow, as he can afford, in exact accordance with the vow that he takes, then he shall do in addition to the law of the Nazirite.”

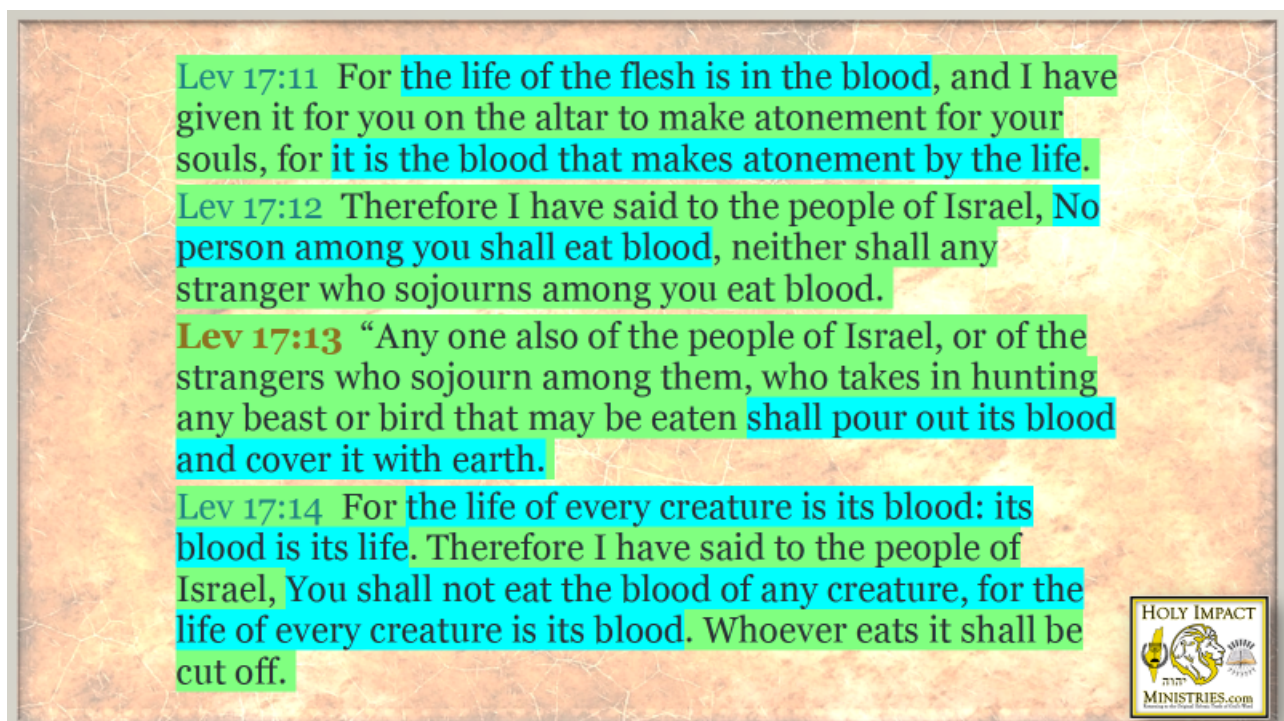
And so, this gives us some idea of the expense that the apostle Paul had to pay for in Acts chapter 21. And the apostle Paul had to pay for this expense not once, but four different times for four different men according to Acts chapter 21. But this once again, this had to do with the peace offering which could once again be offered as a Vow Offering. And I know that we’ve covered this before but I just wanted to covered again for anyone who might just be tuning in with us here this evening.

And just as we see in Leviticus chapter 7 verse 16, this particular Vow Offering could be eaten on the day that it was offered as a sacrifice, or it could be eaten the next day... but it could not be eaten on the third day. Anything left from this sacrifice on the third day had to be burned up with fire. This also has to do with the resurrection of our Messiah who was raised on First-fruits on the third day. It was at this point in time (on the third day) that our Messiah no longer needed a human body. The flesh had been done away with, and our Messiah had become a spirit and was indeed raised from the dead by Yahovah his Father. And we’re told in Leviticus chapter 7 verse 18 that if any of this flesh of the sacrifice of the peace offering is wrongfully eaten on the third day, that the one who offered this sacrifice would not be accepted and this sacrifice would not be credited to him because it is tainted if he eats it on the third day. In other words, he would still bear his iniquity. This again, would have been seen as a clear sign of the rejection of the bread of life. Without the bread of life (who our Messiah is) there is no atonement for sin.

Something else extremely important for us to remember is that according to Leviticus chapter 7 verse 26, no blood whatsoever is to be eaten from any animal. Anyone who eats or drinks

blood is to be cut off from the people of Israel. This is extremely important for us to understand because this was the pagan practice of many of the surrounding nations of the house of Israel back in that time. Even to this day, those who worship the devil who are called Satanists drink the blood of their sacrifices because the blood represents life.

Devil worshipers and pagans drink blood because they believe that it gives them the power of life. But we who are the children of Yahovah already know that you cannot obtain life by drinking blood. It is written that the life of **the flesh** is in the blood, and that Yahovah gave the blood that was to be splashed against the brazen altar (which is a representation of the cross) itself in order to atone for our transgressions. It is not our lives here on this earth that we are concerned with as Christians, but our spiritual lives that continue on after this earthly life that we are concerned with. It is this lifeblood of the animal that makes atonement by the life. And we can read that for ourselves in **Leviticus 17:11-14 (scrn 7)**



And so, let us always remember that the blood is a representation of life here on earth. It is a representation of the life of the flesh. We as Christians are to clearly understand that we do not save up our treasures here on earth, but we are to save up our treasure in the next life, not this one. The throwing of the blood of life against the altar represents our rejection of the flesh and the acceptance of the free gift of everlasting life beyond the flesh and beyond the veil. And this is exactly why the devil also known as the serpent or the Dragon teaches his children to drink the blood, and to choose the flesh over the spirit, and this life over the next because he knows that all of these things are in direct opposition to the spoken word of Yahovah.

And as we close out Leviticus chapter 7, I want us to read Leviticus chapter 7 verses 35 through 38 because this truly sums up what Leviticus chapter 6 and seven are all about in the

first place. Let's finish out our study into Leviticus chapter 7 by rereading **Leviticus 7:35-38**
Eswrd 2:

Lev 7:35 This is the portion of Aaron and of his sons from the LORD's food offerings, from the day they were presented to serve as priests of the LORD.

Lev 7:36 The LORD commanded this to be given them by the people of Israel, from the day that he anointed them. It is a perpetual due throughout their generations."

Lev 7:37 This is the law of the burnt offering, of the grain offering, of the sin offering, of the guilt offering, of the ordination offering, and of the peace offering,

Lev 7:38 which the LORD commanded Moses on Mount Sinai, on the day that he commanded the people of Israel to bring their offerings to the LORD, in the wilderness of Sinai.

Once again, Leviticus chapters 6 and seven have everything to do with the law of the Burnt Offering and the Grain Offering and the Sin Offering and the Guilt Offering and the Ordination Offering and the Peace Offering. And I just want to mention the fact that the Ordination Offering also concerns you and I, the Ordination Offering concerns the ordination of the Levitical priesthood and the temple in particular. To put it simply, you and I are ordained through faith in our Messiah through the grace of our Father in heaven.

Leviticus chapters 6 and seven have to do with each and every mechanical step that the Levitical priesthood was responsible for executing during these particular offerings that were once again being made by the house of Israel for various reasons. And with that information under our belts I'd like us to now turn to Leviticus chapter 8 but before we do, I want us to remember that the wilderness tabernacle up until this point has not been put into service. We are still reading about the instructions for the wilderness tabernacle and how things are to be executed according to the spoken word of Yahovah. In chapter 8 we begin to see the dressing out of the Levitical priesthood and some more details concerning the final steps that were needed in order to finally put the wilderness tabernacle into service. Let's read Leviticus chapter 8 so that we can know exactly what it says, and just as importantly what it does not say.

Leviticus chapter 8 Eswrd 3:

Lev 8:1 The LORD spoke to Moses, saying,

Lev 8:2 "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.

Lev 8:3 And assemble all the congregation at the entrance of the tent of meeting."

Lev 8:4 And Moses did as the LORD commanded him, and the congregation was assembled at the entrance of the tent of meeting.

Lev 8:5 And Moses said to the congregation, "This is the thing that the LORD has commanded to be done."

Lev 8:6 And Moses brought Aaron and his sons and washed them with water.

Lev 8:7 And he put the coat on him and tied the sash around his waist and clothed him with the robe and put the ephod on him and tied the skillfully woven band of the ephod around him, binding it to him with the band.

Lev 8:8 And he placed the breastpiece on him, and in the breastpiece he put the Urim and the Thummim.

Lev 8:9 And he set the turban on his head, and on the turban, in front, he set the golden plate, the holy crown, as the LORD commanded Moses.

Lev 8:10 Then Moses took the anointing oil and anointed the tabernacle and all that was in it, and consecrated them.

Lev 8:11 And he sprinkled some of it on the altar seven times, and anointed the altar and all its utensils and the basin and its stand, to consecrate them.

Lev 8:12 And he poured some of the anointing oil on Aaron's head and anointed him to consecrate him.

Lev 8:13 And Moses brought Aaron's sons and clothed them with coats and tied sashes around their waists and bound caps on them, as the LORD commanded Moses.

Lev 8:14 Then 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.

Lev 8:15 And he killed it, and Moses took the blood, and with his finger put it on the horns of the altar around it and purified the altar and poured out the blood at the base of the altar and consecrated it to make atonement for it.

Lev 8:16 And he took all the fat that was on the entrails and the long lobe of the liver and the two kidneys with their fat, and Moses burned them on the altar.

Lev 8:17 But the bull and its skin and its flesh and its dung he burned up with fire outside the camp, as the LORD commanded Moses.

Lev 8:18 Then he presented the ram of the burnt offering, and Aaron and his sons laid their hands on the head of the ram.

Lev 8:19 And he killed it, and Moses threw the blood against the sides of the altar.

Lev 8:20 He cut the ram into pieces, and Moses burned the head and the pieces and the fat.

Lev 8:21 He washed the entrails and the legs with water, and Moses burned the whole ram on the altar. It was a burnt offering with a pleasing aroma, a food offering for the LORD, as the LORD commanded Moses.

Lev 8:22 Then he presented the other ram, the ram of ordination, and Aaron and his sons laid their hands on the head of the ram.

Lev 8:23 And he killed it, and Moses took some of its blood and put it on the lobe of Aaron's right ear and on the thumb of his right hand and on the big toe of his right foot.

Lev 8:24 Then he presented Aaron's sons, and Moses put some of the blood on the lobes of their right ears and on the thumbs of their right hands and on the big toes of their right feet. And Moses threw the blood against the sides of the altar.

Lev 8:25 Then he took the fat and the fat tail and all the fat that was on the entrails and the long lobe of the liver and the two kidneys with their fat and the right thigh,

Lev 8:26 and out of the basket of unleavened bread that was before the LORD he took one unleavened loaf and one loaf of bread with oil and one wafer and placed them on the pieces of fat and on the right thigh.

Lev 8:27 And he put all these in the hands of Aaron and in the hands of his sons and waved them as a wave offering before the LORD.

Lev 8:28 Then Moses took them from their hands and burned them on the altar with the burnt offering. This was an ordination offering with a pleasing aroma, a food offering to the LORD.

Lev 8:29 And Moses took the breast and waved it for a wave offering before the LORD. It was Moses' portion of the ram of ordination, as the LORD commanded Moses.

Lev 8:30 Then Moses took some of the anointing oil and of the blood that was on the altar and sprinkled it on Aaron and his garments, and also on his sons and his sons' garments. So he consecrated Aaron and his garments, and his sons and his sons' garments with him.

Lev 8:31 And Moses said to Aaron and his sons, "Boil the flesh at the entrance of the tent of meeting, and there eat it and the bread that is in the basket of ordination offerings, as I commanded, saying, 'Aaron and his sons shall eat it.'"

Lev 8:32 And what remains of the flesh and the bread you shall burn up with fire.

Lev 8:33 And you shall not go outside the entrance of the tent of meeting for seven days, until the days of your ordination are completed, for it will take seven days to ordain you.

Lev 8:34 As has been done today, the LORD has commanded to be done to make atonement for you.

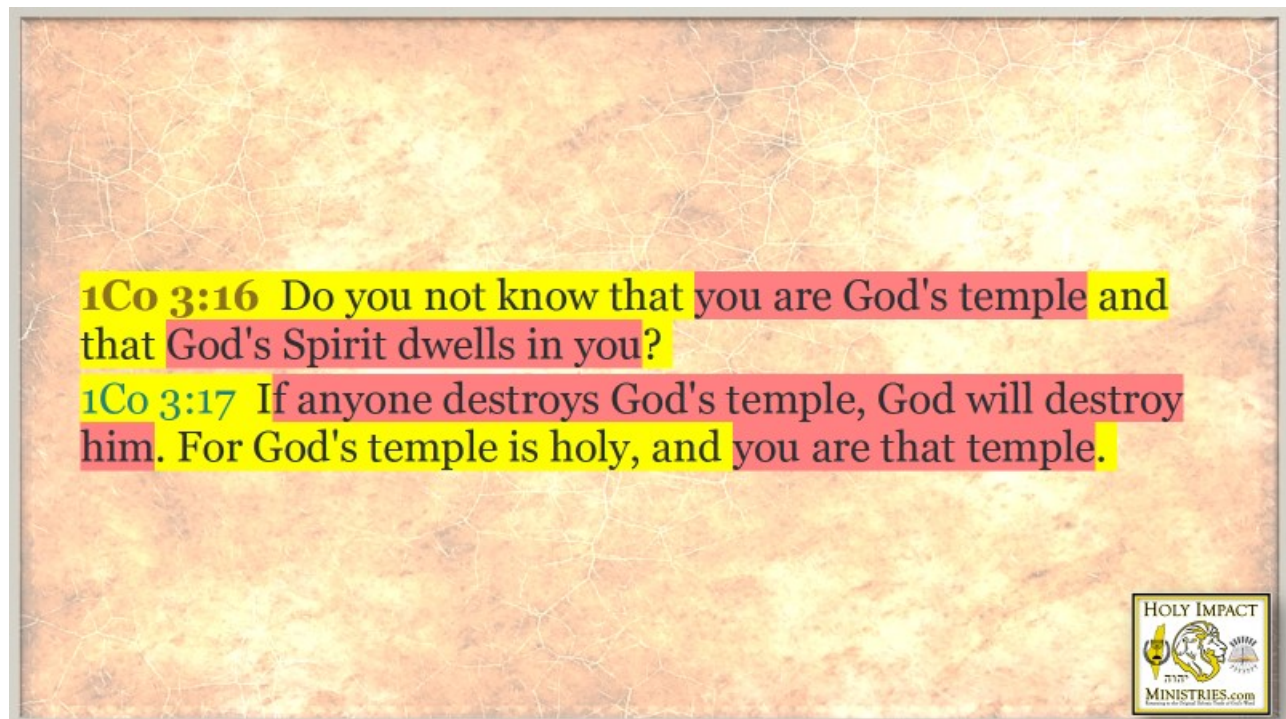
Lev 8:35 At the entrance of the tent of meeting you shall remain day and night for seven days, performing what the LORD has charged, so that you do not die, for so I have been commanded."

Lev 8:36 And Aaron and his sons did all the things that the LORD commanded by Moses.

Now, before we get into our study concerning the wilderness tabernacle that we see here in Leviticus chapter 8 and its priests, I want to just take a moment so that we can think about how important this wilderness tabernacle actually was... is... and always will be.

The Wilderness tabernacle was actually the beginning of the temple of Yahovah. The Wilderness Tabernacle was constructed to be a movable and portable tabernacle that could be moved from place to place, and this was the original design handed down by Yahovah himself. We must remember that Yahovah never commanded man to build a stationary temple, this was originally David's idea. Even though we do know that a stationary temple will exist during the 1000-year millennial reign of our Messiah (and will come back to that in just a moment).

But the point that I'm trying to make is that the Wilderness Tabernacle was the only design that was ever handed down by Yahovah himself and it was a portable tabernacle. It was a tabernacle that moved from place to place upon the face of the earth. And I want us to contrast this with the fact that each one of us have become that portable tabernacle that was originally handed down through the instruction of Yahovah himself. Each one of us have become the Wilderness Tabernacle in the flesh. In the New Testament it is written that we are the temple of God, but we must remember that the original Greek word for temple is the Greek word "*naos*" and "*naos*" does mean temple, but it also means "*shrine*". The point that the apostles were trying to make is that we have become the dwelling place of Yahovah and more correctly the tabernacle of Yahovah, that portable tabernacle that moved from place to place upon the face of the earth. It is within us that his spirit now dwells, not in a building made by the hands of man. **First Corinthians 3:16-17 (scrn 8)**



Something else that I would like to explain is that when the apostle Paul tells us that we have become God's temple and that God's Spirit dwells within us, he is speaking metaphorically. But when the apostle Paul speaks to us in the book of Thessalonians, he is clearly speaking about a physical temple that the antichrist will indeed stand in proclaiming himself to be God. **Second Thessalonians 2:3-4 (scrn 9)**

2Th 2:3 Let no one deceive you in any way. For that day will not come, unless the rebellion comes first, and the man of lawlessness is revealed, the son of destruction,

2Th 2:4 who opposes and exalts himself against every so-called god or object of worship, so that he takes his seat in the temple of God, proclaiming himself to be God.

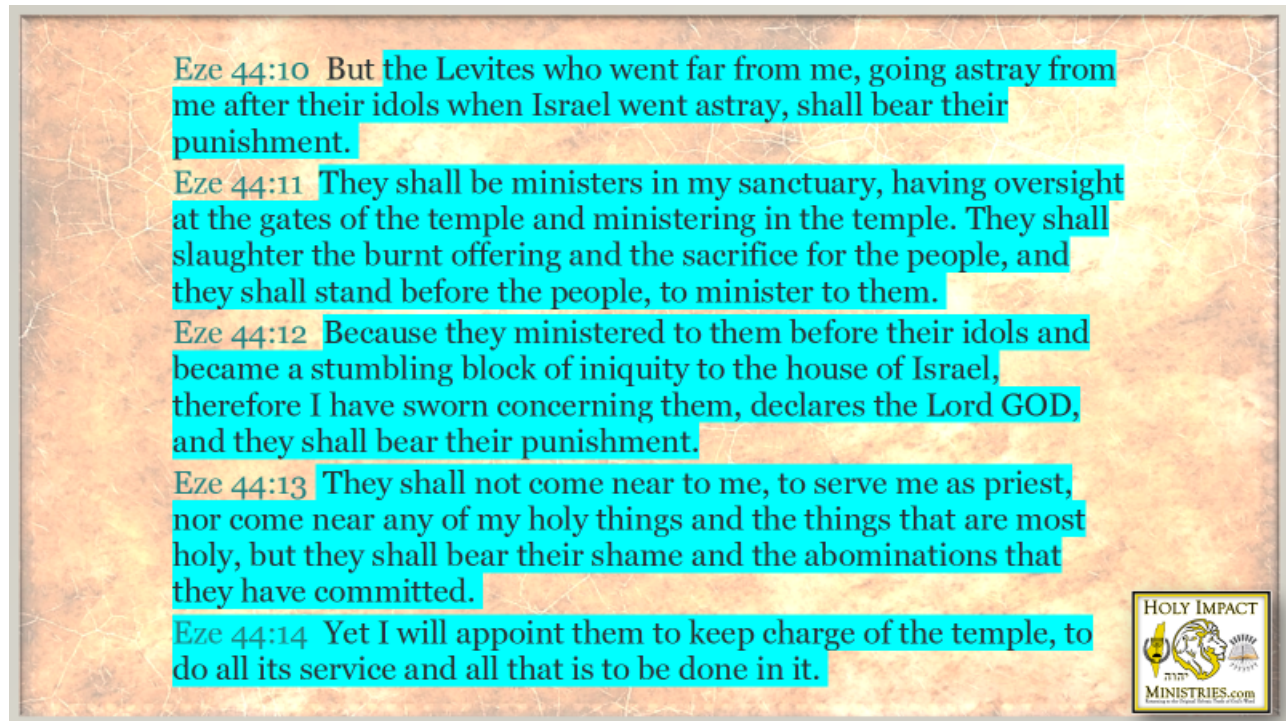


I have heard some pastors proclaiming that there does not need to be a physical temple built in Jerusalem for the antichrist to stand in. And I have heard some pastors proclaiming that what Paul was talking about here in second Thessalonians is that the antichrist would stand in the hearts of God's children who are the temple of God. However... I would submit to you my friends that good and evil cannot reside in the same space. If indeed the antichrist is living in your heart, then I would submit to you... that God is not, and you are no longer the temple of God. You either have the Ruach Hackodesh of Yahovah dwelling deep within you, or you have the antichrist dwelling deep within you. You cannot have both at the same time. Light cannot occupy the same space as darkness and darkness cannot occupy the same space as light. When you flip a light switch, darkness runs and light consumes the room, and so it is with the light of Yahovah and his only begotten Son. Not to mention the fact that we already know that according to Ezekiel and the prophets who have come before us including the apostle John in the book of Revelation... that there will be a millennial temple that will stand upon the earth during the 1000-year reign of our Messiah and beyond. And we can read more about this millennial temple that will reside upon the earth during the reign of our Messiah in the book of Ezekiel in particular.

If we were to read the book of Ezekiel starting with chapter 40, we would find that Yahovah gave Ezekiel a vision of the millennial temple. Yahovah took the man Ezekiel into the future and set him on a high place (much the way he did with John in the book of Revelation) so that he could be a witness to the fact that a millennial temple would indeed stand in Jerusalem during the millennial reign of our Messiah. And the next eight chapters of the book of Ezekiel describe in great detail exactly what this temple is going to look like, and exactly what is going to take place at the millennial temple. And I challenge you to take the time to sit down and to read Ezekiel chapter 40 through 48 and try to envision this temple for yourself because it is

indeed a grand vision and a blessing that will indeed encourage and strengthen your faith.

According to Ezekiel chapter 44, the Levites who went astray from Yahovah by chasing after idols will indeed bear their punishment by keeping charge of the temple and by doing its service and all that is to be done in it. This is actually the punishment of the Levites that they will endure during the millennial reign of our Messiah. In other words, they will literally be slaves to the temple itself. **Ezekiel 44:10-14 (scrn 10)**



And this millennial temple that we see in the book of Ezekiel also shows us that the inner court that faces the East will only be opened **on the seventh day Sabbath** and **on the new moon**. And furthermore... **the gate will not be shut until evening**. Once again, we see that the seventh day Sabbath and the new moon will be honored, and that the day ends in the evening when the gate is closed. **Ezekiel 46:1-2 (scrn 11)**

Eze 46:1 “Thus says the Lord GOD: The gate of the inner court that faces east shall be shut on the six working days, but on the Sabbath day it shall be opened, and on the day of the new moon it shall be opened.

Eze 46:2 The prince shall enter by the vestibule of the gate from outside, and shall take his stand by the post of the gate. The priests shall offer his burnt offering and his peace offerings, and he shall worship at the threshold of the gate. Then he shall go out, but the gate shall not be shut until evening.



And it is at this point in time that the Gentiles will also have an inheritance among the tribes of Israel. All of the Gentiles who have conquered, and have endured to the end, and who have shown their love for Yahovah by keeping his commandments will indeed have an inheritance among the tribes of Israel. Once again, not says I... but says our God breathed Scripture **Ezekiel 47:21-23 (scrn 12)**

Eze 47:21 “So you shall divide this land among you according to the tribes of Israel.

Eze 47:22 You shall allot it as an inheritance for yourselves and for the sojourners who reside among you and have had children among you. They shall be to you as native-born children of Israel. With you they shall be allotted an inheritance among the tribes of Israel.

Eze 47:23 In whatever tribe the sojourner resides, there you shall assign him his inheritance, declares the Lord GOD.



We also find the prophet Zechariah speaking about the day that the feet of Yahovah stands upon the mount of olives that lies before Jerusalem on the east. And Zechariah tells us that there

will be a unique day which is known to Yahovah that there will be neither day nor night, and that even at evening there will be light. And Zechariah tells us that Jerusalem will indeed be inhabited and there will never again be another decree of utter destruction. And Zechariah tells us that Jerusalem shall dwell in security at that time.

Zechariah also tells us that Judah will fight at Jerusalem but that the wealth of the surrounding nations shall be collected by Judah. And Zechariah also tells us that everyone who survives of all of the nations that have come against Israel will be commanded to go up year after year to worship the King Yahovah of hosts and to keep his feast of Sukkot (also known as Tabernacles or the feast of booths). And those nations including Egypt that do not go up to keep the feast of Sukkot commanded by Yahovah will receive no rain or life-giving water. Let's just read through **Zechariah chapter 14 Esword 4:**

Zec 14:1 Behold, a day is coming for the LORD, when the spoil taken from you will be divided in your midst.

Zec 14:2 For I will gather all the nations against Jerusalem to battle, and the city shall be taken and the houses plundered and the women raped. Half of the city shall go out into exile, but the rest of the people shall not be cut off from the city.

Zec 14:3 Then the LORD will go out and fight against those nations as when he fights on a day of battle.

Zec 14:4 On that day his feet shall stand on the Mount of Olives that lies before Jerusalem on the east, and the Mount of Olives shall be split in two from east to west by a very wide valley, so that one half of the Mount shall move northward, and the other half southward.

Zec 14:5 And you shall flee to the valley of my mountains, for the valley of the mountains shall reach to Azal. And you shall flee as you fled from the earthquake in the days of Uzziah king of Judah. Then the LORD my God will come, and all the holy ones with him.

Zec 14:6 On that day there shall be no light, cold, or frost.

Zec 14:7 And there shall be a unique day, which is known to the LORD, neither day nor night, but at evening time there shall be light.

Zec 14:8 On that day living waters shall flow out from Jerusalem, half of them to the eastern sea and half of them to the western sea. It shall continue in summer as in winter.

Zec 14:9 And the LORD will be king over all the earth. On that day the LORD will be one and his name one.

Zec 14:10 The whole land shall be turned into a plain from Geba to Rimmon south of Jerusalem. But Jerusalem shall remain aloft on its site from the Gate of Benjamin to the place of the former gate, to the Corner Gate, and from the Tower of Hananel to the king's winepresses.

Zec 14:11 And it shall be inhabited, for there shall never again be a decree of utter destruction. Jerusalem shall dwell in security.

Zec 14:12 And this shall be the plague with which the LORD will strike all the peoples that wage war against Jerusalem: their flesh will rot while they are still standing on their feet, their eyes will rot in their sockets, and their tongues will rot in their mouths.

Zec 14:13 And on that day a great panic from the LORD shall fall on them, so that each will seize the hand of another, and the hand of the one will be raised against the hand of the other.

Zec 14:14 **Even Judah will fight at Jerusalem.** And the wealth of all the surrounding nations shall be collected, gold, silver, and garments in great abundance.

Zec 14:15 And a plague like this plague shall fall on the horses, the mules, the camels, the donkeys, and whatever beasts may be in those camps.

Zec 14:16 **Then everyone who survives of all the nations that have come against Jerusalem shall go up year after year to worship the King, the LORD of hosts, and to keep the Feast of Booths.**

Zec 14:17 **And if any of the families of the earth do not go up to Jerusalem to worship the King, the LORD of hosts, there will be no rain on them.**

Zec 14:18 **And if the family of Egypt does not go up and present themselves, then on them there shall be no rain; there shall be the plague with which the LORD afflicts the nations that do not go up to keep the Feast of Booths.**

Zec 14:19 **This shall be the punishment to Egypt and the punishment to all the nations that do not go up to keep the Feast of Booths.**

Zec 14:20 And on that day there shall be inscribed on the bells of the horses, "Holy to the LORD." And the pots in the house of the LORD shall be as the bowls before the altar.

Zec 14:21 And every pot in Jerusalem and Judah shall be holy to the LORD of hosts, so that all who sacrifice may come and take of them and boil the meat of the sacrifice in them. And there shall no longer be a trader in the house of the LORD of hosts on that day.

So, let there be no doubt in anyone's mind that what we are reading about here in the book of Leviticus is indeed a proclamation of the end. Just as it is written, our Father in heaven does indeed proclaim the end from the beginning. And whether the devil likes it or not, Yahovah will indeed have his way. Things will come full circle and Yahovah will bring man back to the beginning and place them in a pristine world just as he intended to from the very beginning, and man will indeed become the children of Yahovah and be obedient to him because man will have indeed learned the difference between good and evil and man will have finally rightfully chosen good over evil. Not says I... but says our God read Scripture. This my friends... is our future.

And with that being said I think we will close Leviticus chapter 8 for now and pick up where we left off next Wednesday evening at 7 PM Eastern standard Time. But until then... I would like to once again ask that everyone within the sound of my voice would please, please take what you have heard here today to your own prayer closet. Bow your head, and bend your knee, and face the holy promised land of Jerusalem and ask in the name of Yeshua Hamashiach if

what you have heard here today be true or not.

Ask, seek, and knock on his door and on his door alone and the door will be open to you. And if you will do that, and if you will stay the course to the end, you and I will surely walk through the gates of his soon coming kingdom together.