

A Shadow to Cast an Object

Leviticus 16:1-11; Heb. 9:7-15, 10:1-14 (Series: Grasping God's Holiness)

On January 23, 2022, by Philip Pinto @ Village Bible Church

IV. The Day of Atonement (Lev. 16-17)

Lev. 16 needs to be read in light of Heb. 9:7-15

A. The holy place (16:1-4)

1. Aaron (High Priest) not free to enter _____ time (v. 1-2)
(cf. Lev. 10:1-2)

2. Entering the Holy Place (v. 3-4)

a. Bring a bull for _____ offering and a ram for
_____ offering (v.3)

b. Proper attire on bathed body (v. 4)

Emphasizes humility (like Christ – Phil. 2:6-7)

B. Sin offerings (16:5-11)

1. For the _____ (v. 5)

2. For the _____ and his household (v. 6)

3. Detailed (v. 7-11)

a. _____ goats set before the Lord (v. 7-10)

1.) One goat for the _____ (sin offering) (v. 8-9)

2.) One goat for _____ (scape goat)
(v. 10) (cf. Ps. 103:12)

1. "entire removal, scapegoat"

a. refers to the goat used for sacrifice for the sins of the people

b. meaning dubious"

(<https://www.biblestudytools.com/lexicons/hebrew/kjv/azazel.html>)

b. Bull for the _____ and
household (v. 11)

Why did God require sacrifices if they could not take away sins and He did not "desire" them? (Heb. 10:4-5)

How we answer this question determines if this God is just another god among many, or if He is unique enough to merit considering what we read here as having *Divine* origins or just being more man-made *religious* practice like all the rest.

Hebrews 10 answers this.

➤ "the law has but a _____ of the good things to come instead of the true form of these realities" (v. 1)

➤ "He does away with the first [covenant/law] in order to establish the _____" (v. 9)

➤ "For by a single offering he has perfected for _____ those who are being sanctified" (v. 14)

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IV. The Day of Atonement (Lev. 16-17)

Lev. 16 needs to be read in light of Heb. 9:7-15

A. The holy place (16:1-4)

1. Aaron (High Priest) not free to enter **any** time (v. 1-2) (cf. Lev. 10:1-2)
2. Entering the Holy Place (v. 3-4)
 - a. Bring a bull for **sin** offering and a ram for **burnt** offering (v.3)
 - b. Proper attire on bathed body (v. 4)

Emphasizes humility (like Christ – Phil. 2:6-7)

B. Sin offerings (16:5-11)

1. For the **congregation** (v. 5)
2. For the **priest** and his household (v. 6)
3. Detailed (v. 7-11)
 - a. **Two** goats set before the Lord (v. 7-10)
 - 1.) One goat for the **Lord** (sin offering) (v. 8-9)
 - 2.) One goat for **Azazel** (scape goat) (v. 10) (cf. Ps. 103:12)

1. "entire removal, scapegoat"

- a. refers to the goat used for sacrifice for the sins of the people
- b. meaning dubious"

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- b. Bull for the **High Priest** and household (v. 11)

Why did God require sacrifices if they could not take away sins and He did not "desire" them? (Heb. 10:4-5)

How we answer this question determines if this God is just another god among many, or if He is unique enough to merit considering what we read here as having *Divine* origins or just being more man-made *religious* practice like all the rest.

Hebrews 10 answers this.

- "the law has but a shadow of the good things to come instead of the true form of these realities" (v. 1)
- "He does away with the first [covenant/law] in order to establish the second" (v. 9)
- "For by a single offering he has perfected for all time those who are being sanctified" (v. 14)