

*Restoring Removing
Honor Shame
According to the Temple Service*

Ryan White

Speak to all the congregation of the sons of Israel and say to them, ‘**You shall be holy, for I, YHWH your God, am holy**’

So I will turn toward you and make you fruitful and multiply you, and **I will confirm My covenant with you.**

Moreover, **I will set My dwelling among you**, and My soul will not reject you. **I will also walk among you** and be your God, and you shall be My people.

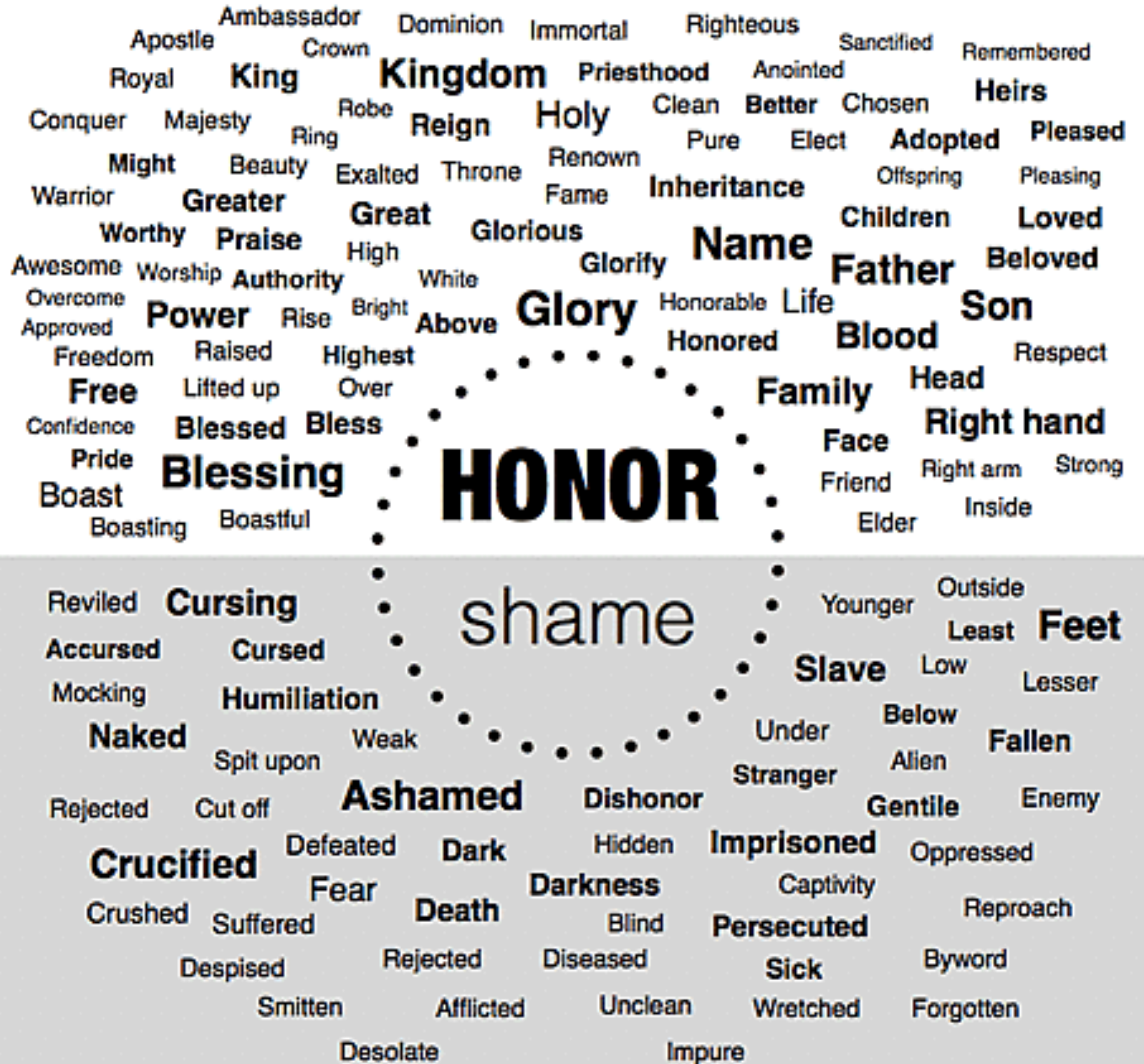
WHY LEVITICUS

Values are what Leviticus is all about. They pervade every chapter and almost every verse. Many may be surprised to read this, since the dominant view of Leviticus is that it consists only of rituals. However, underlying the rituals, the careful reader will find an intricate web of values that purports to model how we should relate to God and to one another. **Anthropology has taught us that when a society wishes to express and preserve its basic values, it ensconces them in rituals.**

- Jacob Milgrom, *Leviticus*

HONOR & SHAME CULTURE

wernermischke.org



Cleanliness/Purity —————→
Faithfulness/Loyalty —————→
Benefaction/Strength —————→

Honor —————→ **Acceptance**
Inclusion

Defilement/Impurity —————→
Unfaithfulness/Infidelity —————→
Frailty/Weakness —————→

Shame —————→ **Rejection**
Exclusion

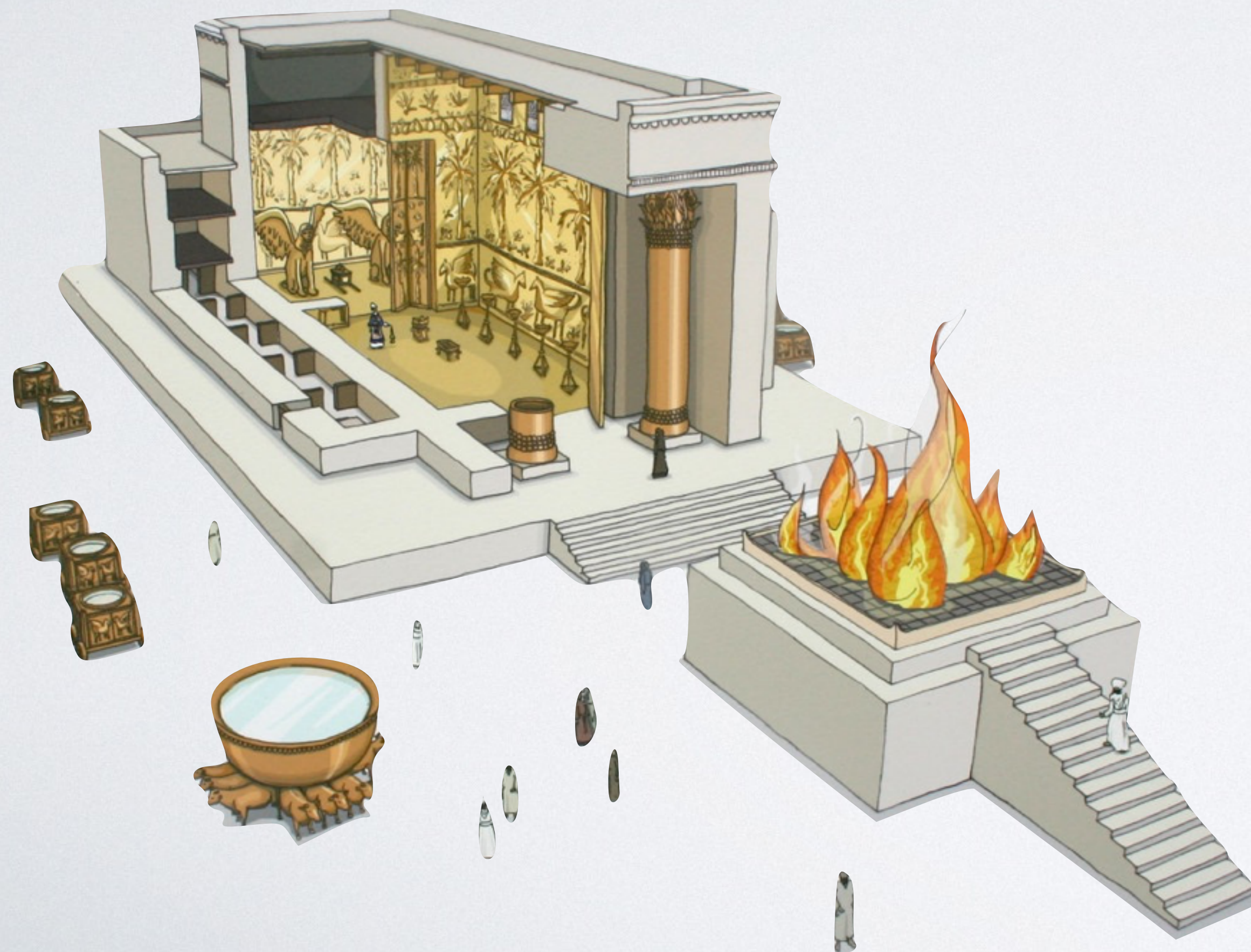
Your Husband is Your Maker



**An excellent wife is the
crown of her husband,
But she who shames him is like
rottenness in his bones.**

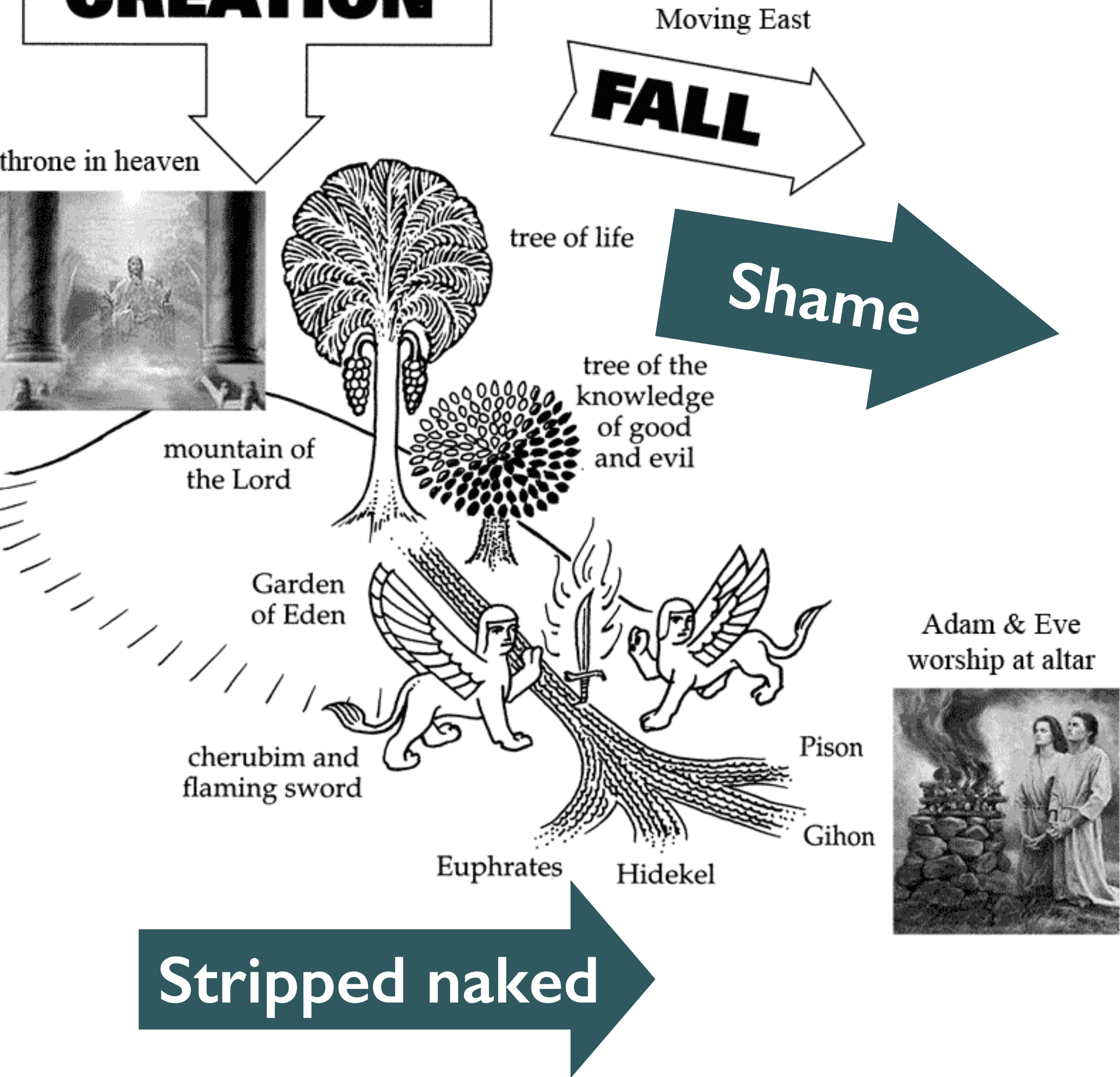
-Prov 12:4

Function of the Tabernacle and Temple

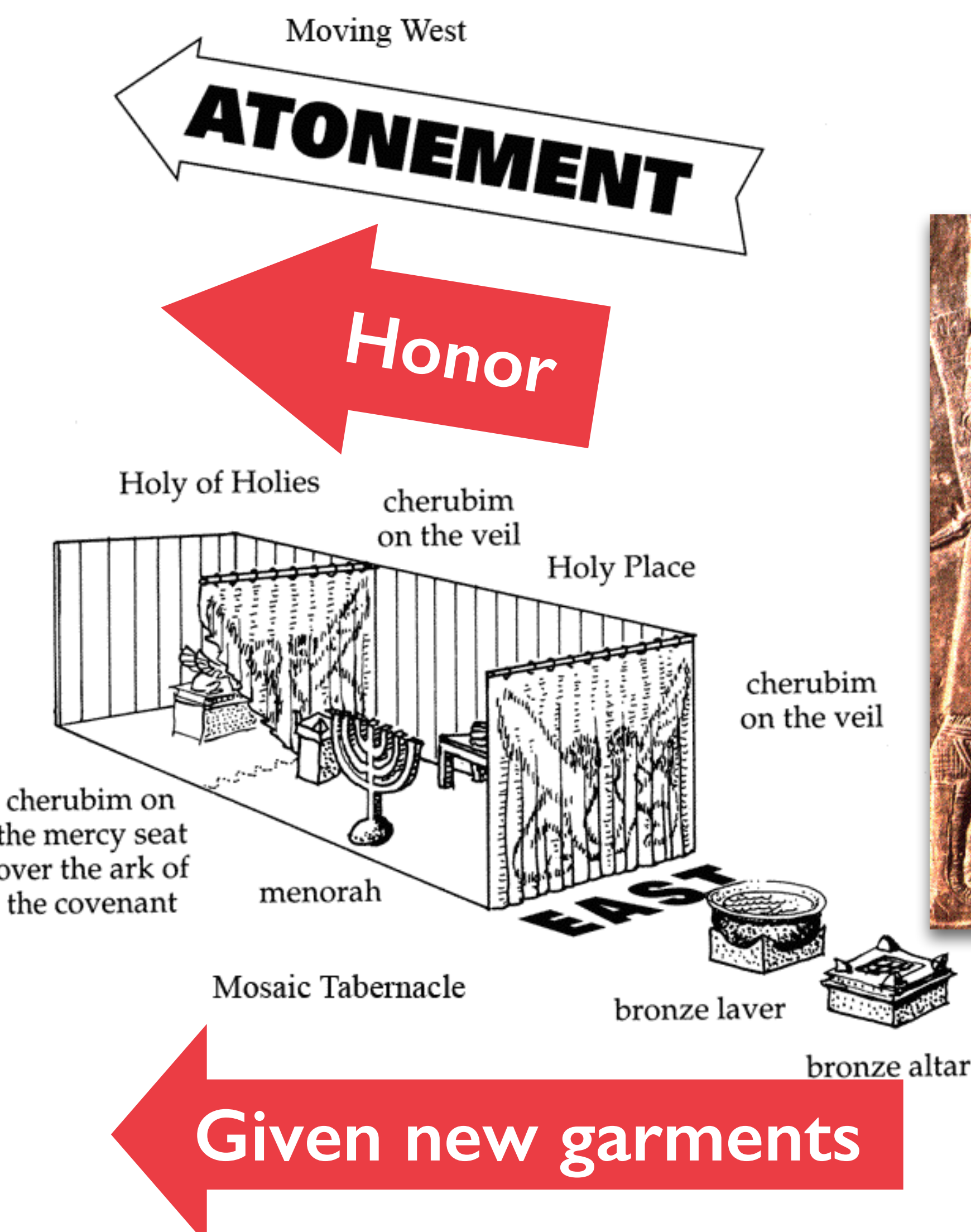


Place of Honor

CREATION



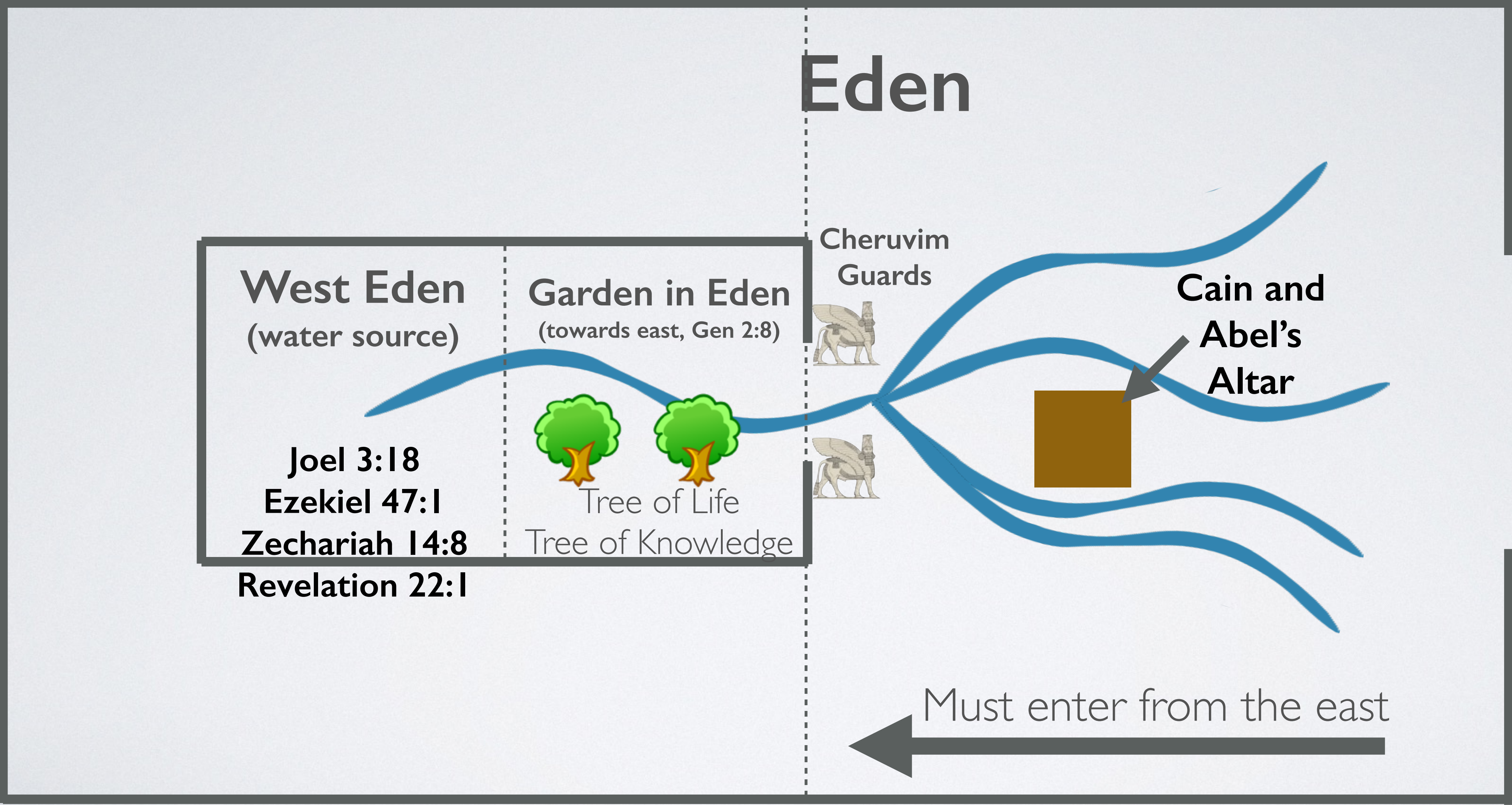
Temple



Place of Shame



Garden of Eden as the Tabernacle/Temple



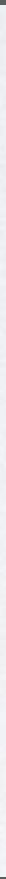
Holy of
Holies

Holy
Place

Courtyard



Ark



Altar of
Incense

Table of
Shewbread

Menorah



Laver



Altar of
Burnt
Offering

Ziggurat

from Mesopotamia



Literary Structure of Gen 1-4 compared with Lev 1-16

Genesis 1

- Creation through separation
- Functions & functionaries



Leviticus 1-7

- Holiness through separation
- Sacrifice functions, priest functionaries

Genesis 2

- Adam's role established
- Separation from dust & from Adam



Leviticus 8-9

- Priest's role established
- Separation from Israel & Levi

Genesis 3:1-13

- Rebellious transgression
- Violation of sancta
- Death result
- Shame result



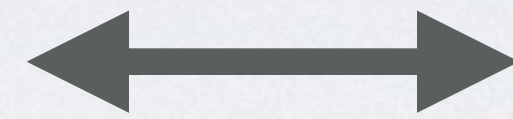
Leviticus 10

- Rebellious transgression
- Violation of sancta
- Death result
- Aaron's shame

Literary Structure of Gen 1-4 compared with Lev 1-16

Genesis 3:11

- Serpent is cursed above all
- All animals receive a curse
- Serpent must now slither
- Serpent characteristics (forked-tongue)
- Serpent brings death to the world



Leviticus 11

- Certain meats are cursed
- Things which swarm on the earth are prohibited
- Split but not divided hoof forbidden
- Must chew the cud
- Carrion-eaters prohibited
- Carnivores prohibited
- Sea creatures without fins & scales, thus with similarity in appearance to a snake



Literary Structure of Gen 1-4 compared with Lev 1-16

Genesis 3:15-23

- Curse of painful childbirth
- Walking dead
- Shameful nakedness
- Expulsion from the garden
- Children born outside garden



Leviticus 11-15

- Lochia flow from childbirth renders impure
- *Tsarot* equated to corpse impurity
- *Tsarot* requires expulsion from camp
- Impurity = shame
- Sexual relationships cause impurity
- Abnormal discharge associated with death

Genesis 4

- Two brothers
- Abel dies after sacrificing
- Cain lives, but is banished to wander the earth
- Thus rebellious sin and its shame is removed from Adam's family

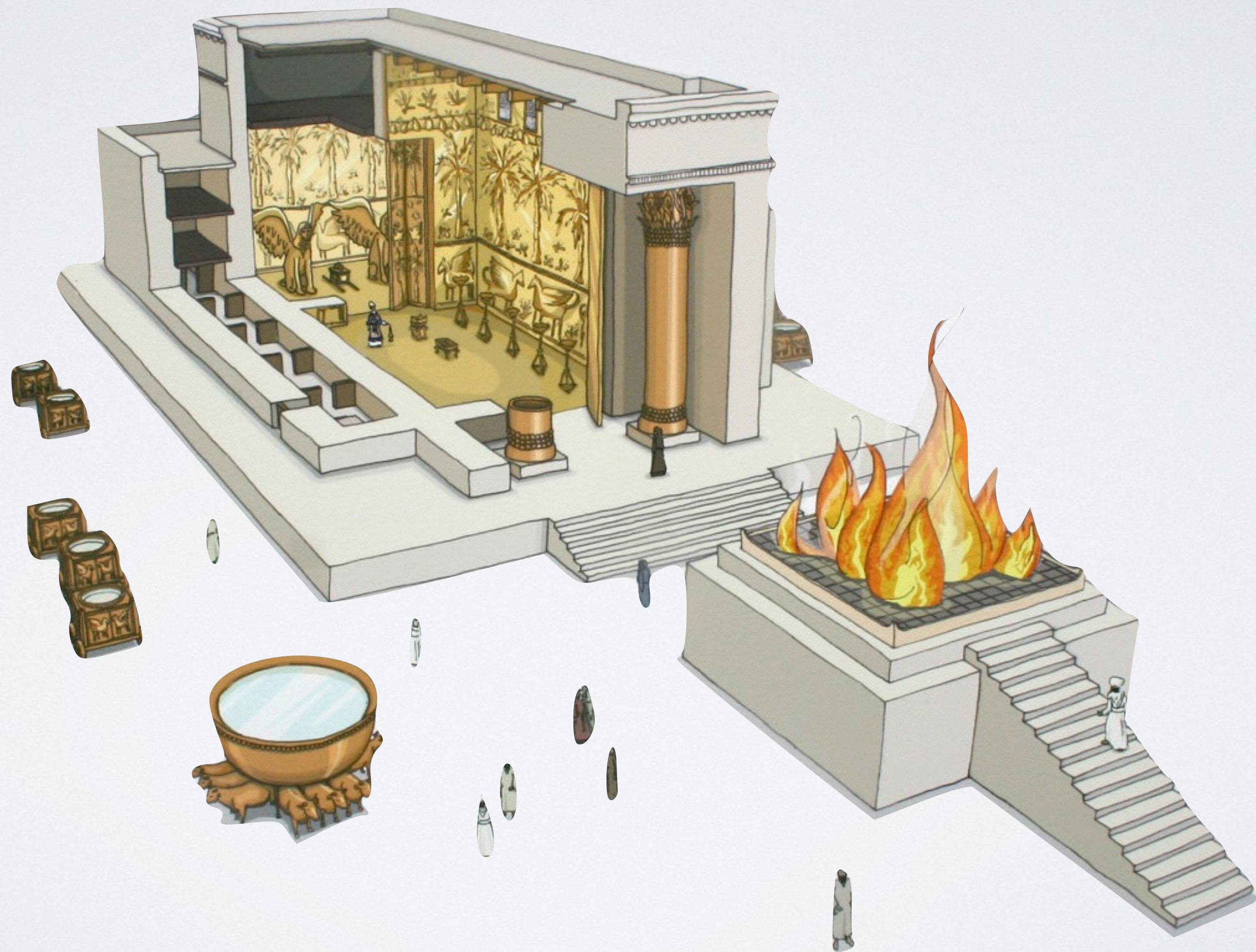


Leviticus 16

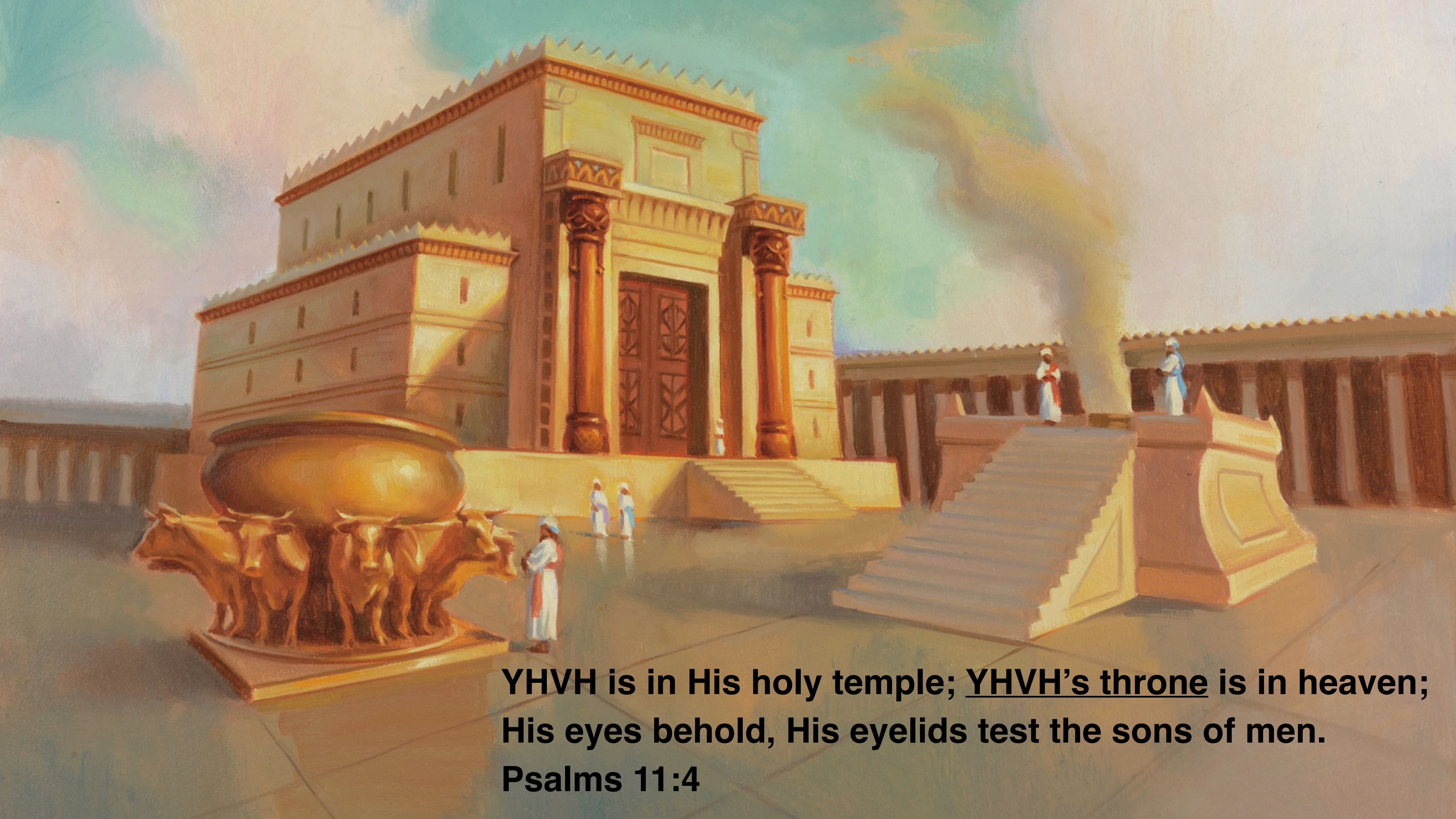
- Two goats
- One is sacrificed to remove the impurities from the Tabernacle
- One is *l'az azel*, "goat for departure"
- Effect: rebellious sin & its shame are removed from the camp

HOUSE OF GOD

ROYAL PALACE







**YHVH is in His holy temple; YHVH's throne is in heaven;
His eyes behold, His eyelids test the sons of men.
Psalms 11:4**



The Tabernacle

Circa 1450 BC

Pillar of smoke

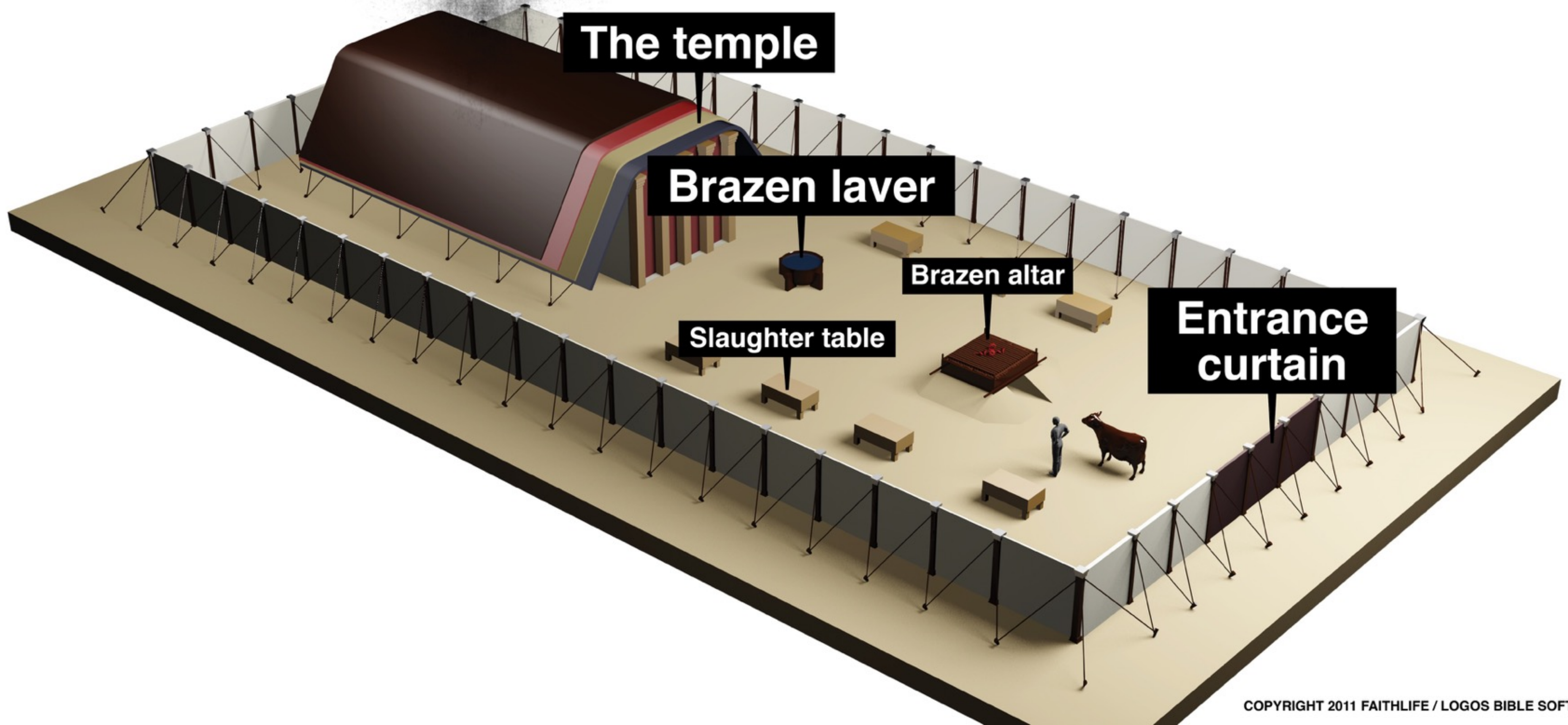
The temple

Brazen laver

Brazen altar

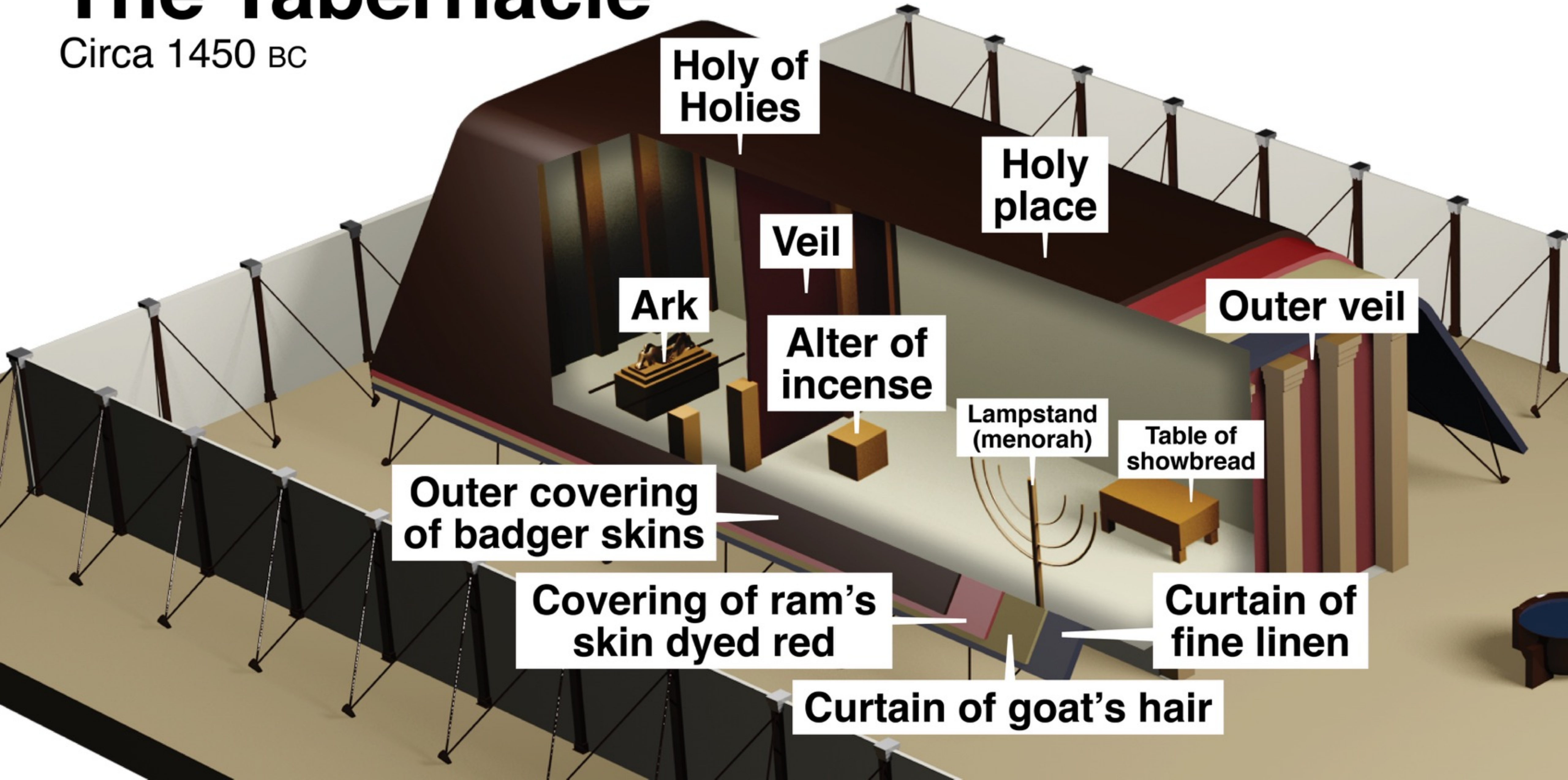
Slaughter table

Entrance curtain



The Tabernacle

Circa 1450 BC



Garments of the High Priest

בגדי כהן הגדול



"You shall make holy garments for your brother Aharon, for honor and for glory.

And you shall speak to all the wise hearted, whom I have filled with the spirit of wisdom, and they shall make Aharon's garments to sanctify him, so that he shall serve Me.

And these are the garments that they shall make: a choshen, an ephod, a robe, a tunic of checker work, a cap, and a sash. They shall make holy garments for your brother Aharon and for his sons to serve Me.

And you shall make a showplate of pure gold, and you shall engrave upon it like the engraving of a seal: Holy to HaShem.

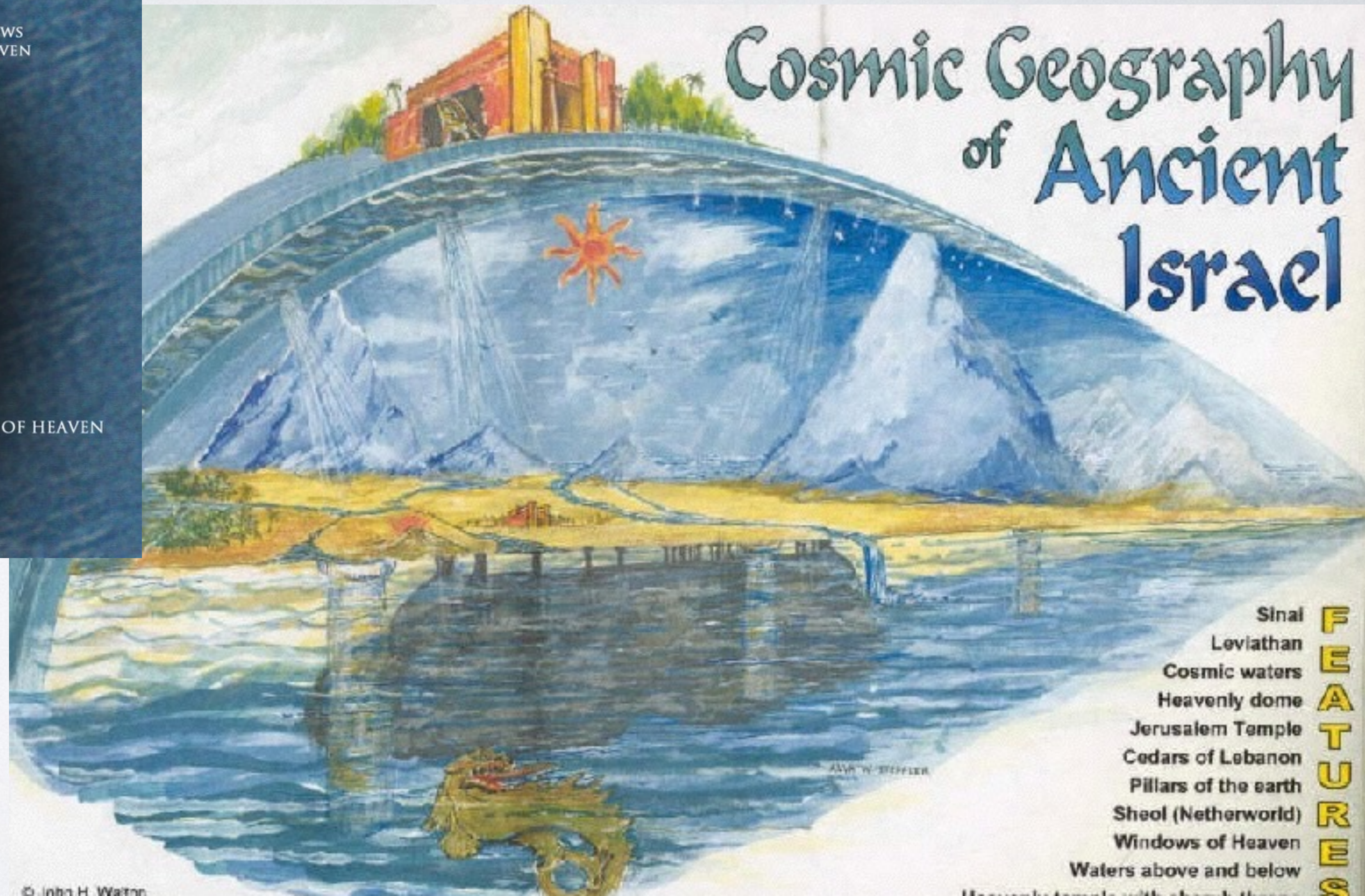
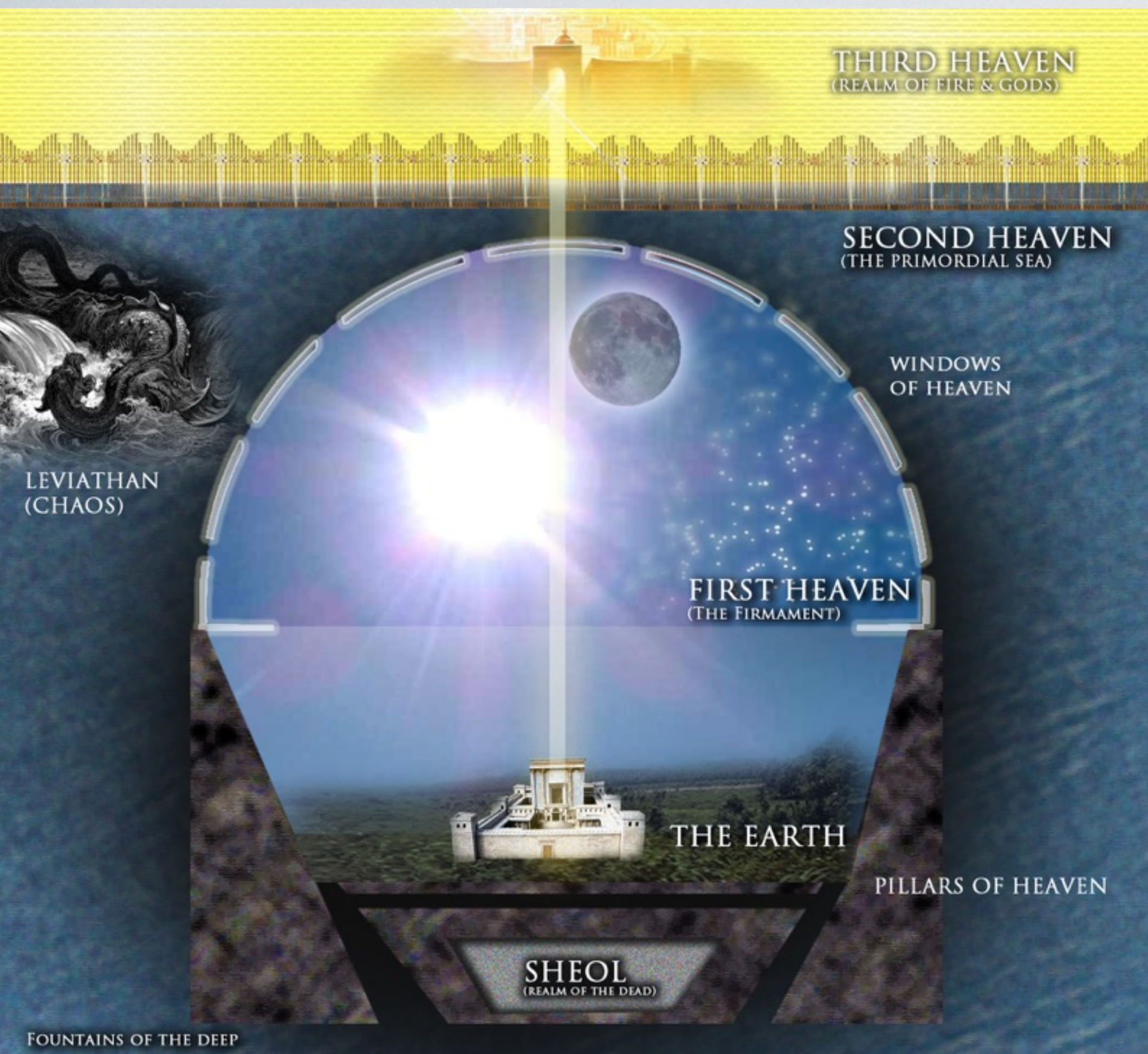
And make for them linen pants to cover the flesh of their nakedness; they shall reach from the waist down to the thighs." (Exodus 28:2-4, 36, 42)



**1gm blue dye
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of \$300 usd**

Each Temple vessel restored by the Temple Institute is kosher for use in the soon to be rebuilt Third Temple, made according to the exact requirements and specifications of Biblical law. Please donate generously to help the sacred work of the Temple Institute! Every contribution helps to rebuild the Holy Temple in our Time!

The Cosmic Temple



Tabernacle as Portable Mt Sinai

Exodus 24

Holy of Holies

Vs 12-15 - Mosheh and Joshua ascend to the top of the mountain

Holy Place

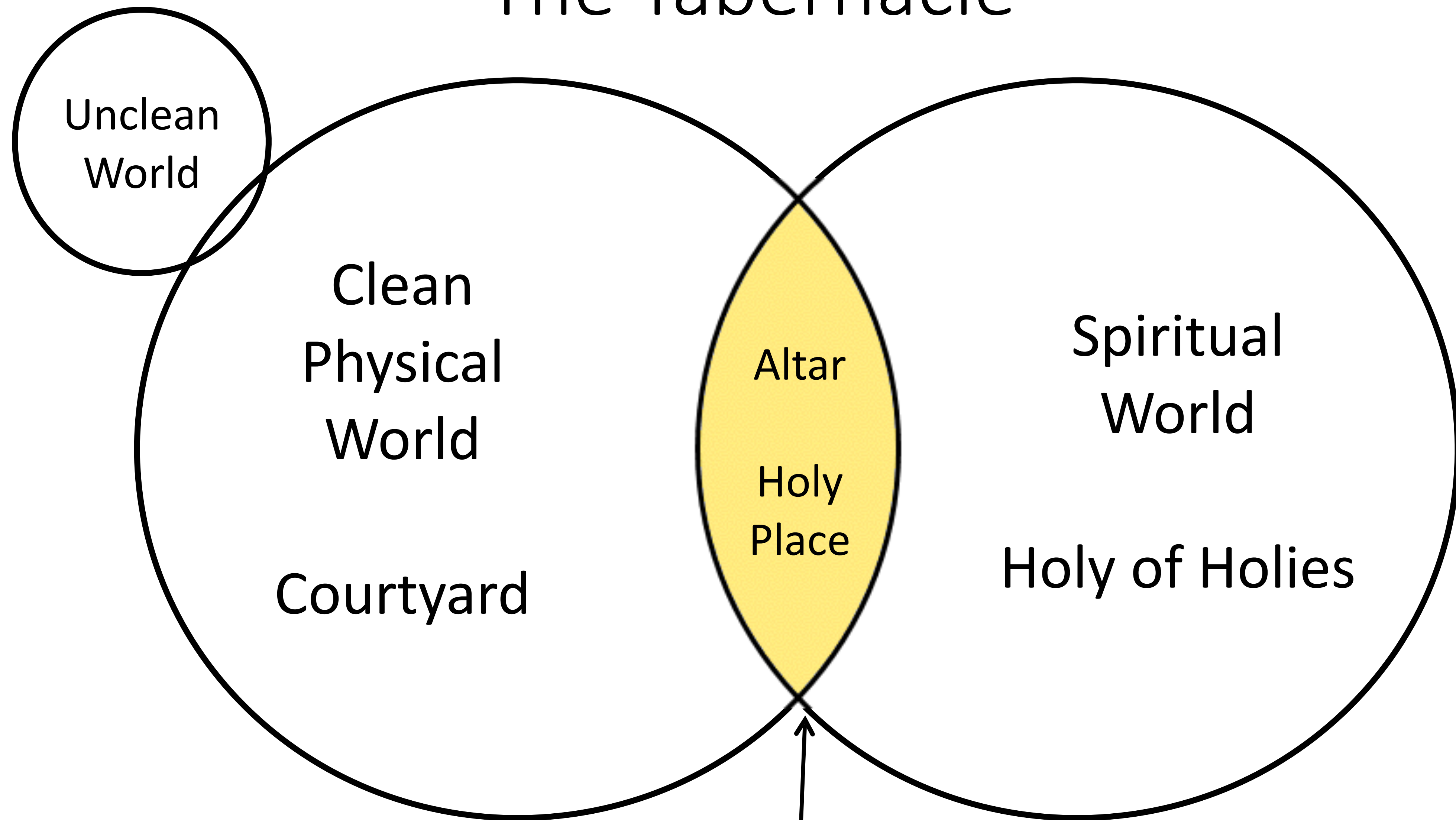
Vs 9-11 - Mosheh, his sons, & 70 elders ascend the mountain for a sacred meal

**Courtyard
with altar**

Boundary: "Whoever touches the mountain shall be put to death" -Exod 19:12

Vs 4 - Mosheh built an altar at the foot of the mountain

The Tabernacle



Cf. Mt. Sinai
Importance of boundary maintenance

Liminal Zone

Most Holy

Transgression

Common

Holy

Unclean

Sin

Clean

Shame

Consecrated

Abomination

Glory

Iniquity

Moreover, [the priests] shall teach My people the **difference**
between the **holy** and the **profane**, and cause them to
discern between the **unclean** and the **clean**.

Ezekiel 44:23

Holy

Profane



Clean

Unclean

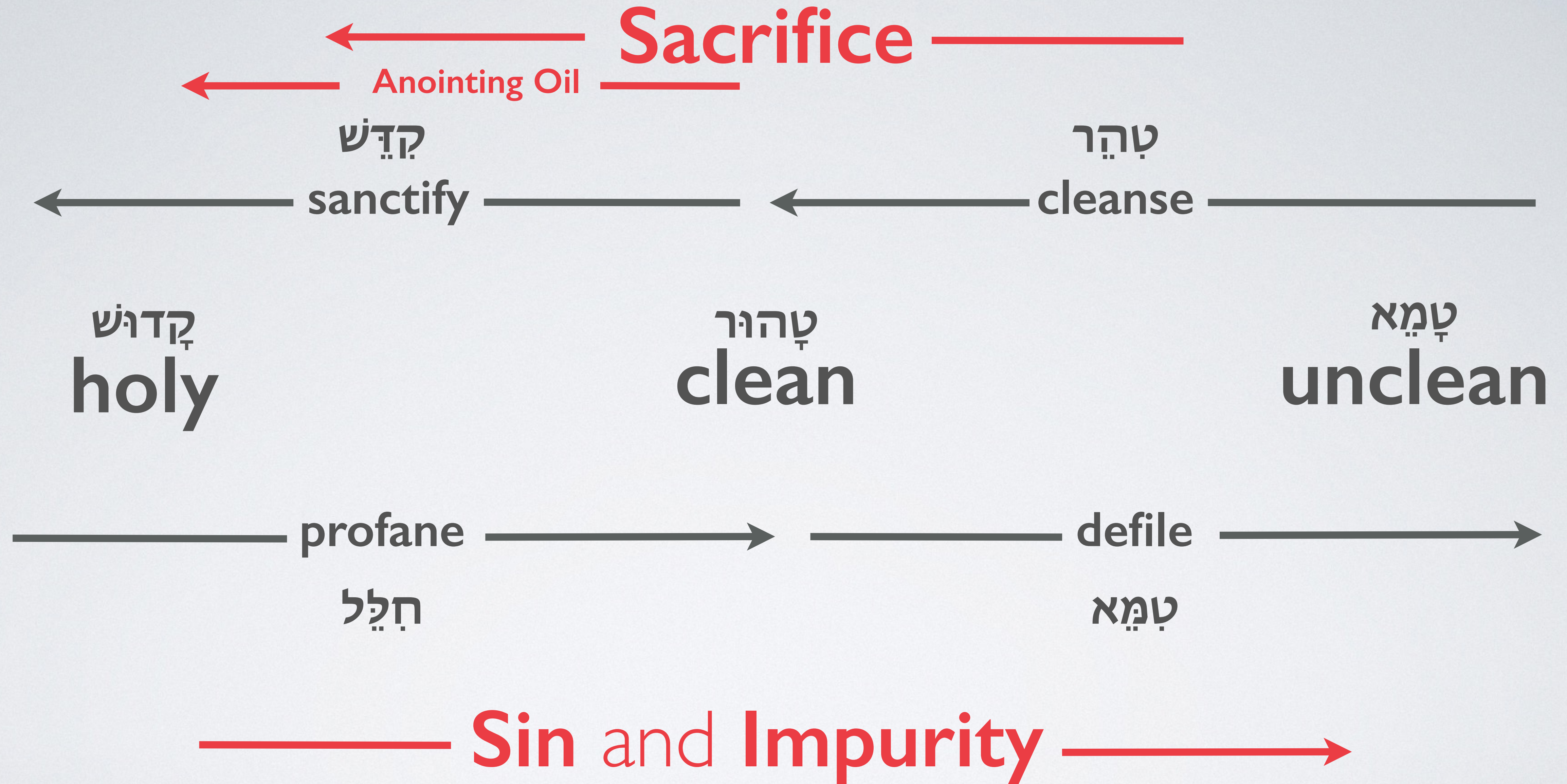
~~Impurity as
Demon Possession~~

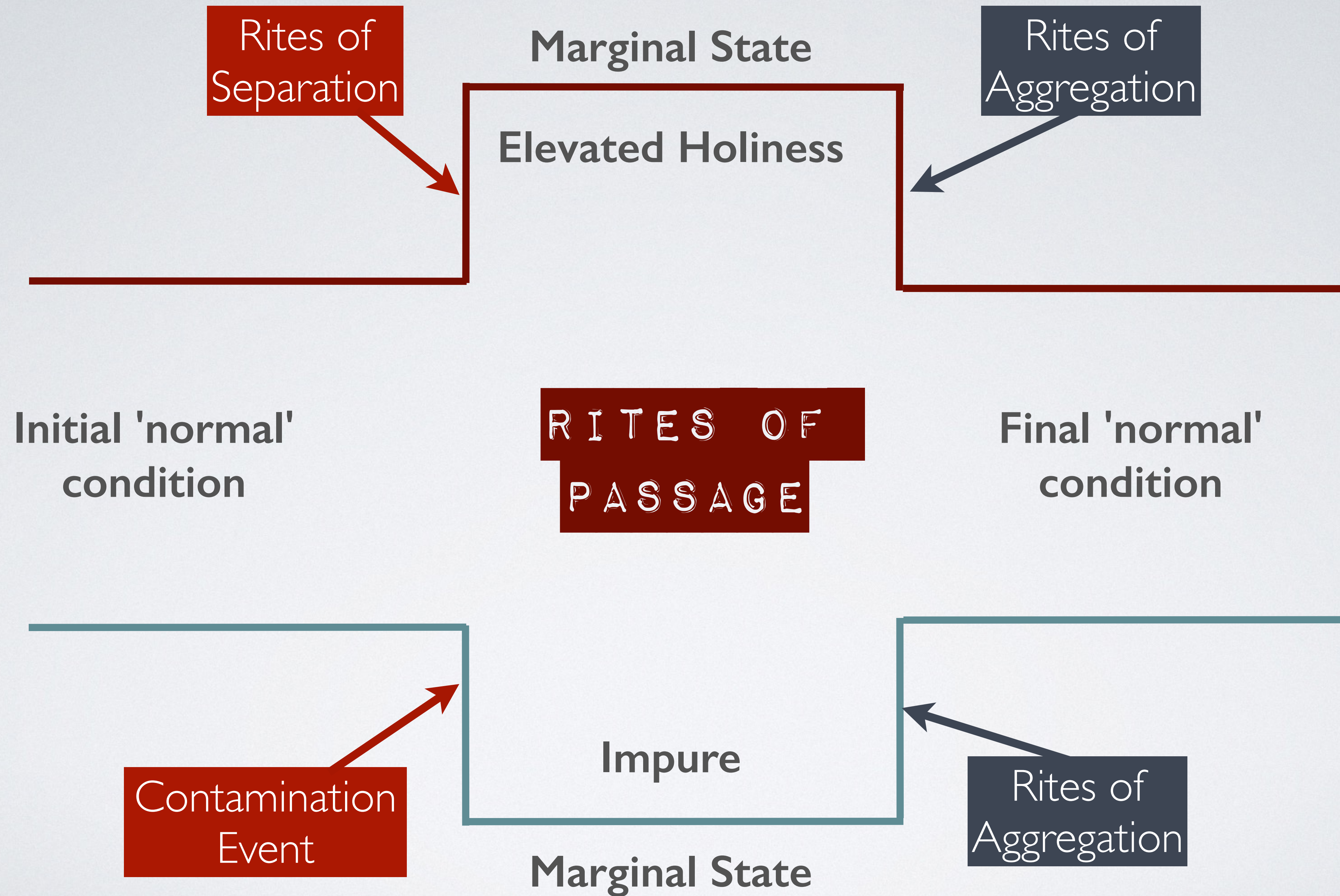
	Most Holy	Holy	Clean	Unclean	Very Unclean
Spatial	Holy of Holies	Holy Place, Altar	Courtyard	Camp	Outside Camp
Personal	High Priest (while serving)	Priest (while serving), Israel as a nation, Nazarite	Levites, Clean Israelites	Minor impurities, foreigners	Major impurities, the dead
Ritual	Olah, Chatta't, Minchah, Asham offerings	Shelamim offering	Clean animals (Clean Israelite may eat)	Unclean animals 1 Day purification	Carcasses 7 Day Purification
Temporal	Day of Atonement	Festivals, Shabbat	Common days		

Adapted from Jenson, *Graded Holiness*, pg 37

Jewish Sages - Three Principle Degrees of Impurity

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Technical Term</i>	<i>Translation</i>
corpse impurity	אב אבות הטומאה	father of fathers impurity
major impurity	אב הטומאה	father of impurity
minor impurity	טומאה	impurity
rendered impure by a major impurity	ולד טומאה	child (offspring) of impurity





Shame of Sin

Shame of Impurity

- **Numbers 12:10-14** - “[Miriam with leprosy will] bear her shame for seven days”
- **Psalms 53:5** - “You put them to shame, because God has rejected them”
- **Proverbs 13:18** - “Poverty and shame comes to him who neglects instruction”
- **Proverbs 14:34** - “righteousness exalts a nation, but sin is a disgrace to any people”
- **Jeremiah 2:26** - “as a thief is shamed when he is discovered, so the house of Israel is shamed”
- **Daniel 9:7-8** - “Open shame belongs to us, YHWH...because we have sinned against You”

Shame of Sin

Shame of Impurity

- **Hosea 4:6-7** - "my people are destroyed for lack of knowledge...the more they sinned against Me; I will change their glory into shame"
- **Zephaniah 3:19-20** - "I will save the lame and gather the outcasts, and I will turn their shame into praise and renown in all the earth"
- **Romans 2:23-24** - "You who boast in the Law, through your breaking of the Law, do you dishonor God? For "the name of God is blasphemed among the nations because of you"
 - Cf: Isa 52:5, Ezek 36:22-23
- **Romans 3:23** - "for all has sinned and are needing the glorious honor of God"

Sin, Iniquity, Transgression

Unintentional Sin

- Atonable
- Unaware of the law
- Unaware of breaking the law
- Psalms 19:12-13

Intentional, Non-Rebellious Sin

- Atonable
- Lev 5:1, 6:1-7
- Short step to rebellious sin

Rebellious Sin

- Treason - Death
- Num 15:30-31
- 1 Kgs 11:26

Capital Punishment

- Murder, Adultery, etc
- Purges evil from the midst

1 John 5:17 All unrighteousness is sin,
and **there is a sin not leading to death**

SIN

Isaiah 59:1-3

Behold, YHVH's hand is not so short that it cannot save; nor is His ear so dull that it cannot hear.

But your iniquities have made a separation between you and your God, and your sins have hidden His face from you so that He does not hear.

Ezekiel 8:5-13

And He said to me, "Son of man, do you see what they are doing, the great abominations which the house of Israel are committing here, to drive Me far from My sanctuary? But yet you will see still greater abominations."

IMPURITY

Leviticus 15:31

"Thus you shall keep the sons of Israel separated from their uncleanness, so that they will not die in their uncleanness by their defiling My tabernacle that is among them."

Numbers 19:20

'But the man who is unclean and does not purify himself from uncleanness, that person shall be cut off from the midst of the assembly, because he has defiled the sanctuary of YHVH; the water for impurity has not been sprinkled on him, he is unclean.'

FIRST CENTURY PURITY

- Purity issues in Mark 7
 - Pharisees bringing Temple purity to the home
 - Compare to Deut 12:21-22
- Yeshua's concern with the people's moral purity (what comes out) and its connection to Lev 11-15
 - Most major impurities have to do with what comes out of you (blood, semen, pus, boils, etc.)
- 1st Century Judaism and purity boundary markers
 - Acts 10:28

Understanding

כפר

Atonement & Forgiveness without Blood

- **Lev 5:11-13** - Atonement for sin through grain offering of the poor
- **Exod 30:11-16, Num 31:48-54** - Half Shekel
- **Exod 32:9-14, 30-33** - Mediation/righteousness (Mosheh)
- **2 Chron 30:17-20** - Prayer/preparation of heart
- ****1 Kings 8:46-52** - Prayer towards the Temple (even when destroyed)
- **Num 16:44-48** - Through incense
- **Lev 16:22** - Goat escaping to the wilderness
- **Num 25** - Death of the guilty leadership
- **Prov 16:6** - Mercy and truth
- **Isaiah 27:9-11** - Physical punishment
- Ninevah, Babylonian Exile
- Yeshua healing

Kipper

Atonement

Genesis 32:19-21

Then he commanded also the second and the third, and all those who followed the droves, saying, “After this manner you shall speak to Esau when you find him; and you shall say, ‘Behold, your servant Jacob also is behind us.’ ” For he said, “I will appease (אֶכְפֹּר, piel) him with the present (מִנְחָה) that goes before me. Then afterward I will see his face; perhaps he will accept me.”

Exodus 21:29-30

If, however, an ox was previously in the habit of goring and its owner has been warned, yet he does not confine it and it kills a man or a woman, the ox shall be stoned and its owner also shall be put to death.

“If a ransom (כֹּפֶר) is demanded of him, then he shall give for the redemption of his life whatever is demanded of him.

“Whether it gores a son or a daughter, it shall be done to him according to the same rule.

Substitution Forbidden in Torah

CH 229-230: If a builder constructed a house for a seignior, but did not make his work strong, with the result that the house which he built collapsed and so has caused the death of the owner of the house, that builder shall be put to death. *If it has caused the death of a son of the owner of the house, they shall put the son of that builder to death.*

MAL 55: if a seignior took the virgin by force and ravished her, either in the midst of the city or in the open country or at night in the street or in a granary or at a city festival, *the father of the virgin shall take the wife of the virgin's ravisher and give her to be ravished*; he shall not return her to her husband (but) take her; the father may give his daughter who was ravished to her ravisher in marriage

Kipper

Atonement

Exodus 29:31-33

“You shall take the ram of ordination and boil its flesh in a holy place.

“Aaron and his sons shall eat the flesh of the ram and the bread that is in the basket, at the doorway of the tent of meeting.

“Thus they shall eat those things by which atonement was made to consecrate and sanctify them; but a foreigner (גֵּר) shall not eat them, because they are holy.

Exodus 29:36-37

“Each day you shall offer a bull as a sin offering (חַטָּאת) for atonement, and you shall purify (הִטָּאת) the altar when you make atonement for it, and you shall anoint it to consecrate it.

“For seven days you shall make atonement for the altar and consecrate it; then the altar shall be most holy, and whatever touches the altar shall be holy. (or possibly "shall become holy")

Kipper

Atonement

Exodus 30:10

“Aaron shall make atonement on its horns once a year; he shall make atonement on it with the blood of the sin offering of atonement once a year throughout your generations. It is most holy to YHVH.”

Jeremiah 17:1

"The sin (חַטָּאת) of Judah is written down with an iron stylus; With a diamond point it is engraved upon the tablet of their heart and on the horns of their altars"

Leviticus 8:15

Next Moses slaughtered it and took the blood and with his finger put some of it around on the horns of the altar, and purified (יִחַטֵּא) the altar. Then he poured out the rest of the blood at the base of the altar and consecrated it, to make atonement for it.

Kipper

Atonement

Numbers 35:33

So you shall not pollute the land in which you are; **for blood pollutes/defiles the land and no expiation (יִכְפָּר) can be made** for the land for the blood that is shed on it, except by the blood of him who shed it.

Proverbs 16:6

By lovingkindness (רַחֲמִים) and truth iniquity is atoned for, and by the fear of the Lord one keeps away from evil.

Ezekiel 43:20

You shall take some of its blood and put it on its four horns and on the four corners of the ledge and on the border round about; **thus you shall cleanse (תִּטְהַר) it and make atonement for it.**

Atonement in the NT

New Testament Usage:

- The word 'atonement' really doesn't appear in the New Testament, though there are a few times that it is similar. In the LXX, the word is: **ἐξιλάσκειν** (exilaskomai) which is (interestingly) from the root **ιλεως** (ileos) which means "merciful, gracious".
- 'Ransom' is found in the NT (Yeshua gave his life as 'ransom' for many), but tracing this word into the LXX, it isn't found in context of Temple service, but in redemption/ransom of a person's life or property (**the Go'el**).

The Go'el

Redeemer is a kinsman who:

- Purchases back (ransoms) his relative from debt-slavery.
 - Relative becomes a slave to the redeemer.
- Purchases back the land which was sold to someone outside the kinship group due to debt.
 - Redeemer retains the land until the Jubilee
- Slays the person who murders a relative, whether intentional or unintentional; the *go'el ha'dam*, the blood avenger.
- God is referred to as the *Go'el Yisrael* eschatologically and this connection is applied to Yeshua.

What is the connection?

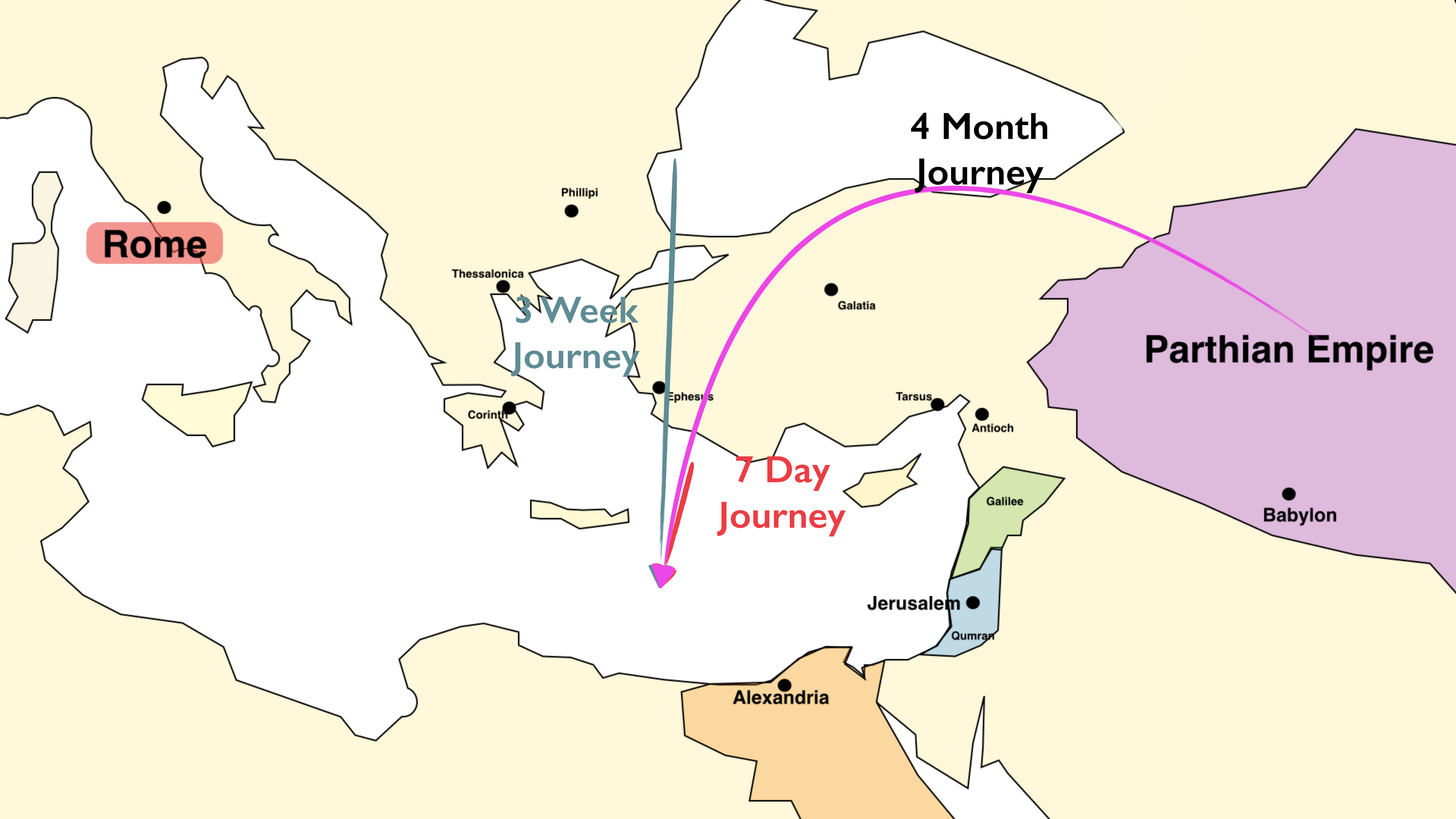
The Half Shekel

Exodus 30:12, 15-16

When you **take a census** of the sons of Israel to number them, then each one of them shall **give a ransom (כֹּפֶר)** for himself to YHWH, when you number them, so that there will be no plague among them when you number them....

“The rich shall not pay more and the poor shall not pay less than the half shekel, when you give the contribution to YHWH to make atonement for yourselves.

“You shall take **the atonement (כֹּפְרִים) money** from the sons of Israel and shall give it for the service of the tent of meeting, that it may be a memorial for the sons of Israel before YHWH, to make atonement for yourselves.



The Sacrifices

Sacrifice isn't about offering death, but about offering up life.

-H. Clay Trumbull

**To do righteousness and justice is more acceptable to
YHWH than sacrifice**

-Proverbs 21:3

Understanding the Sacrifices

- **Origin** of "sacrifice"
- Understanding the term ***qorban***.
- **Are all offerings for sin?**
- Isn't the animal a **substitute** for the offerer?
- Open courtyard
- **Blood indexing**
- Disposition of the **meat**
- **Who gets the hide?** -> payment for services.
- Comparison to pagan sacrifices
- Order of service vs chaos of impurity

Malachi 1:6-12

A son honors his father, and servants their master. **If then I am a father, where is the honor due me?** And if I am a master, where is the respect due me? says YHVH of hosts to you, O priests, who despise My name. You say, “How have we despised your name?” By offering **polluted** food on my altar. And you say, “How have we polluted it?” By thinking that the Lord’s table may be despised. **When you offer blind animals in sacrifice, is that not wrong? And when you offer those that are lame or sick, is that not wrong? Try presenting that to your governor; will he be pleased with you or show you favor?** says YHVH of hosts.

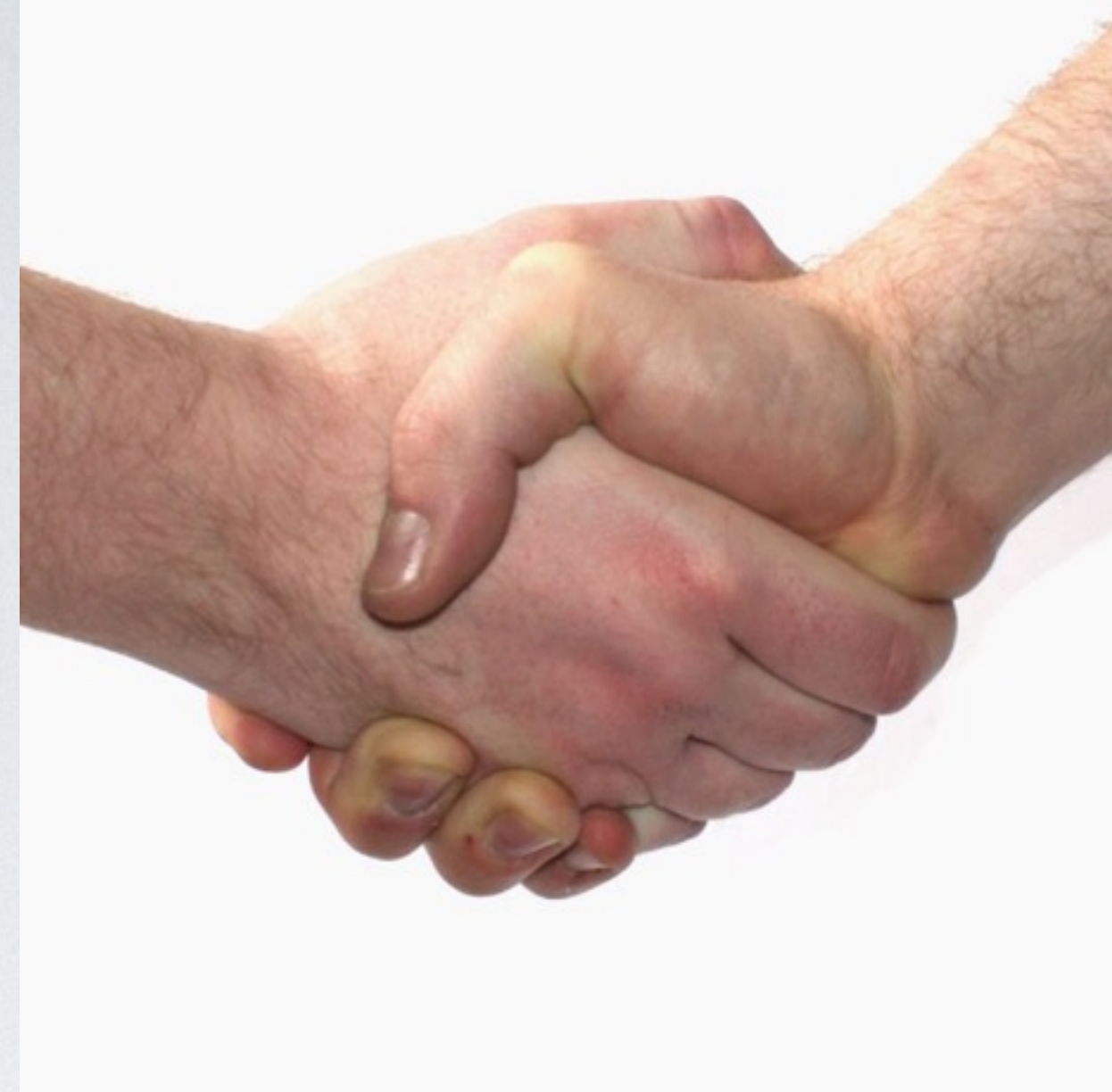
Malachi 1:6-12

And now implore the favor of God, that he may be gracious to us. The fault is yours. Will he show favor to any of you? says YHWH of hosts. Oh, that someone among you would shut the temple doors, so that you would not **kindle fire on my altar in vain!** I have no pleasure in you, says YHWH of hosts, and I will not accept an offering from your hands. For from the rising of the sun to its setting **My name is great among the nations, and in every place incense is offered to My name, and a pure offering; for My name is great among the nations,** says YHWH of hosts. But you profane it when you say that the Lord's table is polluted, and the food for it may be despised.

Hand-Leaning Ritual

Single-hand hand leaning

- Performed with larger animals of the *olah*, *shelamim*, *chatta't*, and *asham* offerings. Not done on bird or grain offerings
- Ritual action connecting offerer with animal -> links offerer as recipient of benefits
- Due to the animal's size, and there being multiple animals in the tabernacle, the possibility to make mistake could occur
 - Thus “this is mine”, not “this is me” – eliminates confusion of ownership
- Judaism teaches *binyan av'* to always use 2 hands based off Lev 16 (actual text in Lev 1-6 speaks of single hand).



“The Gesture of Hand Placement in the Hebrew Bible and in Hittite Literature”
Author(s): David P. Wright

Hand-Leaning Ritual



Two-handed hand leaning

- Text must specifically indicate a transfer of sin culpability (Lev 16:21-22)
- Transfer of authority from Mosheh to Joshua (Num 27:18-23)
- Transfer of communal guilt to a blasphemer (Lev 24:14)
- Both 1 & 2 handed gestures are paralleled in Hittite culture

“The Gesture of Hand Placement in the Hebrew Bible and in Hittite Literature”
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Function of the *olah* offering

- **Gift to God**, proper protocol
- **Honors God**, see especially Mal 1:6-10
- Used to **attract the presence of God** to the earth
 - **Noach**
 - **Elijah** vs. prophets of Ba'al
 - **Job** for his sons - NOT a sacrifice for sin, but a petition to forgive sins.
- **Consecration**, elevation of holiness status through invitation & blood
- **Why *kipper*?** - connection with the taking of the census vs. sanctification
- Graded offering based upon income, from male cow to grain offering.

Olah Function did not need to be explained:

The eleventh tablet of the standard Babylonian (Ninevite) version of the Epic of Gilgamesh:

(155) I let out to the four winds and I offered a sacrifice. (156) I made an offering at the mountain top. (157) I set up cult vessels by sevens. (158) Under them I poured reed, cedar and myrtle. (159) The gods smelled (its) sweet savor. (161) The gods, like flies, around the offerer gathered.

The Tamid Offering

Exodus 29:38-45

Now this is what you shall offer on the altar: two lambs a year old regularly each day. One lamb you shall offer in the morning, and the other lamb you shall offer in the evening...for a pleasing odor, a fiery offering (אֵשָׁה "offering by fire") to YHWH. It shall be a regular burnt offering throughout your generations at the entrance of the tent of meeting before YHWH, where I will meet with you... and it shall be sanctified by My glorious honor.

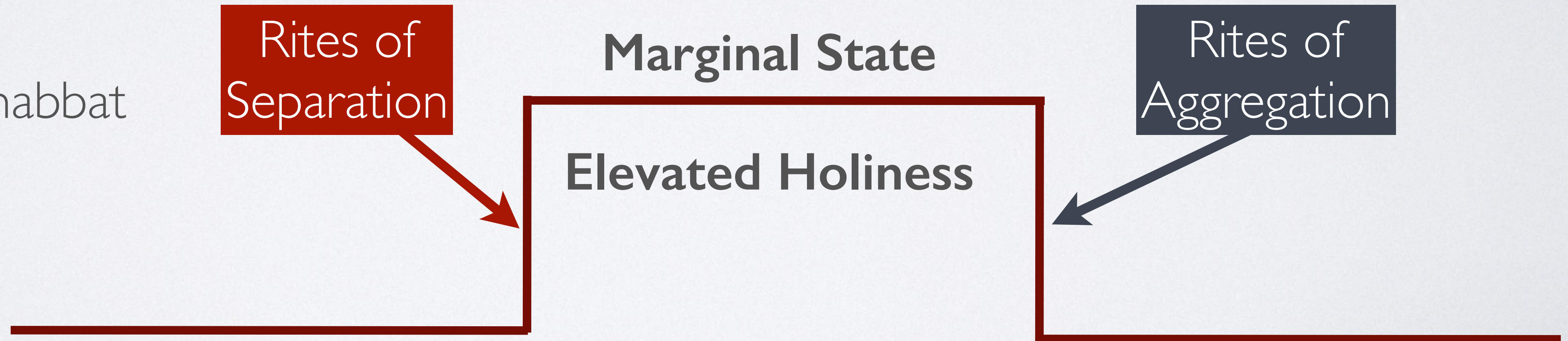
Doubled on Shabbat

Rites of
Separation

Marginal State

Elevated Holiness

Rites of
Aggregation



Function of the *shelamim* offering

- **Function:** Fulfillment of a vow, thanksgiving, celebration "free will", covenant ratification
- **Family BBQ**
 - God is the honored guest
 - Priests are honored guests
 - Treat those who lead you in the worship of the Creator with honor.
 - Function is to draw near
- **Covenant ratification**
 - God is present as the honored guest at important legal proceedings.
- **Holy meat** must be disposed of within 1-2 days to ensure it is not contaminated by uncleanness
- **All altar animals** required to be slaughtered this way in Leviticus, requirement relaxed in Deuteronomy

Function of the *chatta't* offering

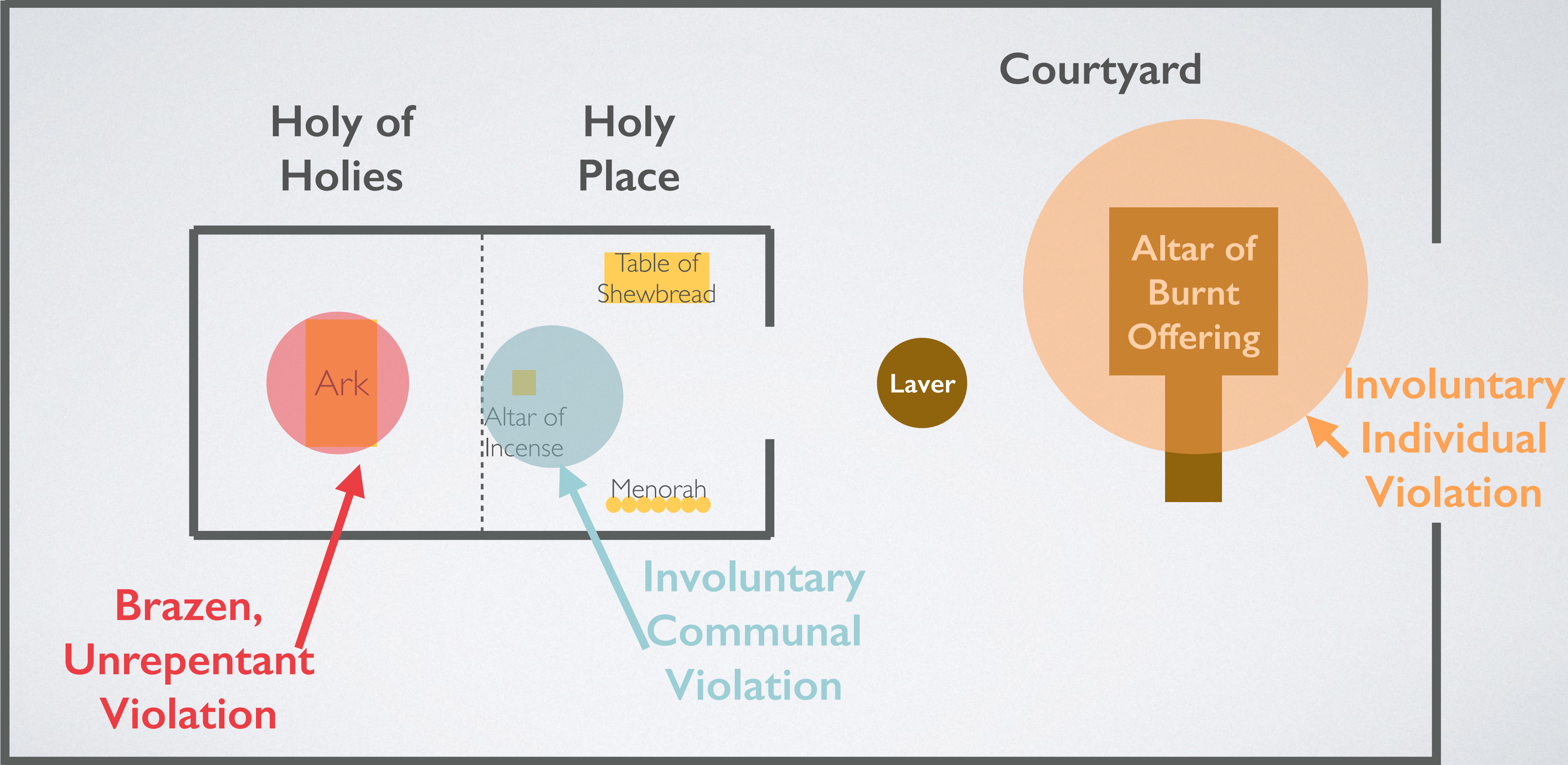
What is chatta't

- Case of the **parturient** (Lev 12)
- Case of the **Nazarite** with sudden death (Num 6)
- "**Waters of purification**", (Num 8:7)

What does the blood actually do?

- Cleanses the altar (Lev 8:14-15)
 - removes shameful stain, restores honor to the House
- Higher office, greater cost
- Lower income, lower cost

Penetration of Sin/Impurity



Function of the *chatta't* offering

What if **impurity is not removed** from altar?

- Ezekiel 8:5-6, Isa 59:1-3, Lev 15:31, Rom 6:23

Meat must be eaten

- Justice and Righteousness to the priest (Lev 10:16-20)

The *Ger* is required to sacrifice as well

Forgiveness isn't just about removing guilt, it is about restoring honor!

Function of the *asham* offering

- Is "**guilt**" a feeling? Often times the person is unaware of their actions and they experience "guilt's consequences", i.e. stuff going wrong.
- Brought for:
 - Desecration of sancta
 - Personal injury against another Israelite
 - For a Nazarite who had someone die next to him (Num 6:12)
 - Common connection? Desecration of sancta - Exod 19:6

Function of the *asham* offering

- Not caught in the act, but realization of wrong doing
- Confession only required here so that priest can determine the cost of reparation
- Voluntary submission to **restitution** of relationship and shalom.
 - Restorative justice

Final Considerations

Honor & Shame connections with:

- The Passover sacrifice
- The Yom Kippur service
- The purification of the leper
- Covenant renewal and blood ratification (blood as pledged honor)
- The work of Yeshua

The End

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