

1/31/93

Leviticus 24-27**24:1-4 The law of the lampstand****24:1-2** Ex.25:31-39, 37:17-24.**24:5-9 The law of the bread of the Tabernacle****24:5-7** ingredients in order Ex.25:23-30.**24:8-9** **Priests food** - 1 Sam.21:4-7, Matt.12:4, David.**24:10-16 The law of blasphemy.****24:10-11** The occasion was that he attacked the nature of God and His significance.**24:12-16** 1) inquired of God
2) obeyed God
3) Served as a precept for future cases.**24:17-22 Various miscellaneous issues.****24:17** capital punishment**24:18** restitution**24:19-20** limitation of evil vengeance
Matt.5:38-39, Ex.21:23-25.**24:22** no partiality**24:23** execution**25:1-7 The Sabbatic year.**

* The key idea this chapter is that if "liberty", "release", and "rest" for the people and the land.

* The people and the land are intrically tied together!

25:1-2 The proclamation of God to Moses.

- 1) at Sinai
- 2) for when they entered the promise land
- 3) the land was to keep a Sabbath to the Lord.

25:3-4 6-1 ratio for the land as 6-1 ratio in work week.
- Ex.23:10-11 regards the poor and beast.
- Deut.15:1-11 regards release of debts.

- Deut.31:10 regards the reading of the law publicly at the year of release at the Feast of Tabernacles.

- 25:5-7**
- 1) No reaping was to occur vs.5.
 - 2) It was food for the people vs.6.
 - 3) It was food for the livestock vs.7.
 - 4) It marked God's faithfulness and Divine ability.
 - 5) It marked Israel's trust and dependency on God.

25:8-12 The Year of Jubilee.

25:8 every 49 years, 7 sabbatic years

- 25:9**
- 1) The date it would fall on was on the 10th of October, the Day of Atonement.
 - 2) The trumpet would be sounded throughout the land.
 - **Trumpet** - of liberty and release
 - **Jubilee- (teruwah)** - vs.9 1 time in the Old Testament. Root means to mar or split, comes from clamor,

acclamation of joy or a battle cry

- 25:10**
- 1) proclaim liberty throughout the land.
 - * This is engraved on the liberty bell in Philadelphia.
 - 2) **Jubilee - (yobel)** to raise a noise by shouting or with an instrument especially a horn (shofar) Josh.6:5.
 - 3) Everyone and all is to return to natural owner and family.

- 25:11-12**
- 1) prohibition of sowing and reaping
 - 2) proclamation of Jubilee being holy.

25:13-22 Particulars and Provision for Sabbatic year.

25:13-14 1) No oppression of another.

25:15-17 2) The sales transaction was a lease in proportion to the years left to next Jubilee and potential crop.

25:18-22 Promise if obeyed God.

- 1) security in land vs.18.
- 2) food provisions vs.19.
- 3) God's blessing vs.20-21.
- 4) God's instruction vs.22.

25:23:34 The law of redemption.

25:23-24 Proclamation is two-fold.

- 1) The land belongs to God.
- 2) The land redemption could not be denied.

25:25-28 Various cases of man's redemption of property.

- 1) Kinsman redeemer or goel could act on his behalf vs.25. (Ruth and Boaz).
- 2) He can redeem himself vs.26
- 3) The price in according to years left vs.27.
- 4) Inability to redeem allows it to remain till Jubilee vs.28.

25:29-30 a house in a walled city.

- 1) could be redeemed within one year vs.29.
- 2) failure to do so forfeited redemption for ever, being the exception to Jubilee vs.30.

25:31 Villages without walls could be redeemed.

25:32-34 The cities of the Levites

- 1) cities could be redeemed any time vs.32.
- 2) house was to be released at Jubilee vs.33.
- 3) fields could not be sold vs.34.

25:35-38 The law of the poor.

25:37 1) They were to help the poor to get on their feet, not charging interest.

25:38 2) The reason being God helped them out of the bondage of Egypt.

25:39-55 The law of slavery and redemption.

- 25:39-43** 1) He was not to make him a bond slave but a hired slave vs.39.
- 2) He was to go out at Jubilee vs.40-41.

* 6-1 ratio Ex.21:1-4,
Deut.15:12-18, and voluntary
bond slave.

- 3) He is God's servant
purchased to Egypt vs.42.
- 4) Fear of God is to be the
incentive vs.43.

25:44-46 slaves could be made of the
heathen

25:47-54 Redemption of one who sold
himself to a man-Israelite.

- 1) The kinsman goel could
redeem him vs.47-49.
- 2) The price was in relation to
the Jubilee vs.50-53.
- 3) If not redeemed he was
freed at Jubilee vs.54.
- 4) God claims ownership
vs.55.

26:1-46 The Blessings and Cursings.

- 25:1** The prohibition.
- 1) not make idols
 - 2) carved images
 - 3) sacred pillars
 - 4) engraved stone
- * The reason, "I am the Lord
your God".

- 26:2** The proclamation.
- 1) Keep my Sabbaths
 - 2) Reverence my Sanctuary
- * The reason "I am the Lord".

26:3-13 The Promise of Blessing.

26:3 The conditioned provision.

26:4-5 1st blessing, "I will give you"
rain and harvest.
* early and latter rains

26:6-10 2nd blessing "I will give"
peace and security from man
and beast.

26:11-13 3rd blessing "I will set" My
Tabernacle among you.
* Ex.25:8, Jn.1:14, Phil.2:5-11.

26:14-39 The Promise of Cursings.

* 5 sets of curses appear outweighing the
three sets of blessings.

26:14-15 The conditional provision.

26:16-17 1st cursing
* Ex.15:26 God promised to
remove diseases

* The cursings are progressive and intensified in severity!

26:18-20 2nd cursing
- **seven times** - vs.21, 24, and 28 represents complete, full measure of judgment to be carried out.

26:21-22 3rd cursing
- Samaritans 2 King 17:25-26, Ezk.5:17, 14:15, 21.

26:23-26 4th cursing
* Amos 4:6-13, Jer.4:5, 35:11.

26:27-39 5th cursing

26:27-28 God Himself fights against them.

26:29 **cannibalism**- Deut.28:53, 2 King 6:28-29, Jer.14:12, Lam. 2:20, Ezk.5:10.

26:30-33 consequences

26:34-35 The Lord will rest finally 2 Chron.36:21.

26:36-39 The survivors will tremble and fear.

26:40-45 **The Provision of Mercy through repentance.**

26:40-41 They must acknowledge four things.

1) confess sin and treachery towards God vs.40.

2) confess God has brought all upon them vs.41a.

3) circumcise their hearts vs.41b.

4) accept their guilt vs.41c.

26:42-45 The God will remember His covenant.

26:46 concluding statement

27:1-34 **Provisions for redeeming people and prosperity dedicated to God.**

27:1-8 vow of dedication of a person redeemed.

* Various were not compulsory but if made were to be kept.

Deut.23:21-23, Prov.20:25, Eccl.5:4-7.

* Nazarite vow, Num.6.

- 1) The value depended on ability to serve in strength therefore they differed.
- 2) The poor were not excluded.
 - Jacob Gen.28:20.
 - Jephthah Jud.11:30-31.
 - Hannah 1 Sam.1:11.
 - Jonah 2:9.

27:9-13 Vow of animal and redemption.

- 1) He could not substitute good for bad or both became the Lords vs.9-10.
- 2) An unclean beast could be valued vs.11-12.
- 3) If redeemed 20% was added vs.13.

27:14-15 vow of house and redemption

27:16-24 various cases for land dedicated

- 1) field vs.16-21.
- 2) field bought vs.22-24.

27:25 standard is the shekel Ex.30:13

27:26-27 1st born belonged to the Lord already and could not be offered.

27:28-29 Devoted things to God could not be redeemed.
- City of Jericho for example.

27:30-33 Tithes belonged to the Lord and could not offered as a dedication.

27:34 closing statement of all given at Sinai.