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God, through His Son Jesus, provides eternal grace for our failures and human limitations.

Various information and topics that help the reader of the Bible understand the apostles and the Lord Jesus Christ's teachings.

Leviticus 22.

(2010).

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For meanings of Words.

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Teach it, don't demand it.

Although I believe my aim is pure and God's will perfect this document is still the product of a human man. As to such I neither claim special knowledge or perfect understanding.

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Leviticus 22.

The following is a brief overview of the main topics.
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LAWS THAT THE LORD GAVE MOSES REGARDING ACCEPTABLE OFFERINGS.

Laws concerning Aaron and his Sons (the Priests).

Aaron and his sons were to abstain from the holy things that the people of Israel, dedicated to God. None of Aaron's offspring that had a leprous disease or a bodily discharge was to eat of the holy food offerings until they were clean, if they were unclean and approached the holy things that the people of Israel dedicated to God the LORD would cut them off from His Presence. If Aaron's offspring touched a dead body, a man who had an emission of semen, an unclean swarming thing or any person from whom they may become unclean they would be unclean and were not to eat any of the holy food offerings unless they bathed their body in water, then when the sun went down they would be clean and able to eat of the holy food offerings, because they were their food, but if they ate anything that had died of itself or was torn by beasts they would profane the LORD'S offerings and may die.

Laws concerning the Lay Person.

The holy things were the priest's food that the people of Israel contributed to them, a lay person or any foreign guest of the priest or a hired servant was not to eat of a holy food offering, but if a priest buys a slave as his property the slave could eat it. If a priest's daughter marries a layman, she was not to eat of the holy food offerings, but if she was widowed or divorced and had no child and returns to her father's house, as in her youth, she could eat of them. Anyone born in the house of the priest was able to eat of the holy food offering. If anyone ate a holy food offering unintentionally, they were to add 5th of its value to it and give it to the priest.

Laws Concerning: -

- Burnt Offerings.
- Vow or Freewill Offerings.

When any one of Israel or the sojourners in Israel presented a Burnt offering for a Vow or Freewill offering it was to be a Male Bull, Sheep or Goat without blemish it must be perfect, anything that had a blemish would not be accepted. Any animals that were blind, disabled, mutilated or with a discharge an itch or scabs. If it had its testicles bruised, crushed, torn or cut was not to be given to the LORD as a food offering on the Altar. Any animal gotten from a foreigner would not be accepted because there is a blemish in them, because of their mutilation, but a bull or lamb with a part too long or too short could be presented as a Freewill offering but it would not be accepted for a Vow offering. When an Ox or Sheep or Goat was born, it was to remain 7 days with its mother and then from the 8th day on it was acceptable as a food offering to the LORD. An Ox or a Sheep was not to be killed with their young in the same day.

Offerings of Thanksgiving.

When a sacrifice offering of thanksgiving was given to the LORD it was to be given so that the priest and the people would be accepted and was, to be eaten on the same day; none of it was to remain until morning.

End.