

Bethel Bible Series

Empowered for a Destiny

Study 9

Where there is forgiveness there is life and salvation. - PK quoting Martin Luther

Welcome

Opening - Why was it important that God insured Israel's Destiny?
InDepth Memory Review = Throw out concepts
Prayer Requests and Opening Prayer

Review of Last Week

InDepth Picture Concept Presentation - Mike Wheeler

InDepth Research Presentation - Jean Carr

What Insuring Factors did God put in place with the early church (New Testament Israel) to insure that she could fulfill her destiny of being Blessed to be a Blessing?

Review of Last Week - *A Destiny Insured*

Manuscript and its message = After Egypt - The destiny still stands
Manuscript tied to anchor = The destiny must be insured
Anchor lodged in sand = Insuring factors were critical at infancy stage

Lightning streaks = Divine Intervention developed confidence and trust
Scales of justice = Civil and Moral Laws prevented chaos and destruction
Separated figures = Visual Aids reminded of separation and obedience (Nazirites, tassels)
Wine chalice and bread = Memorial Feasts reminded of past, present and future
Tent = The Tabernacle was a constant reminder of God's presence (also tent of meeting, ark, temple)
Mace = Leaders were provided who had proper credentials
Land scene = The land was to be conquered to fulfill the destiny

All rocks attached to manuscript = Insuring factors were meant to help insure the destiny

Lesson - *Empowered for a Destiny*

The Pentateuch = All 5 books ascribed to Moses

Pente = Greek for *Five* (as in Pentagon)

Teuchos = Greek for *Book*

Genesis = Greek for *origin*

Exodus = Greek for *Going Forth* (*Ex* - Out, *Hodos* - Way)

Leviticus = Book of ceremonial laws *for the Levites*

Numbers = Begins with census figures

Deuteronomy = Contains a 2nd statement of Mosaic Law (*Deuteros* - Second, *Nomos* - Law)

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Standard Memory Concepts

Second Decalogue (Ten Commandments)	= Deuteronomy 5
The law of the tithe	= Deuteronomy 14
Hebrew creed	= Deuteronomy 6
Teach children the law	= Deuteronomy 11
Exhortation against pure nature worship	= Deuteronomy 4
Review of events from Horeb to Moab	= Deuteronomy 1

Evil Was A Reality

Question a = No. Important for Israel to recognize reality of sin and evil
Did Israel's "chosen status" exclude its people from the onslaughts of evil?
Job 1:6-7 = Satan goes back and forth on the earth spreading his evil
Ephesians 6:12 = Not fighting flesh and blood, but against hosts of wickedness
1 Peter 5:8 = *The devil prowls around like a roaring lion looking for someone to devour*
PK Note - New Testament bears witness to the fact that evil is a great profound reality
Summarized and finalized in the Book of Revelation

Figure Carrying Burden = Israel

Murky Stream = Israel lived in a world where evil was a reality

What is Sin?

Is evil the absence of good? = No, it is a reality in and of itself

What is Sin? = Write on board

A Biblical Word Study:

Asham (H)	- Proverbs 14:9 = guilt
Ashmah (H)	- Psalm 69:5 = guilty
Chet (H)	- Deuteronomy 23:21 = sin, error, failure
Chataah (H)	- Genesis 39:9 = sin, miss the mark
Asah (H)	- Numbers 15:29 = make sin
Avon (H)	- 1 Kings 17:18 = iniquity
Pesha (H)	- Leviticus 16:21 = trespass, transgression
Shagag (H)	- Numbers 15:28 = err, go astray
Hamartema (G)	- Mark 3:28 = sin, transgression
Hamartia (G)	- Matthew 1:21 = sin, error
Paraptoma (G)	- Ephesians 1:7 = fall, offense, trespass

Consequences of Sin - Study 3 = Show Disharmony Picture

Figure facing away from outstretched hand = Disobedience (sin) leads to disharmony

Space between figure and outstretched hand = Revolt brings separation from God

Broken note = Four-fold Disharmony - with God, self, others, nature

Yokelike appearance of broken note = Sin leaves burden of guilt and "sense of guilt"

Large hand in beckoning position = God had a plan to restore His Perfect Harmony

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Israel Was Not Immune

Question b = Yes, guilt and sense of guilt must be resolved

Is there evidence in Leviticus that God is deeply concerned about Israel's guilt and sense of guilt?

Leviticus 5:5-6 = If guilty, confess, pay sin offering penalty, priest makes atonement

Leviticus 5:17-19 = If guilty and doesn't know it, pay guilt offering for atonement

Spotted Tunic = Evil of world splashes on Israel, Israel unclean with sin

Broken Note = Disobedience leads to disharmonies

Broken Note in Study 3 = Four disharmonies - God, self, others, nature

Burden = Sin leads to guilt and sense of guilt

Yokelike appearance of note in Study 3 = Guilt and Sense of Guilt

The Problem

Question c = Yes, can't be a blessing when soaked with evil, guilt and sense of guilt

Do you see any relationship between forgiveness of sins and Israel's capability "to be a blessing"?

Leviticus 26:3, 9-12 = Obey Me and I will keep My covenant, dwell with and bless you

Leviticus 26:14-15, 38-39 = Reject me and you will perish and waste away

Two mistakes people can make when dealing with evil

Proverbs 28:1 = *wicked flees though no one pursues* - Be preoccupied with it

Proverbs 28:13 = *conceals his sin* - Denies the reality of it

CS Lewis, Preface of The Screwtape Letters: *There are two equal and opposite errors into which our race can fall about the devils. One is to disbelieve in their existence. The other is to believe, and to feel an excessive and unhealthy interest in them.*

Extended Hands = Israel was called to minister to all on the earth

Figure Clutches Burden = Preoccupied with its own burdens, Israel was unable to minister to others

Atonement Was The Answer

How did God provide for removal of the burden?

Leviticus 5:10 = Offering makes atonement for the sin and he is forgiven

(Also Leviticus 4:20, 26, 31, 35; 5:13, 16, 18; 6:7; 16:30)

What is Atonement?

"At One Ment" = Being made *at one* with God

Funk & Wagnalls

1. = Satisfaction, Reparation or Expiation made for wrong or injury

2. = The reconciliation between God and man effected by Christ

Hebrew - "*Kippur*"

Genesis 32:20; 33:8-11 = Jacob sent gifts as Kippur to Esau (Genesis 32:20 – *kippur*)

Leviticus 23:26-28 - "Yom Kippur" = Day of Atonement (*Yom - Day*)

Greek - "*Hilasmus*" (Propitiation)

1 John 2:2 = Christ is the atoning sacrifice for our sins

Romans 3:21-26 = God gave Christ as a sacrifice of atonement

Funk & Wagnalls = To cause to be favorably disposed; conciliate (placate, appease)

Lamb Between Figure and Hands = God's atoning acts freed Israel to fulfill its mission

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Why did atonement require the taking of a life?

Genesis 2:16-17 = Freedom within limits, Go beyond limits and *you will surely die*

Romans 6:23 = *The wages of sin is death*

Leviticus 17:11 = *The life of a creature is in the blood, given to you to make atonement*

Atonement was:

Expensive = Slaughtered more expensive animals (birds – lambs – oxen) for “larger” sins

Personal = Individual killed animal raised in his home to pay for his personal sins

Why is this study called *Empowered for a Destiny*?

Manuscript Message = God's atonement was provided to empower Israel to "be a blessing"

Discussion Questions = Hand out Study Materials and refer to Page 62, See page 5 for Teacher Notes

1. In what way is atonement an end in itself?
2. In what way is atonement a means to an end?
3. What is meant by this statement: *Peace of mind is meant to be but a stepping stone to responsibility*?
4. What is the significance of the command that sin offerings be brought to the tent of meeting?
(See Leviticus 1:3; 3:12-13; 4:4, 14; 9:5; 17:1-9)
5. What is meant by this statement: *For the life of the flesh is in the blood*?
(See Leviticus 17:11a; Deuteronomy 12:23)
6. True or False: When the people of Israel offered blood sacrifices at the tent of meeting, they were saying symbolically that they were offering life itself to God to make atonement for their sins.
7. Did the people themselves offer the blood to God or was this function reserved for the priests?
(See Leviticus 1:5, 11; 3:1-2, 6-8, 12-13; 4:3-5, 22-25)
8. In what way was Christ's sacrifice similar to the Levitical sacrifice? In what way different?
(See Hebrews 8:13-10:14; 1 Corinthians 10:16; Ephesians 2:13; 1 Peter 1:2, 18-19; 1 John 1:7)
9. What very practical thing may have been accomplished by the rite in Leviticus 16:15-22?

Summary - *Empowered for a Destiny*

Figure = Israel

Murky Stream = Israel lived in a world where evil was a reality

Spotted Tunic = Evil splashes on Israel, Israel unclean with sin

Broken Note = Disobedience leads to disharmonies

Burden = Sin leads to guilt and sense of guilt

Extended Hands = Israel was called to minister to all on the earth

Figure Clutches Burden = Preoccupied with own burdens, Israel unable to minister

Lamb Between Figure and Hands = God's atoning acts free Israel to fulfill its mission

Manuscript Message = God's atonement was provided to empower Israel to "be a blessing"

InDepth Research:

Identify the five different Levitical Offerings in Leviticus 1-7 along with their purposes, the prescribed offering(s) and any other notes you find interesting.

Closing Prayer

Distribute Materials = Hand out Study 9 and Assignment

Next Week - *Review*

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Discussion Questions = Teacher Notes

1. In what way is atonement an end in itself?

Sets people free from burdens of guilt and sense of guilt.
Lets them grasp the reality and freedom of forgiveness.

2. In what way is atonement a means to an end?

Set free to be a blessing for others

3. What is meant by this statement: *Peace of mind is meant to be but a stepping stone to responsibility?*

Peace we receive from Christ's forgiveness frees us to focus on our call to bless others as witnesses to them.

4. What is the significance of the command that sin offerings be brought to the tent of meeting?
(See Leviticus 1:3; 3:12-13; 4:4, 14; 9:5; 17:1-9)

The Tent of Meeting represented the presence of God.
Personally confess and confront your sin before God and receive His forgiveness.
Difference between knowing forgiveness intellectually and really experiencing God's forgiveness.

5. What is meant by this statement: *For the life of the flesh is in the blood?*
(See Leviticus 17:11a; Deuteronomy 12:23)

When sacrifice is made, a life is given for life

6. True or False: When the people of Israel offered blood sacrifices at the tent of meeting, they were saying symbolically that they were offering life itself to God to make atonement for their sins.

Both symbolically and actually

7. Did the people themselves offer the blood to God or was this function reserved for the priests?
(See Leviticus 1:5, 11; 3:1-2, 6-8, 12-13; 4:3-5, 22-25)

The sinner killed the animal since he was responsible for the sin that led to the animal's death

8. In what way was Christ's sacrifice similar to the Levitical sacrifice? In what way different?
(See Hebrews 8:13-10:14; 1 Corinthians 10:16; Romans 3:25; Ephesians 2:13; 1 Peter 1:2, 18-19; 1 John 1:7; 2:2; 4:10)

Similar - Through the sacrifice, God forgave sins and restored right relationship with God
Different - Jesus was the Great Sacrifice once and for all
Levitical sacrifice had to be repeated as men continued to sin
Levitical sacrifice was a temporary preview of Jesus' permanent and complete sacrifice

9. What very practical thing may have been accomplished by the rite in Leviticus 16:15-22?

Lay sins on the scapegoat and see them leave
PK Note - We learn how to scapegoat one way or another.
One is healthy (goat). The other is unhealthy (on others).