***The Wisdom and Truth in the Lord’s Supper 10:14-17***

(26) 14 Wherefore, my dearly beloved, flee from idolatry. 15 I speak as to [the] wise [men]; judge ye what I say.

Note: Disciples must judge ourselves – 1 Cor 11:28-32. Wise in a good sense, not foolish as in 1.Cor 4:10.

The Cup of Blessing (blood of Christ=fruit of the vine at the Lord’s Supper)

16 The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ?

Note: The cup represents Christ’s blood in 1 Cor 11:25. Communion is also fellowship or partake depending on the context, or koinonia in Greek (feminine noun)

The Bread is One Body (unleavened bread at the Lord’s Supper)

The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ? 17 For we [being] many are one bread, [and] one body: for we are all partakers of that one bread.

Note: Jesus gave thanks with the bread in 1 Cor 11:23-24. 1 Cor 12:11-27 for one body with one Spirit.

***Idolatry is Mixing Truth and Error (Offering to God & Devils - then and now) 10:18-22***

18 Behold Israel after the flesh: are not they which eat of the sacrifices partakers of the altar? 19 What say I then? that the idol is anything, or that which is offered in sacrifice to idols is anything?

Note: They are the priests who represented the people to God. Today all saints are priests at the altar of the Lord’s Supper. Partaker and fellowship in verse 20 are Koinonos in Greek (masculine noun).

Demons

20 But I [say], that the things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to demons, and not to God: and I would not that ye should have fellowship with devils. 21 Ye cannot drink the cup of the Lord, and the cup of devils: ye cannot be partakers of the Lord's table, and of the table of devils.

Note: Cup represents Christ’s blood and table represents Christ’s body. As the Christ has disciples (Christians), so does the Devil (Satan) has disciples (devils). Our father is God in heaven or the Devil on earth, John 8:44, 49.

Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean [*thing*]; and I will receive you, 2 Cor 6:17.

Do Not Tempt the Lord Jesus Christ

22 Do we provoke the Lord to jealousy? are we stronger than he?

Note: Only apostle Paul uses the word provoke, 3x in Romans 10-11 and here. The Lord Jesus loves us and is jealous when we love idols. “no” we are not stronger than the Lord Jesus and must not tempt him.

**What is an idol today?** Things the unbeliever put before the one true God.

1. In the Old Testament it is with physical idols or statues and images that broke the 1st and 2nd Commandments, as other nations worshipped other gods.
2. Today an idol can be a religious thought system that may or may not have physical idols; especially since the Reformation in the 16th century (Wycliff, Luther, Erasmus, Tyndale, Knox, Calvin).
3. At Fellowship Church or any local church or any individual Christian; it can be anything we put before or equal to the Lord Jesus Christ and our God with our time and desires. This can be television, movies, social media, music / work, school, church, sports, hobbies, shopping, cars / self, family, friends, possessions, position.

A key passage to meditate on is Hebrews 10:24-25 in the context of Hebrews 10:19-39.

The Ten Commandments as reproduced in the New Testament are as follows: (1) **One God**. **1Ti** 2:5; **1Co** 8:4-6. (2) **Idolatry**. **1Co** 10:7,14; **1Jo** 5:21. (3) **Profanity**. **Col** 3:8; **Mt** 6:9. (4) **Sabbath**. They are warned against keeping it. **Ga** 4:10-11; **Col** 2:16-17.

(5) **Honor Parents**. **Eph** 6:2. (6) **Murder**. **1Jo** 3:14-15. (7) **Adultery**. **Eph** 5:3-5; **Ga** 5:19. (8) **Stealing**. **Eph** 4:28.

(9) **False Witness**. **Eph** 4:25; **1Co** 13:5. (10) **Covetousness**. **Eph** 5:3.

*Next Sunday Read-ahead: 1 Cor 10 23-33 Do not Tempt Another’s Conscience*

(27) 23 All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient: all things are lawful for me, but all things edify not.

Conscience

24 Let no man seek his own, but every man another's [wealth]. 25 Whatsoever is sold in the shambles, [that] eat, asking no question for conscience sake: 26 For the earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof. 27 If any of them that believe not bid you [to a feast], and ye be disposed to go; whatsoever is set before you, eat, asking no question for conscience sake.

Conscience

28 But if any man say to you, This is offered in sacrifice to idols, eat not for his sake that showed it, and for conscience sake: for the earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof: 29 Conscience, I say, not your own, but of the other: for why is my liberty judged of another [man's] conscience? 30 For if I by grace be a partaker, why am I evil spoken of for that for which I give thanks? **31 Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.**

No Offence

32 Give none offence, neither to the Jews, nor to the Gentiles, nor to the congregation of God: 33 Even as I please all [men] in all [things], not seeking my own profit, but the [profit] of many, that they may be saved.

1 – 23a : permitted by scripture

2 – 23b: beneficial for self

3 – 24-27: constructive for others

4 – 28-31: brotherly love

5 – 32-33: is it an issue? from brother (spiritual or carnal)

**1** a **Be ye imitators of me, even as I also [am] of Christ.**

Not – 19 All – 16 eat – 7 Idol – 5 Conscience – 5 God - 5

No – 3 Every – 1 drink – 5 Christ - 5

Nor –2 One – 4 Spirit - 0

Neither – 5 spiritual - 3

 Me.- 3 Your - 1 We - 6

None – 1 Many – 2 My - Us - 2

 Some - 4 I Our – 3

30x Same – 2

In the "Transition Period" from Egypt to Canaan of the Children of Israel, the Lord employed "Signs" (Miracles) to authenticate the Divine Mission of Moses. **Ex** 4:1-9. The same method was employed in the "Transition Period" between "Judaism" and "Christianity" to authenticate the Messiahship of Jesus, and the Divine Mission of the Apostles. The length of the "Period" in both instances was the same, about 40 years**.** It was foretold of the "Messiah" that when He should come-- "Then the **eyes** **of the blind shall be opened,** and the **ears of the deaf shall be unstopped**. Then shall the **lame man leap as an hart**, and the **tongue of the dumb sing**." **Isa** 35:5-6.

[**Susan Krakowsky**](https://www.quora.com/profile/Susan-Krakowsky)

, M.A. in Near Eastern Languages, Ph.D. in Mass Communication

[Answered September 26](https://www.quora.com/Who-ate-all-the-meat-in-the-Old-Testament-sacrifices/answer/Susan-Krakowsky)

Good question, and some good responses here. In addition, realize that a sacrificial mammal was always one considered suitable for Jewish consumption (cud-chewing mammal with split hoofs), and was always killed by a knife at the throat, with the blood drained out and away.

As indicated in another response, in some sacrifices, sometimes the meat was burnt up on the altar, burnt into smoke to rise as an offering to God. In other cases, in which the meat was cooked for human consumption, the fat and the blood were still considered the parts reserved for God. Any blood that did not burn up on the altar ran down into a drainage ditch.

With other sacrifices, also taking place on the altar, the meat was cooked and eaten by priests or by priests plus the persons bringing the offering. The “blood is the life” and was drained away and not consumed by any human being. (Not symbolically, either, say in the form of wine).

Some key facts that Christians often miss are that all meat sacrifices took place at the altar of the Temple, with a knife cutting the throat of the sacrificial victim on the altar, that the blood ran down and away and human participants never ate the blood (and no symbols of the blood either), because the blood belonged to God, that the fat was also considered special to God, and that sacrifices addressed God in a variety of ways, as thanks, to support petitions, to celebrate holidays, for daily offerings, and other ways.

[**Johnston Robert**](https://www.quora.com/profile/Johnston-Robert)

, homespun pastoraliaist

[Answered April 6, 2018](https://www.quora.com/Who-ate-all-the-meat-in-the-Old-Testament-sacrifices/answer/Johnston-Robert)

As in all ancient sacrifice, the participants especially the Levites who were supported by the tithe. But the highly flammable fat was 'for the Lord' and was burnt on the altar. That's because God knows all that saturated stuff isn't good for us and much of the Torah is concerned with the health of his people.

[**Emmanuel Oladipo**](https://www.quora.com/profile/Emmanuel-Oladipo)

, I seek to meet God in His word every single day

[Answered September 1, 2017](https://www.quora.com/Was-King-James-of-the-King-James-Bible-a-homosexual-Did-his-views-affect-his-Bible/answer/Emmanuel-Oladipo)

Perhaps he was gay, perhaps he wasn’t.

“James adopted a severe stance towards sodomy using English law. His book on kingship, Basilikón Dōron, (Greek for "Royal Gift") lists sodomy among those “horrible crimes which ye are bound in conscience never to forgive”. He also singled out sodomy in a letter to Lord Burleigh giving directives that Judges were to interpret the law broadly and were not to issue any pardons, saying that "no more colour may be left to judges to work upon their wits in that point." ([Personal relationships of James VI and I - Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personal_relationships_of_James_VI_and_I))

He punished homosexuality very harshly, but he was accused of being hypocritical in so

Where is it documented that King James was hypocritical - besides wikipedia? A homosexual wrote this comment, “nearly two centuries later, [Jeremy Bentham](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeremy_Bentham), in an unpublished manuscript, denounced James as a hypocrite after his crackdown: “

The Meat Offering was the only Offering of the five that did not involve an animal sacrifice–it was a Meal or Cereal Offering instead of an animal sacrifice. In regard to the purpose of the Peace Offering, W. A. Criswell noted, “The peace offering generally expressed peace and fellowship between the offerer and God; hence it culminated in a communal meal”.

# WHAT ARE HEAVE AND WAVE OFFERINGS?

## Offerings Before God

### The Heave Offering

The Heave Offering receives its name from the motion used in its presentation where the priest used an up and down motion–lifting it up to the Lord and receiving it back from Him.

### The Wave Offering

Likewise, the Wave Offering receives its name from the motion used when the priest presented the Wave Offering in a waving type motion. The sacrifice was held in the offerer’s hands, with the priest’s hands underneath the offerer’s, and it was waved forward toward the altar and then backward from the altar–giving it to the Lord and then receiving it back from Him as a gift to the priest.

The right shoulder, better translated right thigh, of the sacrificial animal was a Heave Offering and the breast-piece was a Wave Offering. Both of these pieces were given to the priest to eat, and the rest of the flesh was given to the offerer to eat, sharing it with his family and friends in the presence of the Lord in His sanctuary.

The Heave and Wave Offerings were part of the Peace Offering, which was one of the five Offerings we read about in the book of Leviticus. (The five types of Levitical Offerings were the Burnt Offering, the Meat Offering, the Peace Offering, the Sin Offering, and the Trespass Offering.)

## The Peace Offering

The Peace Offering was the only offering in which the donor received back a portion of the sacrifice to eat himself. Furthermore, it was the only animal sacrifice that did not deal with making atonement for sin. The Meat Offering was the only Offering of the five that did not involve an animal sacrifice–it was a Meal or Cereal Offering instead of an animal sacrifice.

In regard to the purpose of the Peace Offering, W. A. Criswell noted, “The peace offering generally expressed peace and fellowship between the offerer and God; hence it culminated in a communal meal”. “Fellowship,” Charles Erdman said, “is an essential feature of worship.

It is this feature which in particular is pictured by the ‘peace offering,’ also called the ‘thank offering”; for, according to the ritual, part of this offering was laid on the altar and burnt as a gift to the Lord, part was given to the priests, and the remainder was eaten by the worshiper, his family, and his friends.

Like much of the Old Testament, the offerings were foreshadows or pictures of the Christ who was to come. The Peace Offering foreshadowed the fellowship and peace we as believers can have with God through Jesus Christ.

## Scripture Reference

The Lord spoke to Moses, saying, “Speak to the people of Israel, saying, Whoever offers the sacrifice of his peace offerings to the Lord shall bring his offering to the Lord from the sacrifice of his peace offerings. His own hands shall bring the Lord’s food offerings. He shall bring the fat with the breast that the breast may be waved as a wave offering before the Lord. The priest shall burn the fat on the altar, but the breast shall be for Aaron and his sons. And the right thigh you shall give to the priest as a contribution from the sacrifice of your peace offerings. Whoever among the sons of Aaron offers the blood of the peace offerings and the fat shall have the right thigh for a portion. For the breast that is waved and the thigh that is contributed I have taken from the people of Israel, out of the sacrifices of their peace offerings, and have given them to Aaron the priest and to his sons, as a perpetual due from the people of Israel. This is the portion of Aaron and of his sons from the Lord’s food offerings, from the day they were presented to serve as priests of the Lord. The Lord commanded this to be given them by the people of Israel, from the day that he anointed them. It is a perpetual due throughout their generations.” Leviticus 7:28-36

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#### [Dr. Elmer Towns](http://www.elmertowns.com/)

Dr. Elmer Towns is a college and seminary professor, an author of popular and scholarly works (the editor of two encyclopedias), a popular seminar lecturer, and dedicated worker in Sunday school, and has developed over 20 resource packets for leadership education.His personal education includes a B.S. from Northwestern College in Minneapolis, Minnesota, a M.A. from Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, a Th.M. from Dallas Theological Seminary also in Dallas, a MRE from Garrett Theological Seminary in Evanston, Illinois, and a D.Min. from Fuller Theological Seminary in Pasadena, California.He is co-founder of Liberty University, with Jerry Falwell, in 1971, and was the only full-time teacher in the first year of Liberty’s existence. Today, the University has over 11,400 students on campus with 39,000 in the Distance Learning Program (now Liberty University Online), and he is the Dean of the School of Religion.Dr. Towns has given theological lectures and taught intensive seminars at over 50 theological seminaries in America and abroad. He holds visiting professorship rank in five seminaries. He has written over 2,000 reference and/or popular articles and received six honorary doctoral degrees. Four doctoral dissertations have analyzed his contribution to religious education and evangelism.