

25: March 28, 2026

Shabbat Message

Shabbat HaGadol (The Great Shabbat)

Tzav / Command / צַו

Leviticus 6:1-8:36

Seeds of Life Series: Torah the Seeds for Life

Understanding Leviticus

Introduction

The question that I get every year is how do these sacrifices apply to me every year and how does the blood exactly cover us as believers in Yeshua? If one doesn't understand the book of Leviticus then one can not understand Yeshua's blood Sacrifice on the Cross. It is my hope that this year you will know Yeshua in a more living way.

The Guilt Offering

Leviticus 6:1-6

1. The Book of Leviticus shows us that we stand guilty before Yehovah when we sin and act unfaithfully against Yehovah.
2. The Torah can be very simple. If you rob you restore what you stole. You are not to swear falsely!
3. He is to bring his offering which was a ram without defect from the flock according to your assessment of guilt! After this it says you will be forgiven! (Luke 19:8).

The Priestly Portion

Leviticus 6:8-13

1. The daily burnt offering (Exod 29:42-43; Num 28:3,6, 10) known as the tamid ("ever" continually; Lev 6:13) offering, provided for the meat to roast all night unto the morning.
2. There was a perpetual flame on the altar. The eternal flame came from Yehovah indicating perpetual cleansing and intercession. (Aish Tamid).
3. Special holy garments were required of the priest (Exod 28:42-43) when handling the ashes in the sacred courtyard. Other garments were appropriate when the priest left the sacred precinct; yet, even outside, the ashes were to remain in a clean place, or the

designated ash heap (4:12).

The Torah of the Meat Offering

Leviticus 6:14-18

1. The word law (Hb torah) means instruction!
2. On the priests were qualified to eat the remainder of the sacrifice. In the Brit Chadasha the same principle applied to leaders of congregations who relied their livelihood from the gifts of the congregants (1 Cor. 9:14; 1 Time 5:17-18).
3. Most Holy (Hb Kodesh Kadashim) refers to the offerings from which the priests received their sustenance therefore these sacrifices could only be consumed in the sanctuary courtyard.

The Offering of Aaron and His Sons

Leviticus 6:19-23

1. The daily meat offering of the high priest had its beginning with the ordination service of Aaron and of his sons. (8:1-8; Exod 29:1-9).
2. The amount corresponded to the daily meat offering of Israel (Exod 29:40; Num 28:5) and the sin offering very poor (Lev. 5:11). It was offered twice per day by the high priest.
3. These twice daily offerings contrast with the high priesthood of YESHUA, who offers the

perfect sacrifice of Himself for all time (Heb 7:27).

The Law of the Sin Offering

Leviticus 6:24-30

1. The purpose of this offering was to protect the holiness of the offering and to warn those who might desecrate the meat through unlawful consumption.
2. Most holy (or " especially holy"; see vs. 29) indicates that the priest was the recipient of the meat. the place of slaughter of the sacrificial animal must be not he north side of the altar, just as with animals from the flock (1:11; 4:24; 29; 33).
3. The officiating priest must consume the meat, showing diving acceptance of the gift but he cold share it with other priests (vs. 29) The location was in the court of the tabernacle of the congregation meaning that he meat was not taken home for family members to eat. In other words no doggie bags!

Take Away

1. All sacrifices were killed not the North Sides of the Altar which has major significance with the Throne Of Elohim in the North.
2. We must understand Leviticus before we can understand Yeshua's sacrifice.
3. The Priest was also partake in the offerings as well.

Application

1. I will continue to praise Yehovah for His Sacrifice that he made for our sins.
2. I will confess with my mouth Yeshua is Lord and believe in my heart that I might be saved!
3. I will continue to remember that all things that happened in the past are for my instruction in righteousness.

Beth Ohr Messianic Congregation

Torah Cycle 2025-2026