

24: March 20, 2026

Shabbat Message

Vayikra / And He Called / וַיִּקְרָא

LEVITICUS 1:1-5:26

Seeds of Life Series: Torah the Seeds for Life

The Offering

Introduction

We finally come to the book of Leviticus or as the Hebrew calls it Vayikra which means "And He Called". This means Yehovah called unto Moshe and spoke to him. Think about this for a moment every time that Yehovah speaks to us He Vayikra's us. Bad Hebrew I know LOL. He calls unto us but for every time He calls unto us we call unto Him! Jeremiah 33:3 said Call unto Me! He wants us to call out to Him as much as He calls out to us. When was the last time He called out to you? When was the last time you called out to Him? Are you crying out today?

Today and for the next few week we are going to learn what all Moshe heard when Yehovah Vayikra!

The Tabernacle of the Congregation

Leviticus 1:1

1. The tabernacle of the congregation refers to the tent erected under Moshe's supervision at Sinai. (Exodus 40) not the temporary tent used for communication (Exod. 33:7).
2. Moshe must have stood outside the tent but later with Aaron would have moved inside (Lev. 9:23).
3. The period from the building of the structure to the departure from Sinai was about 48 days (Exodus 40:2; Num 10:11), which included all the events of Leviticus and the preparations for departure in Num 1:1-10:10.

An Offering

Leviticus 1:2

1. (Hb Karav) an offering (Hb Korban) is technical jargon describing any gift presented to Yehovah.
2. Korban in Mark 7:11.
3. Cattle (behemah) is the general term for domesticated cattle and sheep, as distinguished

from the bird (v. 14).

The Burnt Offering

Leviticus 1:3

1. The burnt offering (Hb Olah) is the first of the five regular offerings; burnt, meat, peace, sin and trespass.
2. The first three offerings were voluntary gifts and the last two were required.
3. The burnt offering was for the general non specific sinfulness of the offerer. The term Olah means an ascending (Hb Alah "to ascend") referring probably to the rising smoke of the burning animal.

The Hand Upon the Head

Leviticus 1:4

1. By putting his hand upon the head, the layperson symbolically transferred guilt or identified with the fate of the victim (16:21).
2. The result was to make atonement (Hb Kapper) which meant appeasement (propitiation) with Elohim (Genesis 32:20) by removing (expiation) sin and impurities (Day of Atonement).

3. Leviticus 16:30; 23:38; "propitiation", Rom 3:25; Hebrew 9:25.

Washings Of The Sacrifices

Leviticus 1:9

1. Washing the internal organs and legs removed filth, making the sacrifice ritually for Elohim.
2. An offering made by fire is the traditional translation, but may be generally " a food offering". Sweet savor is a frequent expression meaning Yehovah accepted the gift (v 13, 17; Gen. 8:21; Exod 29:18): Fragrant incense (Exodus 30:7; Lev 4:7; 16:12).
3. This explains the agreeable smell that masked the odor of the burning corpse. The Greek translations of the Tanakh (osme euodias) also describes there sacrifice of Messiah (Eph. 5:2) and Biblical giving (Php 4:18).

Take Away

1. The Burnt Offering was a general offering for general sins. Three were voluntary but only two were required.
2. Yeshua took our sin upon Himself as we received Yeshua as our Savior our sin is taken away because it had been transferred to Him.
3. Yeshua's death was a fragrant offering compared to Paul and the believers taking care of Him was a fragrant offering.

Application

1. I will Bless Yehovah for His sacrifice of His Only Begotten Son!
2. I will Thank Yehovah for Him making a way of atonement for us so that we won't be in our sins!
3. I will confess any thing in my heart that goes against His Word to be make right in His eyes (1 John 1:9).

Beth Ohr Messianic Congregation

Torah Cycle 2025-2026