

Feb 21, 2016



Oaks Early Risers Bible Class

The Oaks
Baptist Church
Grand Prairie, Texas

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK:
Salvation is achieved by Christ's atonement, not by our attainment

POEM FOR THE WEEK:
The cross of Christ is all we need
To take our sins away;
He is our perfect sacrifice—
The life, the truth, the way—Sper

SCRIPTURE FOR THE WEEK:
For there is one God and one Mediator between God and men, the Man Christ Jesus

(1 Tim 2:5 NKJV)

(from "Our Daily Bread", Sept 25, 1994)

Series: SACRED GIFTS AND HOLY GATHERINGS

UNIT: Holy Days

NEXT WEEK

Feast of Booths
(Lev 23:33-43)

Day of Atonement Lev 16:11-19

Aim and Application of the Lesson

The lesson examines how and why atonement was made in the ritual of the **Day of Atonement**. The **study's aim** is to understand that atonement will help us understand the personality and thoughts of God. The **study's application** is to live daily with the understanding that our sins have been atoned for and are no longer held against the ones who trust in Jesus Christ.

(Adapted from the Bible Expositor and Illuminator Commentary)

Lesson Introduction and Background

The Day of Atonement is one of the most important days in the Jewish calendar year. It comes ten days after Rosh Hashanah and a few days before the Feast of Booths. This places it in the month of Tishri, in late September or early October. This holy day is the most solemn day of the liturgical year. In Bible times, every male was required to make the annual pilgrimage to the temple in Jerusalem for this day. It is the culmination of the holiest week of the year. This was the day when all Israel accounted for the sins of the past year. During this day, everyone but the very young and the sick was required to observe certain commandments. Even if they were not at the temple, the people underwent a complete fast and other acts of self-denial. This day was the end of a period of penitence for the people. At the temple, elaborate ceremonies took place. During this time, numerous sacrifices were made, including a calf for an offering. The main ceremony, however, involved the sacrificial goats. The high priest performed this ritual to purge both the people and temple of the year's sins. In this ritual, the high priest selected two suitable goats. One goat he sacrificed as a sin offering for the people and then entered the Holy of Holies to sprinkle its blood on the mercy seat. This goat was the one designated by God for the atonement of sin. Only the Levites among the people could enter the temple. The high priest alone was permitted to enter the most holy place, and only on this day of the year. The high priest then laid his hand on the second goat. He confessed the sins of himself and all the people, transferring these to the goat. After this, the goat was released into the wilderness. This represented Israel's sins being cast into a distant place, away from the people. Christians do not need to partake in this ritual. Because of Christ's work, we are freed from this yearly ritual. Instead, Christ became our sacrifice. Paul wrote, "Neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us" (Heb. 9:12). In a sense, Christ's role is threefold. Having shed His blood, He became the acceptable offering for our sins. Our sins were transferred onto Him, casting them into a distant place away from us. And because He endured His suffering, died, and rose from death, He became our High Priest (Heb. 5:5-10). Through Him, we have been covered by an eternal offering for sin (Heb. 7:24-27). He is always making intercession for us. Because of Him, God no longer considers our sins (Ps. 103:12). We have been brought close to Him through our Saviour (Eph. 2:13-16). When was the last time you thought of Christ as your scapegoat? What about your atonement offering? We often call Him our High Priest, but it goes deeper. It is only through Him that we are made clean. He did not simply provide the required sacrifice for us. He became that offering so that we would never be trapped by sin again.

(Adapted from the Bible Expositor and Illuminator Commentary)

NOTES AND CROSS-REFERENCES

ATONEMENT FOR THE HIGH PRIEST (LEV 16:11-14)

Sin offering for the priest (11)

Sin offering because of bringing guilt on the people (Lev 4:3)

Sin offering because of sins committed in ignorance (Heb 9:7)

Sin offering day after day for his own sins (Heb 7:27)

Sin offering to make atonement for sins of himself and his household (Lev 16:6)

Incense offering (12-13)

Incense offering as a memorial (Lev 24:7)

Incense offering as part of prayers (Ps 141:2)

Incense offering that has been vowed (Jer 44:25)

Incense offering that represent the prayers of the saints (Rev 5:8)

Blood sprinkled on mercy seat (14)

Blood sprinkled to sanctify (Heb 9:13)

Blood sprinkled to cover sins (Heb 10:4)

Blood sprinkled to anoint for consecration (Lev 8:11)

Blood sprinkled as representation of the covenant (Heb 9:20)

ATONEMENT FOR THE PEOPLE (LEV 16:15-17)

Sin offering for the people (15)

Sin offering for the community (Lev 4:21)

Sin offering of a scapegoat (Lev 4:24)

Sin offering of self-denial (Lev 23:27)

Sin offering and sacrifice through faith in Jesus (Rom 3:25)

Atonement for uncleanness (16)

Uncleanliness that is cleansed on the outside by the ceremonial blood (Heb 9:13)

Uncleanliness that is cleansed by hearts being sprinkled through faith (Heb 10:22)

Uncleanliness that is cleansed by the Holy Spirit (1 Cor 6:11)

Uncleanliness that is cleansed by a willingness to trust God (Matt 8:2-3)

Uncleanliness that is not just on the outside, but on the inside (Matt 23:25-26)

Atonement for all (17)

Atonement for all temporarily by use of a scapegoat (Lev 16:10)

Atonement for all only through Jesus (Rom 3:25-26)

Atonement for all through blood (Lev 17:11)

ATONEMENT FOR THE ALTAR (LEV 16:18-19)

Blood for the altar (18)

Blood for the altar to consecrate it (Exod 29:36)

Blood for the altar to make it holy (Exod 30:28-29)

Blood for the altar to make atonement for it (Lev 8:15)

Consecrate altar for the uncleanness (19)

Consecrate altar by sprinkling blood on all sides (Lev 1:5)

Consecrate altar by draining the blood out of the base (Lev 5:9)

Consecrate altar by sprinkling blood seven times (Lev 8:11)