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Bronze

THE PENTATEUCH III: LEVITICUS-NUMBERS WEEK 2

Patrick Reeder

July 6, 2023

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Within the Old Testament, certain imagery is repeated and forms a kind of "cosmology," or conceptual framework for understanding the world:

- ① Chaos, Disorder-This is often represented by Water and/or Wilderness.
 - Cf. Gen 1:2-The earth was formless and void, and darkness was over the surface of the deep, and the Spirit of God was moving over the surface of the waters.
 - Satan (Lord of chaos) is frequently represented in the Old Testament as a reptilian sea monster. (Gen 3:1; Cf. Job 41; Isaiah 27:1, 51:9-10)
- 2 Creation-God's work to overcome chaos so he may dwell
- 3 Dwelling place-Place where God communes with His people
- 4 Intercessor(s)-Mediator between God and Man

Cosmology	Origins	Deluge	Sinai	Cultus
Chaos	Waters	Flood	Re(e)d Sea	Wilderness
Creation	Divide, Fill	H₂O Retreat	God's Descent	Built Tab.
Dwelling	Eden	Ararat	Sinai	Holy Place
Intercessor	n/a	Noah	Moses	Aaron

The Bible exhibit different grades of dwelling and presence. The above "motifs" don't distinguish them.

- Highest- Throne Room of God (Cf. Isaiah 6)
- Medium- Tabernacle, Eden
- 3 Weakest- Ararat, Theophanies (Burning Bush, Abrahamic Theophanies)

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Bronze Snake There is a structural similarity to what we see God requiring on the mountain and in the tabernacle:

	Tabernacle	Sinai	Eden
Center	Most Holy Place	Mountain Top	Tree of Life
	Only Aaron	Only Moses	(Adam)
Inner Ring	Holy Place	Partially Ascent	Garden
	Only Priests	Only Elders	(Adam)
Outer Ring	Courtyard	Around Mountain	East of Gate
	Israelites	Israelites	Seth/Abel
Beyond	Sheol	Sheol	East of Eden
	Gentiles	Gentiles	Cain

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What should we learn from all these ritual objects in and around the tabernacle?

- Lamp & Bread—There are twelve loaves, across from the Lamp
 ⇒
 - * Beale argues that lampstand symbolizes the tree of life, the bread of the presence symbolize the provisions of the Garden. [Fire of God's nighttime presence.]
 - God's on-going favor towards Israel, mediated by priests (Numbers 6:23-27)
- ② Incense Stand—Priests burn incense regularly ⇒
 - * Beale observes that clouds evoke heavens. [Smoke of God's daytime presence.]
 - Total consecration through fire (prayer? Rev 8:3,4); on Day of Atonement, priests use smoke to hide themselves (cf. Lev 16:13)
- Altar—In Courtyard, all sacrifices occur here (except those of the Day of Atonement)
 ⇒ Contact with God only occurs by those people and in those place ordained by God (Cf. "high places" in time of the Kings).

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Just like the tabernacle, there are grades of holiness among the people:

- High Priests Only person who may enter the holiest of holies, only once per year. (Aaron and his singular successors; cf. Nadab, Abihu)
- Priests Only Sons of Aaron, perform the various duties around the tabernacle while functioning. Levites may assist in various duties (Numbers 3:6; II Chronicles 29:34)
- 6 Levites Various responsibilities are given to the wider tribe of Levi (disassembling, carrying tabernacle materials; later guards, singers)
- 4 Israelites Priests to the nations (Exodus 19:6); participate in in ritual activity but do not perform the rites.

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What are differences between Christ and Aaron?

What are differences between Christ and Aaron?

- Frequency Aaron sacrificed both daily and annually. Jesus sacrificed once for all.
- 2 Holiness Aaron had to elaborately cleanse himself to serve. Jesus was already clean.
- **3 Sacrificial Efficacy** Aaron's sacrifices did not succeed in atoning for sin (except symbolically). Jesus sacrificed himself (Cf. Psalm 49:7-9).
- **4 Location** Aaron served in a tent and his sons in a "house of cedar." Jesus entered God's presence directly, not a copy.

Aaron is still a type of Christ, but Christ is not an Aaronic priest. (Cf. Ps 110)

RITUAL BARRIER:

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The Day of Atonement (one with which we might be most familiar) is only one of a vast litany of sacrificial rituals.

They move in a logical order:

- Purification Sin or guilt offerings, required blood (Justification?)
- Ascension Burnt Offerings, exhibit total consecration (Sanctification?)
- **9 Peace** Fellowship, grain offerings—involves eating a portion, signifying friendship, union (Glorification?)

SUMMARY AND APPLICATION

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The English Standard Version reads:

Lev 16:80- And Aaron shall cast lots over the two goats, one lot for the Lord and the other lot for Azazel.

What is Azazel?

- This word a *hapax legomenon*, which means we have no other clues as to what it means outside of this passage.
- Some traditional Jewish groups understand this to be Satan or even some special demon. (Cf. Hengstenberg's discussion of the Egyptian Set, the desert chaos god of Egypt)
- LXX and other Jewish traditions translate it as scapegoat. This is carried into the KJV and other early Reformed Bible translations.

Either way, the second goat symbolizes exile/sheol. Both goats are clearly represented on the cross:

> SIN Christ died a physical death, corresponding to the shed blood of the goat. (For the Lord)

SCAPEGOAT Christ is forsaken of God (Mark 15:34) and sent, still alive, into spiritual exile (For Azazel)

Can you think of any reasons pro or con for the Azazel-as-Satan theory?

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Spatial Barrier: The Tabernacle

Summary and Application

In your own words, what is being communicated here?

There are numerous barriers erected between us and God due to our sin. (In this system, Gentiles are not even welcome in the courtyard.)

- Spatial Barriers
- Dynastic Barriers
- Ritual Barriers

The whole system is screaming, "I am holy, you are not! Stay back!"

Psalm 5:4-6—For You are not a God who takes pleasure in wickedness; No evil dwells with You. The boastful shall not stand before Your eyes; You hate all who do iniquity. You destroy those who speak falsehood;

But! God still provides a measured form of presence with Israel.

What is the difference between God's unapproachability in Exodus 40 and his being approached in Leviticus 9? The answer is, fundamentally, that the problem of divine Presence amidst a sinful people required divinely revealed cultic legislation—in short, God is approached through sacrifice and an ordained priesthood to offer them. (Morales, 121)

This divine revelation/initiation with us is particularly striking when compared with the Judgment of Nadab and Abihu (Lev 10): our initiation with God (if there is such a thing!) attempts to step into his presence on our terms, not His.

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Read Revelation 21:1-4

Cosmology	Cultus	Heaven	Summation
Chaos	Wilderness	Wilderness Temptation	Sea (Fire?)
Creation	Built Tab.	Resurrection	New Heavens, Earth
Dwelling	Holy Place	Throne Room	New Jerusalem
Intercessor	Aaron	Jesus	Jesus (Completed)

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In John 3, Jesus says:

As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up; so that whoever believes will in Him have eternal life.

He doesn't explain it, he doesn't elaborate. This is all he says.

Comparing to Numbers 21:6-9, what similarities are there between Christ and the Snake? Relevant differences?

What similarities are there between Christ and the Snake?

- Because of unbelief, the people are doomed to death.
- 2 God provides a special means to survive this death.
- 3 This special means requires very little of the recipient of the gift (cf. the tabernacle cultus).
- 4 The people are only forgiven if they appropriate this gift themselves (by looking).
- **5** Both are "lifted up" on a pole. (This would ordinarily be totally uninteresting but this also serves as a prediction of the cross.)

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