

**Daily Bread with Brother Hwa-Chi (Not reviewed by the speaker, for personal use only)**

**Leviticus 09: 08-14**

Brothers and sisters, peace be with you, this is Hwa-Chi. Thank the Lord, it's time to read the Bible again. We'll continue to read Leviticus chapter 9, and today we'll read from verse 8 to verse 14.

Moses, in the presence of the congregation of Israel, commanded Aaron to begin his duties as the high priest.

**Verse 08: "Aaron therefore went to the altar and killed the calf of the sin offering, which was for himself."**

Aaron, upon hearing Moses' words, approached the altar—the first object encountered upon entering the tabernacle. Aaron, likely standing between the entrance of the tabernacle and the altar, slaughtered the calf for the sin offering. This was done in the presence of the congregation of Israel, and Aaron offered the sin offering for himself. On one hand, this dealt with his sin nature, and on the other, it qualified him to offer sacrifices for the sins of the people.

Aaron's sons, the priests, stood with him and assisted in offering the sacrifices and handling the sacrificial animals. At this point, Aaron and his sons had gone through the seven days of the ordination ceremony and had offered sin offerings for seven days. They were already familiar with handling the sacrifices. On the eighth day, they officially began their ministry. In the sight of the whole congregation, they skillfully dealt with the sacrificial animals and collected the blood of the calf.

**Verse 09: "Then the sons of Aaron brought the blood to him. And he dipped his finger in the blood, put it on the horns of the altar, and poured the blood at the base of the altar."**

Aaron's sons handed him the collected blood. Aaron took the blood, ascended the altar, and dipped his finger into the blood, smearing it on the four horns of the altar. This symbolizes the powerful effect of the blood, reaching the four corners of the earth. Afterward, Aaron descended from the altar and poured the rest of the blood at the base of the altar, symbolizing the firm foundation of redemption.

Regarding the sin offering mentioned in Leviticus 4:1-11, it details the procedure for the sin offering when the anointed priest sins, requiring a young bull to be sacrificed. In that passage, we see that the blood of the young bull had to be brought into the Holy Place, sprinkled in front of the veil that separates the Holy of Holies, and applied to the four horns of the altar of incense. That was after the priestly system had been established, and when an anointed priest sinned, causing a breach in their relationship with God, the blood was required to reopen the way into the Holy of Holies through its power.

However, this was Aaron's first offering as a priest. Since Aaron had not yet entered the Holy Place, he neither could nor need to bring the blood into the Holy Place at that time.

**Verse 10: "But the fat, the kidneys, and the fatty lobe from the liver of the sin offering he burned on the altar, as the Lord had commanded Moses."**

The fat of the young bull, including the covering over the liver and the two kidneys, was to be removed and burned on the altar as an offering to God. As we have mentioned before, the young bull is a type of Christ. On the cross, all humanity's sins were laid upon Jesus Christ, so much so that He, in His role as the Son of Man, was judged by God on the cross.

However, Christ, being the Word became flesh, appeared to be fully human outwardly, but inwardly He was fully God. The divine beauty of Christ's nature and His deepest, most profound love were never tainted by the sin laid upon Him. This is symbolized by the fat and kidneys, which were burned on the altar and accepted by God.

**Verse 11: "The flesh and the hide he burned with fire outside the camp."**

The remaining parts of the bull, including its skin, flesh, internal organs, and everything else, were to be taken outside the camp and burned where the ashes of the burnt offering were disposed of. This symbolizes Jesus Christ, who bore our sins and was crucified outside the city of Jerusalem on Golgotha. With this, the sin offering for the high priest was completed.

Aaron, as the high priest, served as a type of Christ in some ways, yet he was inferior to Christ. For Christ was not a high priest according to the order of Aaron, but according to the order of Melchizedek. Hebrews 5:1-3 says, "For every high priest taken from among men is appointed for men in things pertaining to God, that he may offer both gifts and sacrifices for sins. He can have compassion on those who are ignorant and going astray, since he himself is also subject to weakness. Because of this, he is required as for the people, so also for himself, to offer sacrifices for sins".

Here, we see that Aaron, as the high priest, was appointed to offer sacrifices on behalf of the people. He could sympathize with people's weaknesses because he himself was subject to weakness, and for this reason, he also had to offer a sin offering for himself.

Although Jesus Christ is the Son of God, He took on human form and experienced all kinds of suffering while on earth. Therefore, Hebrews 4:15 says, "For we do not have a High Priest who cannot sympathize with our weaknesses, but was in all points tempted as we are, yet without sin". In this way, Jesus, like Aaron, can empathize with our weaknesses, for He too was tempted in all ways.

However, unlike Aaron, who would sin, Jesus Christ never sinned. Hebrews 5:8-10 further states, "Though He was a Son, yet He learned obedience by the things which He suffered. And having been perfected, He became the author of eternal salvation to all who obey Him, called by God as High Priest 'according to the order of Melchizedek'".

Here, we see that Jesus Christ, as the High Priest, did not need to offer a sin offering for Himself, because He was without sin. But He went further—willingly offering Himself as a sacrifice for our sins. He is both the High Priest who offers the sin offering for us and the sacrifice itself, making Him the source of eternal salvation for all who obey Him. After Aaron offered the sin offering for himself, he was also required to offer a burnt offering for himself.

**Verse 12: “And he killed the burnt offering; and Aaron’s sons presented to him the blood, which he sprinkled all around on the altar.”**

Aaron then slaughtered the ram for the burnt offering, and as before, his sons assisted by collecting the ram’s blood and handing it to Aaron. Aaron sprinkled the blood around the altar. By this time, Aaron had already offered the sin offering, and his sinful nature had been dealt with. Therefore, the blood of the burnt offering was not for atonement but was offered on the foundation of the sin offering, confirming that sin had been atoned for. The barrier between him and God had been removed, and he could once again come before the presence of God.

**Verse 13-14: “Then they presented the burnt offering to him, with its pieces and head, and he burned them on the altar. And he washed the entrails and the legs, and burned them with the burnt offering on the altar.”**

Aaron and his sons worked together to prepare the burnt offering. They skinned the ram, cut it into pieces, washed the ram’s internal organs and legs. Once everything was prepared, Aaron ascended the altar, and his sons handed him the pieces of the ram, which Aaron placed on the altar. The burnt offering was to be entirely consumed on the altar, turning into a pleasing aroma that brought satisfaction to God.

After Aaron offered both the sin offering and the burnt offering, the priestly service system was accepted by God. In the typology of the New Testament, Jesus Christ is

our great High Priest, who offered His own body and was accepted by God. As it says in Hebrews 8:1-2: "Now this is the main point of the things we are saying: We have such a High Priest, who is seated at the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens, a Minister of the sanctuary and of the true tabernacle which the Lord erected, and not man." Jesus Christ, as our High Priest, offered Himself and was accepted by God, and now sits at the right hand of the Majesty on high. We, as priests under the New Covenant, must also follow Jesus' example and offer ourselves completely. As Paul says in Romans 12:1, "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, which is your reasonable service."

We are called to offer our bodies as a living sacrifice; this is our reasonable service to God. Paul teaches us that true service to God is not about doing many things for Him, but about fully offering ourselves as a burnt offering that is acceptable and pleasing to God. Dear brothers and sisters, I hope we all have a correct understanding of service. It's not about how much we do for God, but whether we can truly become a burnt offering. It's not what we do, but what God wants us to do. It's not about how much work we do for God, but whether we are willing to be consumed, turned into a sweet fragrance, and bring satisfaction to God.

Let us pray together: Lord, thank You. You are our heavenly and royal High Priest. You have offered Yourself as our sin offering and as our burnt offering. You have completely satisfied the Father. Help us, as we learn to serve, to constantly partake of You as our sin offering, so that our transgressions may be forgiven. Also, help us to fully offer ourselves into Your gracious hands, allowing You to freely work in and lead us, that we may understand Your will and submit to it. May we, along with the saints around us, form a priestly service team to serve You and the church together. Bless the church where I belong. We pray in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen!