

2.—THE DAILY SERVICE — A PREVIEW OF CALVARY AND THE HEAVENLY PRIESTHOOD OF CHRIST

Full details of this service are given in Leviticus 4. Its main features were as follows:

- (a) The Hebrew nation, for the purpose of sin-offerings, was divided into four groups: (1) The priests; (2) The rulers; (3) The common people; (4) The entire congregation. For each group a special sin-offering was required.

NOTE: This offering was not a lamb in every case, though the lamb is used in most descriptions of the Sanctuary service as the simplest and most representative of the animals offered.

- (b) The underlying principle in each sin-offering was the principle of **substitution**—the offering of an innocent animal's life in place of the life of the sinner. To teach that the wages of sin is death, the animal died (at the hands of the repentant sinner) as the sinner's substitute or sin-bearer.
- (c) Before killing the sacrificial victim, the sinner placed his hands upon its head and confessed his sins, thus in symbol transferring the responsibility for his sins to the innocent animal.
- (d) The officiating priest sprinkled the blood of the sacrifice, either in the holy place, or on the altar of burnt offering, thereby depositing the sin at the Sanctuary for later consideration.
- (e) By this daily ritual, confessed sin accumulated in the Sanctuary and defiled it, making necessary a special service of release, or cleansing, at the end of the year.
- (f) The penitent sinner himself went free until the last day of the year—the Day of Atonement—when his case came up for review to determine the final disposition of his sin.

1.—THE YEARLY SERVICE — A PREVIEW OF THE FINAL JUDGMENT AND THE CLEANSING OF THE UNIVERSE FROM SIN

Full details of this service are given in Leviticus 16. Its main features were as follows:

- (a) The Yearly Service centred in the second apartment, and was the exclusive, personal ministry of the High Priest.
- (b) It was known as the "Day of Atonement", or the "Cleansing of the Sanctuary".
- (c) It took place on the tenth day of the seventh month. In the Jewish calendar, this would be in the autumn.
- (d) After certain preliminary offerings by the High Priest, lots were cast on two goats provided by the congregation. One lot was for "the Lord's Goat", the other was for "Azazel", or "the Scapegoat", which represented Satan.
- (e) The High Priest killed the Lord's Goat and carried a bowl of its blood into the Most Holy Place, to sprinkle on and before the Mercy Seat for the people. As he came out, he sprinkled the blood on the furniture of the Holy Place, and then on the laver and altar in the courtyard.
- (f) Finally, the High Priest confessed the accumulated sin of the whole congregation over the head of the live goat, which was led away into the wilderness to perish with the sin.

NOTE: The Scapegoat ceremony did not take place until AFTER the Sanctuary and congregation had been "cleansed" by the blood of the Lord's Goat.