



Contact Us:

3201 4th Street
Brownwood, TX 76801

325-646-7102

www.4thstreetcoc.org
office@4thstreetcoc.org

Meeting Times:

Sunday:

Bible Study9:45 AM
Worship10:40 AM
Care, Inc. Service 2:30 PM
Worship 6:00 PM

Wednesday:

Ladies Bible Class.10:00 AM
Bible Study 7:00 PM

Elders:

Gene Bannister..... Billy Chism

Deacons:

Mike Bannister..... Don Smith

James Thomas

Preacher:

Johnny McCaghren

Works We Support:

Cherokee Home for Children
Gospel Broadcast Network

Heart of Texas Bible Camp (Bangs)

House to House, Heart to Heart

Mission Printing

Rohan Jones, Africa

The Truth in Love

World Bible School

Kernels of Knowledge From our Daily Bible Reading

THE FIVE LEVITICAL OFFERINGS

The sacrificial system was ordained by God and placed at the very center and heart of Jewish national life. Whatever the Jews may have thought of it at the time, the unceasing sacrifice of animals, and the never-ending glow of fire at the altar of sacrifice, there is no doubt that God was burning into the hearts of every man, an awareness of their own sin. An object lesson that would make your skin crawl was to be an age long picture of the coming sacrifice of Messiah. The sacrifices pointed to Him and they were fulfilled in Him.

There are many instructions for sacrifice throughout the Pentateuch, but Leviticus chapters 1-7 is completely dedicated to the five Levitical offerings which were the main sacrifices used in the rituals. They describe five kinds of sacrifices: The burnt offering, the meal offering, the peace offering, the sin offering, and the trespass offering. Each of the sacrifices were uniquely fulfilled in Jesus Christ.

The Burnt Offerings

The burnt offering was a sacrifice that was completely burnt. None of it was to be eaten at all, and therefore the fire consumed the whole sacrifice. It is also important to note that the fire on the altar was never to go out:

Lev 6:13 *A fire shall always be burning on the altar; it shall never go out.*

The common Israelite worshipper brought a male animal (a bull, lamb, goat, pigeon, or turtledove depending on the wealth of the worshipper) to the door of the tabernacle.

Lev 1:3 *Let him offer a male without blemish; he shall offer it of his own free will at the door of the tabernacle of meeting before the LORD.*

The animal had to be without blemish. The worshipper then placed his hands upon the head of the animal and in awareness that this innocent animal was standing in for the sinner he would seek the Lord for forgiveness and then killed the animal immediately.

Lev 1:4-9 *Then he shall put his hand on the head of the burnt offering, and it will be accepted on his behalf to make atonement for him. He shall kill the bull before the LORD; and the priests, Aaron's sons, shall bring the blood and sprinkle the blood all around on the altar that is by the door of the tabernacle of meeting...and the priest shall burn all on the altar as a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, a sweet aroma to the LORD.*

The priests were also responsible to wash various parts of the animal before putting it on the altar:

Lev 1:6-9 *And he shall skin the burnt offering and cut it into its pieces. The sons of Aaron the priest shall put fire on the altar, and lay the wood in order on the fire. Then the priests, Aaron's sons, shall lay the parts, the head, and the fat in order on the wood that is on the fire upon the altar; but he shall wash its entrails and its legs with water.*

Later in Israel's history, there were burnt offerings made twice per day, one at morning and one at evening (when the first star appeared:

Num 28:3-4 *And you shall say to them, "This is the offering made by fire which you shall offer to the LORD: two male lambs in their first year without blemish, day by day, as a regular burnt offering...The one lamb you shall offer in the morning, the other lamb you shall offer in the evening."*

The Burnt offering was performed to atone for the people's sins against the Lord and was a dedication offering of one's life before the Lord continually.

(Continued on page 2)

"For every high priest is appointed to offer gifts and sacrifices; thus it is necessary for this priest also to have something to offer. Now if he were on earth, he would not be a priest at all, since there are priests who offer gifts according to the law. They serve a copy and shadow of the heavenly things...But as it is, Christ has obtained a ministry that is as much more excellent than the old as the covenant he mediates is better, since it is enacted on better promises." Hebrews 8:3-6

Let us know if you want to study
the Bible to know more about
Christ and His Church.

(Continued from page 1)

The Meal Offerings

The Israelites offered meal (cereals) or vegetables in addition to the animals. Leviticus chapter 2 mentions 4 kinds of cereal offerings and gives cooking instructions for each. The sinner could offer dough from wheat flour baked in an oven, cooked on a griddle, fried in a pan, or roasted to make bread. All meal offerings were made with oil and salt and no honey and leaven were to be used (oil and salt preserved while honey and leaven would spoil). The worshipper was also to bring a portion of incense (frankincense).

The meal offerings were brought to one of the priests, who took it to the altar and cast a "memorial portion" on the fire and he did this also with the incense. The priest ate the remainder unless he was bringing the meal offering for himself where he would burn the whole thing.

The purpose of the meal offering was an offering of gifts and speaks of a life that is dedicated to generosity and giving.

The Peace Offerings

The peace offering was a meal that was shared with the Lord, the priests, and sometimes the common Israelites. The worshipper was to bring a male or female oxen, sheep, or a goat. The ritual was closely compared to the burnt offering up to the point of the actual burning where the animal's blood was poured around the edges of the altar. The fat and entrails were burned and the remainder was eaten by the priests and (if it was a free-will offering) by the worshippers themselves. This sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving was usually a voluntary act.

The Peace offerings included unleavened cakes. The priests ate all except the memorial portion of the cakes and certain parts of the animal on the same day the sacrifice was made, and when the worshipper joined in and the offering was free-will the worshipper could eat for two days of the whole animal except the breast and the right thigh which were eaten by the priests.

Jacob and Laban offered a peace offering when they made their treaty (Gen 31:43ff). It was required to make offerings while making a vow of one's life to God and thanking Him with praise while free-will offerings were voluntary.

The Sin Offerings

The sin offering expiated (paid the debt in full) the worshippers unintentional weaknesses and failures before the Lord.

Lev 4:1-4 *Now the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, "Speak to the children of Israel, saying: 'If a person sins unintentionally against any of the commandments of the LORD in anything which ought not to be done, and does any of them, if the anointed priest sins, bringing guilt on the people, then let him offer to the LORD for his sin which he has*

sinned a young bull without blemish as a sin offering. He shall bring the bull to the door of the tabernacle of meeting before the LORD, lay his hand on the bull's head, and kill the bull before the LORD.'"

Each class of people had various ordinances to perform:

Sins of the high priest required the offering of a bull and the blood was not poured on the altar but sprinkled from the finger of the high priest seven times on the altar. Then the fat was burnt, and the remainder was burned (never eaten) outside the camp "unto a clean place" where the sacrifice was made and the ashes were poured out.

Sins of the leaders required the offering of a male goat. The blood was sprinkled only once and the remainder was poured around the altar as with the burnt offering.

Sins of the common Israelites required female animals, goats, lambs, turtledoves, or pigeons and in the case of the very poor an offering of grain was acceptable just like a meal offering.

Unintentional sins were difficult to identify and could happen at any time and therefore the priests worked closely as mediators with God and the people and were there to instruct the people as they sought the Lord. In case any sins were not brought before the Lord there were offerings for the nation and for the high priest which covered them all in a collective way. On the Day of Atonement the high priest sprinkled blood on the mercy seat for his own sins and the sins of the nation.

The Trespass Offerings

The trespass offering was very similar to that of the sin offering but the main difference was that the trespass offering was an offering of money for sins of ignorance connected with fraud. For example if someone unintentionally cheated another out of money or property, his sacrifice was to be equal to the amount taken, plus one-fifth to the priest and to the one offended. Therefore he repaid twice the amount taken plus 40 %.

Lev 6:5-7 *He shall restore its full value, add one-fifth more to it, and give it to whomever it belongs, on the day of his trespass offering. And he shall bring his trespass offering to the LORD, a ram without blemish from the flock, with your valuation, as a trespass offering, to the priest. So the priest shall make atonement for him before the LORD, and he shall be forgiven for any one of these things that he may have done in which he trespasses.*

A Type of Christ

Every offering is a clear picture of Christ. Each of the five Levitical offerings were a finger pointing to Christ and He was each of them.

Adapted from unknown author

(http://www.bible-history.com/tabernacle/TAB4The_5_Levitical_Offerings.htm)

Television

The Truth In Love (Robert Dodson)

Sunday @ 7:00am on KTAB

In Search of the Lord's Way (Phil Sanders)

Sunday @ 7:30am on KTAB

Life In The Light (Chris McCurley)

Sunday @ 10:30am on KTAB

Radio

Preaching the Word (Michael Light)

Sunday @ 9:00am on KOXE 101.3

Internet

TheGospelRadioNetwork.org

Gospel Broadcasting Network (Gbnv.org)

God's Plan for Redeeming Man

Hear Learn the saving message of Christ's sacrifice (1 Cor. 1:18; Rom. 10:17).

Believe Jesus is the Son of God (John 8:24)

Confess Jesus as your Lord, Lawgiver, and King (Rom. 10:9-10; Matt. 10:32-33)

Repent of your sinful conduct (Luke 13:3,5)

Complete your initial obedience to the gospel by being **baptized** for the forgiveness of your sins (Acts 2:38; 22:16)

Live faithfully (Rev. 2:10; 2 Tim. 4:7-8)

Bible Reading Schedule

Feb. 15 **Leviticus 8-10**

Feb. 16 **Leviticus 11-13**

Feb. 17 **Leviticus 14-15**

Feb. 18 **Leviticus 16-18**

Feb. 19 **Leviticus 19-21**

Feb. 20 **Leviticus 22-23**

Feb. 21 **Leviticus 24-25**

Feb. 22 **Leviticus 26-27**

"Be diligent to present yourself approved to God, a worker who does not need to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."

(2 Timothy 2:15)



Why Did God Require Animal Sacrifices in the Old Testament?

God required animal sacrifices in the Old Testament because there needed to be a way to demonstrate the severity of sin, the cost of rebellion against God, the death that sin brings, and the cost that must be paid to be redeemed. They served as a kind of placeholder while people waited for the true Messiah to come and the true sacrifice would be offered. After all, the blood of animals cannot cleanse from sin (Heb. 10:4). So, the Old Testament animal sacrifices were a representation of the death of Christ on the cross that would later occur and which was recorded in the Gospels.

“For the Law, since it has only a shadow of the good things to come and not the very form of things, can never, by the same sacrifices which they offer continually year by year, make perfect those who draw near. Otherwise, would they not have ceased to be offered, because the worshipers, having once been cleansed, would no longer have had consciousness of sins? But in those sacrifices there is a reminder of sins year by year” (Heb 10:1-3).

In the Old Testament the blood-shed was necessary because God told us in Lev. 17:11, *“For the life of the flesh is in the blood, and I have given it to you on the altar to make atonement for your souls; for it is the blood by reason of the life that makes atonement.”* Atonement is a cleansing, a removal of sin. So, animal sacrifices were a temporary means by which atonements could occur that would “cleanse” people of their sins. They were fulfilled in Christ and with Him; no further animal sacrifices were necessary.

“But when Christ appeared as a high priest of the good things to come, He entered through the greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, that is to say, not of this creation; 12 and not through the blood of goats and calves, but through His own blood, He entered the holy place once for all, having obtained eternal redemption. 13 For if the blood of goats and bulls and the ashes of a heifer sprinkling those who have been defiled, sanctify for the cleansing of the flesh, 14 how much more will the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered Himself without blemish to God, cleanse your conscience from dead works to serve the living God?” (Heb. 9:11-14).

To be in God's holy presence we must be without sin because God is Holy (1 Pet. 1:16). When a person sins, there is a consequence for breaking the Law of God. That consequence is death (Gen. 2:17; Ex. 20:1-17; Rom. 6:23) and separation from God (Isa. 59:2). On the cross, Jesus bore our sins in His body (1 Pet. 2:24). Another way of looking at it is that He *“became sin”* (2 Cor. 5:17) though He never committed sin (1 Pet. 2:22). So, when He died on the cross, the Law of God was satisfied; this is justice. But, because God is merciful and gracious, He extends that death, that atoning sacrifice to all who would receive it by faith, so that all believers are made right before God (Rom. 5:1; Phil. 3:9). With Christ's death, a new covenant was instituted.

“And for this reason He is the mediator of a new covenant, in order that since a death has taken place for the redemption of the transgressions that were committed under the first covenant, those who have been called may receive the promise of the eternal inheritance” (Heb. 9:15).

Therefore, because Jesus died on the cross, we had a new covenant, a new contract with God where God gives us the righteousness of Christ (Phil. 3:9) and deliverance from eternal judgment.

Adapted from an article by Matt Slick
(<https://carm.org/why-did-god-require-animal-sacrifices-in-the-old-testament>)

Celebrate

“Rejoice with those who rejoice...” (Romans 12:15)

February Birthdays: Cindy McCaghren (2), Johnny McCaghren (2), Peggy Chism (3), Carol Wilcox (5), Lunday Maninger (8), Aaron Stewart (11), Patti Bannister (14), Jack Turner (22), Jonathan Fuller (28).

February Anniversaries: Billy & Peggy Chism (26).

Mistakes? Left Out? Let Johnny know...



Records

	Feb. 1, 2015	Feb. 8, 2015
Bible Class	45	32
AM Worship	62	49
PM Worship	42	32
Wednesday PM	43	38
Contribution	\$1,823	\$1,514

This Week: 2/15/15		Next Week: 2/22/15		February 2015 Make Announcements: Joe Dennis Prepare Communion: Peggy Moore Clean Building: Johnny & Cindy McCaghren Keep Grounds: Tom Wilcox March 2015 Make Announcements: Ken Maninger Prepare Communion: Don & Darlene Smith Clean Building: John Barnum Family Keep Grounds: James Fuller
Sunday AM:	Song Leader: Mike Bannister	Song Leader: Mike Bannister		
Greeters	Tom & Carol Wilcox	Allen & Linda Griffith		
Opening Prayer	James Thomas	Tom Wilcox		
Communion	Don Smith*, John Barnum Joe Dennis, Caleb Dennis	Allen Griffith*, Hank Wheeler Ken Maninger, Chase Churchwell		
Closing Prayer	John McCaghren	Billy Chism		
Attendance Cards	Caleb Dennis	Chase Churchwell		
Sunday PM:	Song Leader: Joe Dennis	Song Leader: John McCaghren		
Opening Prayer	Tom Wilcox	Joe Dennis		
Scripture Reading	Hank Wheeler	Don Smith		
Communion	Don Smith	Allen Griffith		
Closing Prayer	Ken Maninger	Johnny McCaghren		
Wednesday Devotionals:	February 18 Don Smith	February 25 Joe Dennis	March 4 Prayer	March 11 Tom Wilcox

Search the Scriptures

Be like the Bereans who "received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether those things were so." (Acts 17:11)

Studies for the week of February 15, 2015

Sunday Class Acts 2:38ff
 Wednesday Class Personal Evangelism

<u>The Reality of Heaven</u>
<p>I. Heaven is a <u>verified</u> place.</p> <p>A. One cannot read the OT without becoming aware of the Spirit's claim regarding the dwelling place of God (Psalm 11:4; 102:12).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The phrase "the God of heaven" is used multiple times in the OT. Truly, the prophets of old believed in a place beyond this world where God dwelt – and the name of that place is heaven. <p>B. Verification of that place and the assurance of its reality were more fully known until the coming of Jesus Christ (Jn. 3:13).</p> <p>C. The existence of heaven is further verified by what is said of Christ after His resurrection (1 Peter 3:22; Hebrews 1:2; 10:12; 12:2).</p> <p>II. Heaven is a <u>purified</u> place.</p> <p>A. Most have heard the phrase "heaven is a prepared place for a prepared people" (John 14:2). What about heaven needed preparing?</p> <p>B. The preparation of heaven seems to be related both to the place and the people.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It certainly pertains to the preparatory work of Christ on behalf of the people of heaven (Hebrews 9:24-27). As it pertains to the place of heaven – it seems that Christ's work involved the limiting of Satan's power. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Job reveals a time when Satan was allowed to come in and out of heaven and even converse with God on those occasions (Job 1:6-12; 2:1-6). The question of if and when this arrangement ceased can be answered in the NT (John 12:31,32; Hebrews 2:14). <p>III. Heaven is a <u>fortified</u> place.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The walls and gates of ancient cities protected them (Rev. 22:14). The gates and walls of heaven protect it (Revelation 21:27). <p>IV. Heaven is an <u>occupied</u> place.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Father, Son, and the Spirit will be there. Those whose names are written in the Lamb's book of life (Rev. 21:27) and those who do His commandments (Rev. 22:14). <p>V. I want to go to heaven. Don't you?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I want to go to heaven because of who is going to be there. I want to go to heaven because of who is <u>not</u> going to be there. I want to go to heaven because of what is waiting for me. I want to go to heaven because of its absolute perfection. <p>Heaven – A Prepared Place for a Prepared People</p>

<u>Jude</u>
<p>I. INTRODUCTION 1-4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Servant: <u>doulos</u> – slave, bondservant. <i>Beloved [Sanctified]:</i> – having been loved. <i>Kept [Preserved]:</i> – to keep safe, to guard, to watch over. <i>Called:</i> How? By the word of God. Cf. 2 Thess 2:14. <i>Be multiplied:</i> Not merely increased, but multiplied mercy, peace, love <i>Beloved:</i> A beautiful word of tender address. Jude uses four times. <i>Very eager [diligent]:</i> – haste, effort, strong desire, determination. <i>Common:</i> This does not mean "ordinary." It refers to the fact that the "salvation" in Christ is available to all people, everywhere, who are willing to comply with the terms set forth by Jesus. <i>I found it necessary:</i> Jude's individual and personal responsibility. <i>Appealing [Exhorting]:</i> – to urge, encourage, to beseech. <i>Contend:</i> – to struggle for, to exercise great effort and exertion for. <i>The faith: <u>ti pistoi</u>.</i> Notice the definite article! The faith – the only faith <i>Once for all:</i> It was delivered "once for all time" and never to be delivered again. <i>Delivered:</i> This faith is a "delivered" faith. <i>To the saints:</i> God's people – the custodians of "the faith." "The Faith" is something which: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Was delivered to man, Was delivered once and for all time. Is entrusted to God's people and Must be defended. <i>For certain people:</i> <i>Crept in unnoticed:</i> – to slip in alongside of, secretly, stealthily. They <u>intentionally</u> try to destroy our faith! They did not make known what their intentions were. They <i>sneaked</i> in under a <i>false pretense</i>. <i>Long ago:</i> <i>Designated [marked out, ordained]:</i> – to write beforehand. <i>Who pervert [turn]:</i> – to transpose, to transfer. <i>Sensuality [licentiousness, lasciviousness]:</i> – Spiritual Adultery! <i>And deny:</i> – to say no to, to deny. How? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In a time of persecution, For the sake of convenience, By our life and conduct (sin) or By developing false ideas about Him.