

# The Tabernacle

## The Offerings – Part III

### Lesson Overview

- In this lesson we go beyond the five major offerings of Leviticus 1-5.
- We will attempt to cover the remaining types of offerings that are not uniquely associated with a feast (Passover, Day of Atonement, etc.).

### Heave and Wave Offerings

- Exodus 29:27-28, Leviticus 7:34
- These are not individual offerings but parts of other offerings.
- “The heave and the wave refer to the movement of the sacrificed item over the altar. With a wave offering, the priest moved the offering from side to side over the altar, and, with a heave offering, the sacrificed item is presented with an up-and-down motion.” – GotQuestions.org
- Both are portions of sacrifices that are taken and offered to the Lord and then given to the priests to eat.
- Heave Offering - mentioned 29x
  - From Hebrew word *terumah* (Strong’s H8641) meaning “to set apart for a special purpose from a larger quantity, either voluntarily or under compulsion” - jewishencyclopedia.com
  - The same word is used to describe the Census Tax (Exodus 30:13) and even generalized offerings (example: Malachi 3:8)
- Wave Offering - mentioned 31x
  - From Hebrew word *tenuphah* (Strong’s H8573) meaning “to shake or undulate”

### Drink Offering

- Numbers 15:3-12
- Mentioned 60x
- From the Hebrew word *nesek* (Strong’s H5262) meaning “something poured, libation” or even “molten” (as in a cast idol, see Isaiah 41:29)
- Offered in conjunction with “sweet savor” offerings – Numbers 15:3
  - This is addition to a meal offering and oil – 15:4
- A lamb required 1/4 *hin* of wine, a ram required 1/3 *hin*, a bull 1/2 *hin*
  - Note – a *hin* is practically equal to a gallon

### Red Heifer

- Numbers 19
- This special sacrifice was used for purifying the ceremonially unclean.
- It required a heifer (2+ years old?) that was completely red in color, had never been used for labor, and was without blemish or disqualification.
- The ceremony:
  - Under the supervision of the High Priest, the heifer is killed by a second priest in a clean place outside the camp— 19:3
  - The High Priests sprinkled her blood 7x before the Tabernacle. 19:4
  - Heifer is burned outside the camp with cedar, hyssop, and scarlet wool – 19:6
  - A third priest gathers the ashes and stores them in a clean place – 19:9
- The ashes were mixed with water and sprinkled from hyssop to ceremonially cleanse – 19:18-19

## Truths from the Tabernacle

- A.C. Gaebelein on the Heave and Wave Offerings – “Aaron and his sons received the breast of the sacrifice. The shoulder of the peace offering belonged to the priest for an heave offering. Like Aaron and his sons, priests of God, we can feast upon the breast, the type of His love, and thus enjoy His affections. The shoulder is the seat of power. And power belongs to Him alone, who loveth us and hath washed us from our sins in His own blood and hath made us priests and kings.”
- A.C. Gaebelein on the Red Heifer – “That the red heifer is a type of Christ no one can fail to see. ‘For if the blood of bulls and goats and the ashes of an heifer sprinkling the unclean sanctifieth to the purifying of the flesh, how much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered Himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from dead works to serve the living God?’ (Hebrews 9:13-14) This fully warrants the typical application. The red heifer was to be without spot, wherein is no blemish is the type of Christ, without spot and blemish. It had to be an heifer upon which never came a yoke. A yoke is put on an animal to restrain the wild nature, to bring it to subjection. Our blessed Lord needed no yoke, for He came willingly. ‘Lo, I come to do Thy will.’ Nowhere is the color of a sacrificial animal mentioned but here. Red is the color of blood. It is the type of His obedience unto death. The heifer was slain without the camp. So Christ suffered without the camp (Hebrews 13:12). The sprinkling of the blood seven times toward the tabernacle is the type of the blood of atonement. Everything of the red heifer was consumed by fire and into the fire was cast cedar wood, hyssop and scarlet. These things typify the world. (See cleansing of the leper in Leviticus 14). The world and all its glory is judged in the judgment of the cross.”
- There is also a possible prophetic element to the Red Heifer. The Jews believe there have been 9 Red Heifers from the days of Moses to the destruction of the second Temple in 70 A.D.
  - Maimonides (1135-1204) wrote that the 10<sup>th</sup> Red Heifer would be offered by the Messiah Himself.
  - Many students of the End Times believe that the ashes of the Red Heifer will be required to purify the new Temple.