

**Message #9****Leviticus 6:8-13**

It is very apparent from Leviticus 1:2 and following that the information given concerning the various offerings is addressed to “the sons of Israel.” What is given in chapters 1-6:7 is information to Israel concerning the various offerings. When we come to Leviticus 6:8 there is a major change and the information from this verse and following is particularly aimed at “Aaron and his sons.” We could view it this way from Leviticus 1:1-6:7, we have instructions concerning the offerings and lay people. From Leviticus 6:8-7:38, we have instructions concerning the offerings and the priests.

This portion of the book of Leviticus consists of nine paragraphs:

**(Paragraph #1)** - The Law concerning the priests’ disposal of the burnt offering. **6:8-13**

**(Paragraph #2)** - The Law concerning the priests’ disposal of the grain offering. **6:14-18**

**(Paragraph #3)** - The Law concerning the high priest’s handling of the grain offering. **6:19-23**

**(Paragraph #4)** - The Law concerning the priests’ disposal of the sin offering. **6:24-30**

**(Paragraph #5)** - The Law concerning the priests’ disposal of the guilt offering. **7:1-10**

**(Paragraph #6)** - The Law concerning the priests’ disposal of the fellowship offering. **7:11-21**

**(Paragraph #7)** - The Law concerning the eating of fat and blood. **7:22-27**

**(Paragraph #8)** - The Law concerning the priests’ share of the fellowship offering. **7:28-36**

**(Paragraph #9)** - The Law summary. **7:37-38**

**GOD DEMANDS THAT LEADERS WORSHIP HIM HIS WAY, WHICH INCLUDES EVEN THE HANDLING OF HIS OFFERINGS.**

Leaders could learn a very important lesson from this section—namely, worship is not about pleasing people, it is about pleasing God. Every Pastor, every Elder, every Deacon and every believer would do well to think very seriously about what is in these chapters. The goal of worship is not to put on some show or hoopla to entertain and excite people; the goal of worship is to please God, for this is what leads one to new levels of spirituality and depth.

Now concerning the disposal of the burnt offering (6:8-13), we may observe the following:

**OBSERVATION #1** – The way this part of worship is to be conducted was a direct order spoken from God to Moses. **6:8**

When God goes to the trouble to speak something directly, the leadership had better take it very seriously. Do we not again see that in worship—God speaks through an individual.

**OBSERVATION #2** – The way this part of the worship was to be conducted was a “command” of God. **6:9a**

The Hebrew word “command” is one that enforces the idea of giving a charge, command and commission to someone in a military fashion (Gesenius, p. 704-705). This is a very serious assignment.

The word “law” is the Hebrew word “torah” which refers to divine doctrine and instruction (Gesenius, p. 860). When God uses this construction He is emphasizing this is serious business. This information is not just some nice ideas for consideration—these are serious commands coming from Almighty God.

In this case it is clear that the command is given to Aaron and his sons, who were responsible for what took place at the Tabernacle. This command of God, this law of God was not some nice, neat suggestion God was giving to the priesthood; these were military commands which He demanded be obeyed.

**OBSERVATION #3** – The burnt offering was to remain on the hearth all night until morning. **6:9b**

The sacrifice must be operative during the day and all through the night. You and I wake up sinners, go to bed as sinners and sleep as sinners. All through the night we need the sacrifice of Jesus Christ applied to us in order to be holy. This illustrates the perpetual need we have to be cleansed from our sin.

**OBSERVATION #4** – The fire on the altar was to be kept burning. **6:9c**

This is a very important theme of these verses—the fire was to be kept burning—6:9, 12, 13.

- 1) God demanded that the fire be kept burning which would lead to Him sending His fire from heaven. Lev. 9:24
- 2) God demanded that the fire be kept burning for this illustrates the importance of interrupted fellowship and worship of God by His people.
- 3) God demanded that the fire be kept burning for this illustrates the perpetual need for forgiveness and cleansing.

**OBSERVATION #5** – The priest is to wear certain clothing. **6:10a**

**OBSERVATION #6** – The priest is to handle the ashes from the offering in a prescribed manner. **6:10b-11**

The priest was to take the ashes from the burnt offering and place them beside the altar.

**OBSERVATION #7** – The priests were to make sure the fire kept burning. **6:12-13**

God wants us burning for Him continually. Our fire for Him is never to go out. A wise priest will make certain to keep close tabs on his or her own life to see to it that the fire burns bright for God.