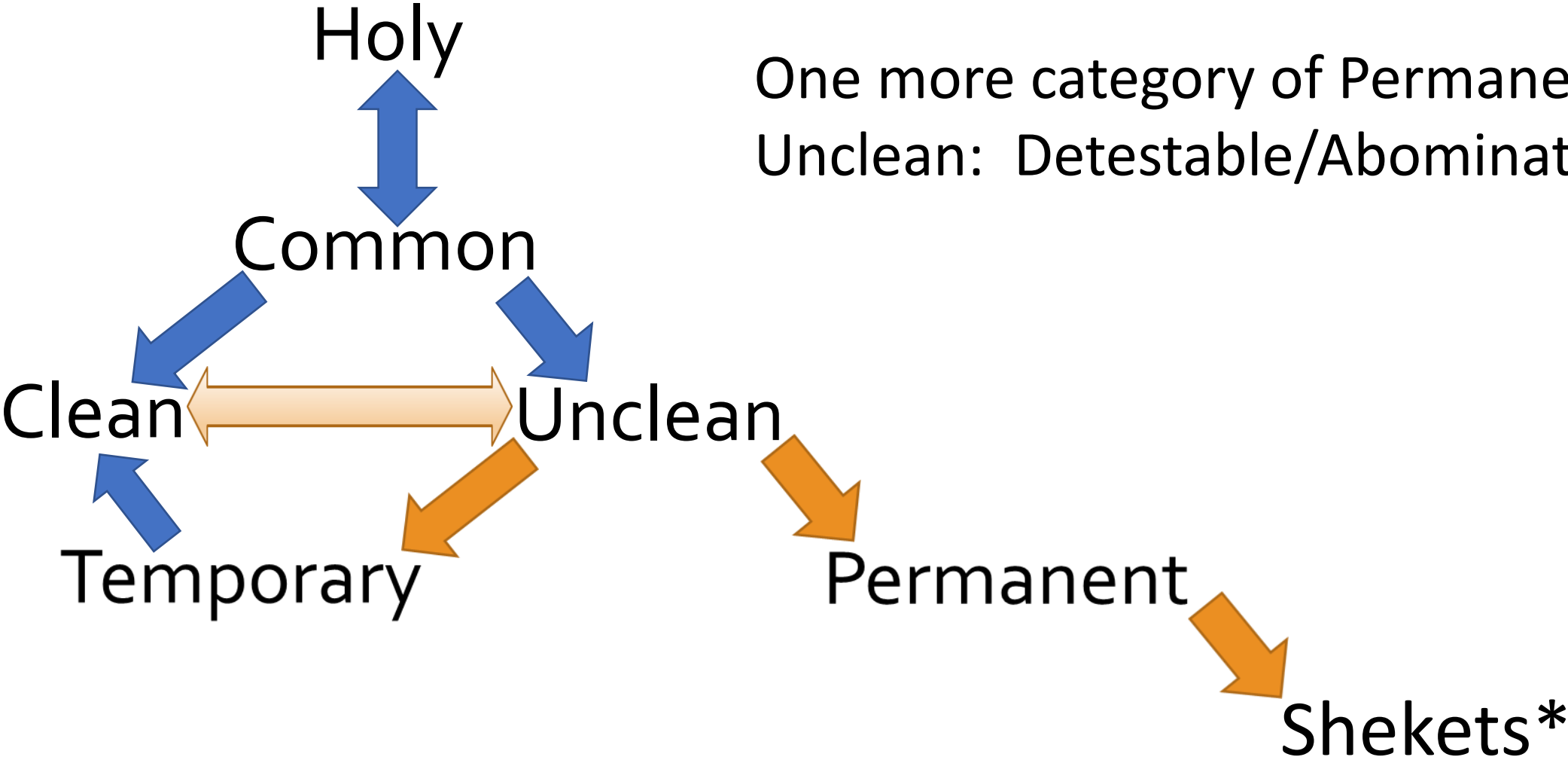


# The Holy and the Profane

A further study of Leviticus 11

One more category of Permanent and Unclean: Detestable/Abomination



\*Detestable or Abomination

Look at it this way

God

(The Holy)

Declaration

Sacrifice

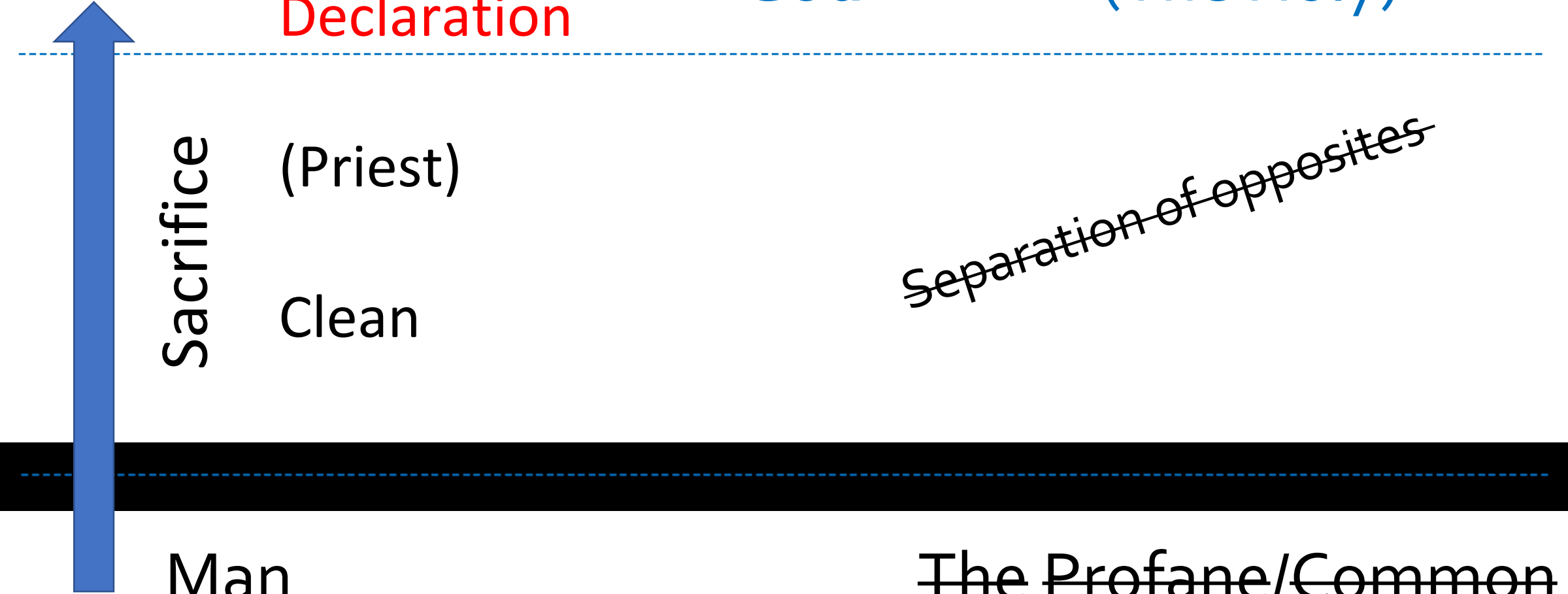
(Priest)

Clean

~~Separation of opposites~~

Man

~~The Profane/Common~~



# Quick Review

- God's goal for Israel is that they be a Holy Nation
- To fully grasp the Holiness we must understand something of the language of Holiness.
- How does an understanding of Hebrew language and culture help us understand our position in Messiah?

# Review

- To understand CLEAN, UNCLEAN, Etc. is to understand Messiah's work
- To Understand God's design for Holiness, is for us to approach the Holy
- To understand God's reasoning, dealing with man, is to understand what is needed to be called "His People"

# Background

- (2Ti 3:16) All Scripture is inspired by God and useful for teaching, for reproof, for restoration, and for training in righteousness,
- (2Ti 3:17) so that the person belonging to God may be capable, fully equipped for every good deed.

# Scripture's Path

- **2Τι 3:16** πᾶσα γραφή θεόπνευστος καὶ ὠφέλιμος πρὸς διδασκαλίαν, πρὸς ἐλεγμὸν, πρὸς ἐπανόρθωσιν, πρὸς παιδείαν τὴν ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ,
- Γραφή=Writings, Scripture
- Θεόπνευστος=Theo=God
  - + pneustos=breathed, inspired

# What Writings?      The OT!

- Scripture goes through 4 distinct stages to get to us
- Inspiring
- Transferring
- Converting
- Interpreting



# The Scripture's Path

- Inspiring=God's speaking to man to tell others
- Transferring=How message is spread: Verbal, written, then cultural influence
  - Sometimes used to promote political/theological preference


# Scripture's Path

- Converting=Moving from one language to another
  - OT: Hebrew and Aramic to Latin and Greek (Sept. 2<sup>nd</sup> B.C.), to Hebrew again, to Greek, Old English, Middle English, Finally, Modern English
- Problem: Lack of equivalent words, phrases, understanding

# Scripture's Path

- Interpreting=How to systematically interpret the modern version in light of original language, culture, and understanding
  - Who wrote it?
  - Who received it?
  - What were circumstances?
  - What is original understanding?
  - What are the cultural influences
  - What is guiding principle being taught?

# Starting point: Understanding

- Begins with attempts to understand language and culture
- Language reflects culture, bends to explain culture
- New words and ideas Ex. LOL.... 

NT:

- came to us through a variety of ways.
- Inspired: Some Apostles, some just writers
  - Luke: Indirect knowledge of Messiah, based on interviews/research
  - Some based on direct communication from God: Read the Red.

# NT Inspiration

- Leads to ?: are Paul's words the same inspiration as the Red words?
- Carry same weight?
- Conclusion: Levels of Inspiration?
- Hold that thought but don't get hung up yet...

## NT: Development

- During Messiah's life and shortly following crucifixion: Verbal
- The eye witnesses began writing letters to preserve details
  - Circulated between congregations
  - Last letter written in 95 A.D.

# NT: Development

- More than the accepted 27 letters (NT) circulated
- Some dropped out of use
- Those that stayed in use became our cannon
- About 367 NT cannon basically set (Athanasius)
  - In 250 Origen used 26, Revelation a “maybe”
- Synod of Hippo (393) and Council of Carthage (397) approved the 27 plus apocrypha



# NT: Development

- Synod of Hippo (393) and Council of Carthage (397) approved the 27 plus apocrypha
  - Apocrypha remained until 1522 until Luther translated Bible into German
- Next Big Event: King James Version
  - Political compromise
  - Based on compromised Greek Version

# NT: Development

- Major Changes
  - Old English (definitions)
    - Church is used instead of congregation
    - Baptism instead of washing
    - Elder instead of priest
    - Love instead of charity

# Application

- Scripture goes through 4 distinct stages to get to us
  - Inspiring
  - Transferring
  - Converting
  - Interpreting---How do we do this correctly?

# Application: Rightly Dividing the Word

- Language: Remember Language reflects/defines Culture
- Beginning with Babel, Language became unique
  - Each culture developing language, and thought process
  - Specific way of thinking

# Application: Rightly Dividing the Word

- Hebrew culture/language is Analogic in nature
- Greek culture (our culture) is Rational/Logical
  
- This may be the most important lesson I can teach you!

# Application: Rightly Dividing the Word

- Analogic Vs. Rational/Logical
  - Both systems are ok
  - Neither evil
  - Just **DIFFERENT**

# Rational/Logical = Scientific Method

- Relies on reasoning
- Based on cause and effect.
  - If A, B, C then D
  - Linear
  - Looks for the WHY
- Based mostly on Inductive and Deductive Reasoning (arguments)

# Deductive Reasoning

- All dogs bark
  - Tabby Cat barks
  - Therefore: Tabby is a dog
- 
- Socrates
  - All men are mortal
  - Socrates is a man
  - Therefore, Socrates is mortal



# Inductive Reasoning

- Chuck was late to Torah study
  - His clothing was dirty
  - His face was smudged
  - His hair was messy
  - Therefore, Chuck came from work
- 
- Scientific Method is always linear and changing as the premise changes

# Analogic Thought

- **Analogical reasoning** is any type of thinking that relies upon an analogy. An **analogical** argument is an explicit representation of a form of **analogical reasoning** that cites accepted similarities between two systems to support the conclusion that some further similarity exists.
- Analogic thought is based on patterns, models, relationship

# God Principle: Separating Out

- Take as example: Dividing out, separation
- Creation—light/dark; land/water; earth/sky; man/animals;  
Male/Female; Sabbath/Work week; Permitted  
(plants)/forbidden (Tree of Life); Etc.
- Israel—Abraham-Isaac-Jacob-Joseph-12 Tribes out of the nations
  - Out of Israel-Levites
  - Out of Levites-Priests
  - Out of Priests-High Priest
- US-out of the world (Spiritually, Physically at Kingdom)

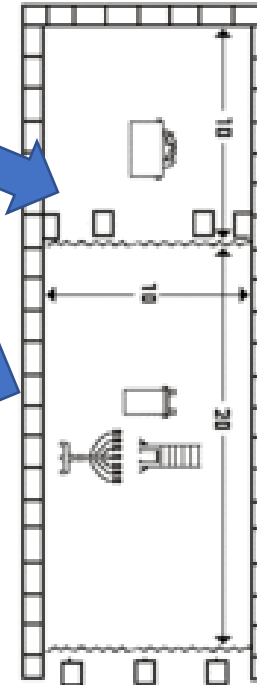
# God Principle: Holiness and 3



Holy of Holies

Holy Place

Courtyard



# God Principle: Holiness and 3

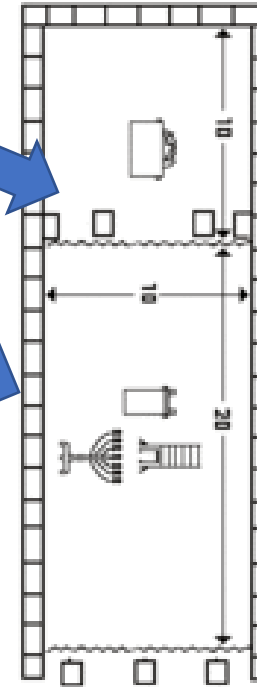
Sinai and  
Tabernacle  
Each has 3 Zones  
of Holy



Holy of Holies

Holy Place

Courtyard



# God Principle: Holiness and 3



Sinai:

Top Most Holy

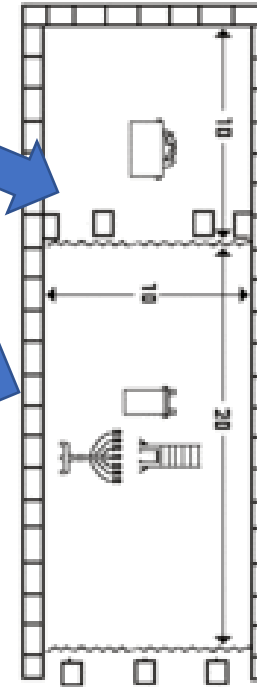
Middle less Holy

Bottom least Holy

Holy of Holies

Holy Place

Courtyard



Tabernacle

Innermost is Most Holy

Holy Place is less Holy

Courtyard is least Holy

Sinai and  
Tabernacle  
Each has 3 Zones  
of Holy

God Principle: Holiness

The Holy—the very most Holy Place is  
the Uppermost or highest place

The Innermost part

# God Principle: Holiness



Most Holy

Less Holy

Least Holy

Outside the Camp=Unholy, common  
The Nations



## God Principle: Holiness and 3

- Innermost or Uppermost is the most Holy
- Burnt Offerings
  - Divided into 3 zones of Holiness
  - Placed on altar in exact, specific position
    - Head laid on first
    - Then the fat
    - Then the entrails

# God Principle: Holiness and 3

- Burnt offering is placed on altar

Entrails = Innermost part

Fat = Surrounds Entrails (Helev fat: Holy Fat, cannot be eaten; God's Fat)

Head = Furthest away from the most innerparts

## God Principle: Holiness and 3

- Sacrificial animal reflected the structure of Tabernacle
- Priesthood reflected the structure of the Tabernacle
- Tabernacle is made according to heavenly pattern

God Principle: Holiness and 3

Consider the Priesthood

High Priest

Priests

Levites

A couple more 3s

Consider the Priesthood

High Priest

Priests

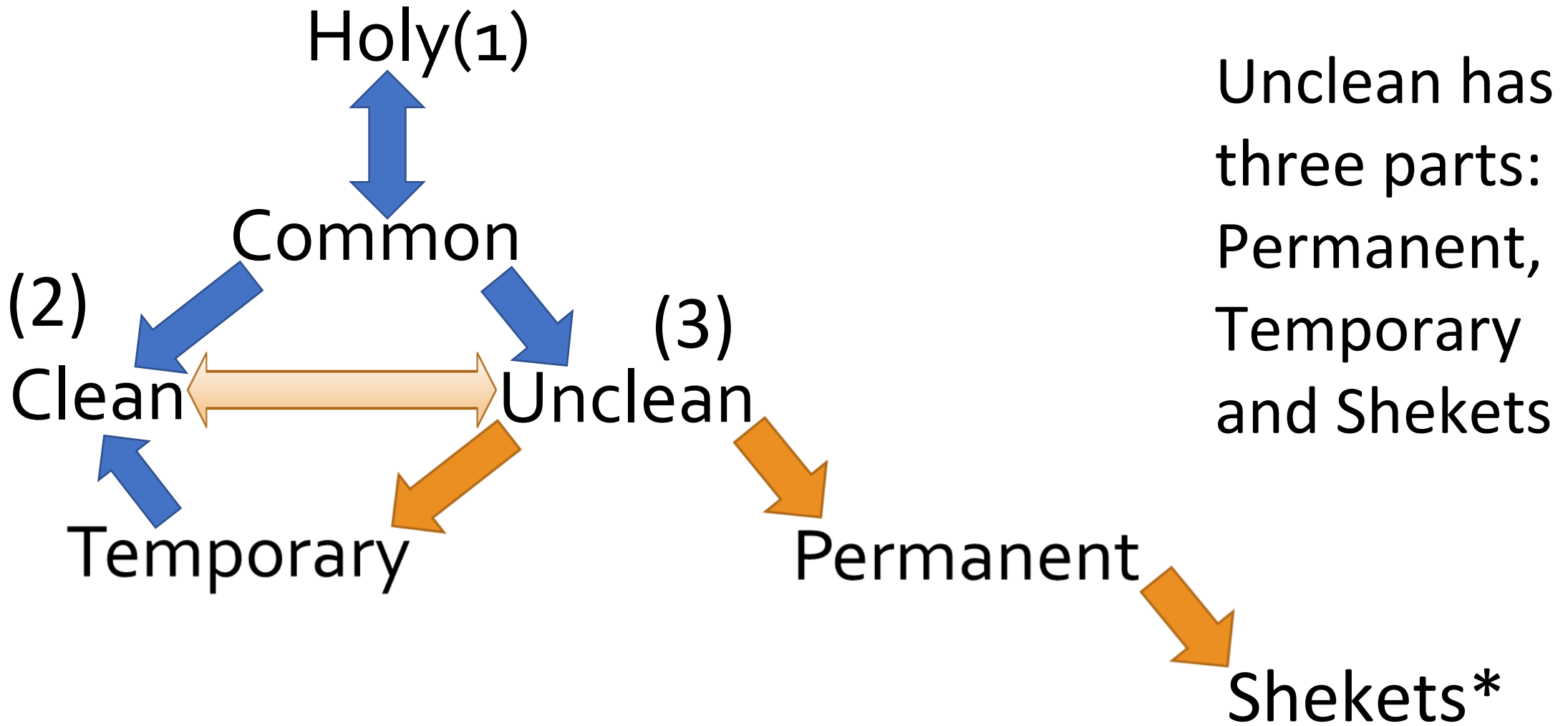
Levites

Consider God

The Father

The Messiah

The Spirit



\*Detestable or Abomination