The Holy and the Profane
A further study of Leviticus 11
Holy

One more category of Permanent and Unclean: Detestable/Abomination

Clean

temporary

Unclean

Permanent

Shekets*

*Detestable or Abomination
Look at it this way

- Declaration
- God
- (The Holy)

(Priest)

- Sacrifice
- Clean

Man

- The Profane/Common

Separation of opposites
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

• 2Ti 3:16 πᾶσα γραφὴ θεόπνευστος καὶ ώφέλιμος πρὸς διδασκαλίαν, πρὸς ἕλεγμόν, πρὸς ἐπανόρθωσιν, πρὸς παιδείαν τὴν ἐν δικαιοσύνη,

• Γραφὴ=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 sed to promote political/theological preference
Scripture’s Path

• Converting = Moving from one language to another
  • OT: Hebrew and Aramic to Latin and Greek (Sept. 2nd 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

Tabernacle:
- Innermost is Most Holy
- Holy Place is less Holy
- Courtyard is least 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
Unclean has three parts: Permanent, Temporary and Shekets

*Detestable or Abomination