

What IS Yom Kippur?

with One New Man Asia 27.9.20

INTRO

Joy to be with you.

Approaching most sacred day of the year.

Day of sober reckoning of our need for God's forgiveness, cleansing, and our rebirth

Profound opportunity to turn back to God (Heb for repentance) & renew intimacy

Deep roots, to more deeply grasp the significance of Yeshua's blood, as Gilbert prayed.

Leviticus 23:26-28 context = 7 annual feasts...next to last...(Zech 12:10; 13:1 anticipates Rev 1:7)

כיפור Kapara - Define: ransom, substitute, conceal (root of כפורת, mercy seat)

Leviticus 16:(v.29-31,34 identifies it as 10th day of 7th month 23:27) vv.2-34 @Yom Kippur

QUESTIONS:

- 1.What is BLOOD? How does it ATONE for sin? & Why the emphasis in Torah? New Covenant?
- 2.What is COVENANT? Where is this concept found? How does it speak of who God is?Where do we find ourselves in relationship to the covenants of God? (Shoresh outline)
- 3.What is YOM KIPPUR and where does the Day of Atonement fit in a New Testament believer's life?

I.What is BLOOD? (*Red blood cells are the most numerous living cells in your body!*)

INTRO: *Provides oxygen & removes CO2 for every cell in your body

*Transports nutrients and hormones (taking from digestive system!)

*Regulates body temperature...both absorbing & distributing heat thru body

*Enables clotting at site of injury (an automatic "plugging" mechanism)

*Deals with waste products—initiating the vital inner cleansing process of body

A. How does it ATONE for sin?

Lev 17:11 The life is in the blood. Called "living fluid" by science

Innocent bearing guilt of enslaved sinner Exodus 12:21-23

Genesis 3:21 the Lord God made tunics (כתנות) of skin and clothed them.

B. Why the emphasis in Torah?

Sacrificial system...recognition of our need for Atonement/Forgiveness

The COMPASSION of God! חנון ורחום, ארך אפים ורב חסד ואמת

Exod 34:5-6 "*Now the Lord descended in the cloud..and proclaimed the name...*"

(repeated through Tanakh, esp in Psalms)

C. Why the emphasis in New Covenant?

HEBREWS - Theme = High Priest entering Holy of Holies w/his own blood

Heb 4:14-16; 8:1-3a...7-12 quoting Jer 31....9:7; 11-15....10:11-14; 19-24)

My experience with Yeshua, while He hung upon the cross

The nature of sin revealed in the severity of the punishment

The depth of the rescue revealed in the face of Messiah (2Cor 4:6)

The greatest gift = being cleansed of sin/invited into the Holy of Holies to be God's child forever

II. What is COVENANT?

A. Where is this concept found?

MARRIAGE COVT = our best contemporary comparison w/ancient biblical Hebraic understanding

ELEMENTS of COVT - "Brit"

Theological Wordbook of the OT/BDB-constitution, pledge, agreement, treaty, compact

Shedding of Blood

Eating Covt meal

Taking of an Oath

No firmer guarantee of legal security/peace, or personal loyalty

David & Jonathan's covenant of Friendship! (Yeshua in John 15)

COVT was the way people of the ancient Middle Eastern world formed relationships

Defined relat between a people and their King (2Sam3:21; 5:3; **1Chron 11:3**)

NIV Dictionary of NT Theology

irrevocable decision

Greek word = diatheke.

Variety of OT agreements:

Two friends-Jonathan & David (1Sam 18:3; 20:8 legal force);

two rulers - Avraham & Avimelech (Gen 21:22ff; 26:26; 1Kings 5:12 include their people among tribes (Josh 15:9) Reuben, Gad, 1/2 Manasseh with remaining tribes

King setting free slaves (Jer 34:8)

Yehovah's covts w/Noah (Gen 6:18), Abraham (2Kings 13:23), and David (2Sam 7:12-16)

(Jer 33:21) Inviolable & extends to descendants — estab'ng God's KINGDOM

Since all these concepts were expressed by "b'rit" there was a unity behind them.

Relationship of partners expressed by CHESED. God's covt loyalty. (1Sam 20:8)

Adonai and the Covt People face each other in the B'rit

A covt meal is shared = Gen 18; 31:54 (Yaakov&Laban); Exod 12; 24:11 (Moshe& 70 in heaven!)

COVT of SALT

Biblical phrase for a two-way agreement, the inviolability of which was symbolized by salt. A Middle Eastern saying, "**There is bread and salt between us,**" meant that a relationship had been confirmed by sharing a meal.

Salt symbolized the life and enduring nature of the alliance. In the OT salt appears in the relationship between God and Israel (**Lev 2:13 w/ALL sacrifices**). As a purifying agent and preservative in the cereal offering, salt symbolized the indissoluble nature of the covenant between God and Israel "There is salt between us"; "**He has eaten of my salt,**" which means partaking of hospitality which cemented friendship; cf. "eat the salt of the palace" (Ezra 4:14). **Covenants were generally confirmed by sacrificial meals and salt was always present.** Since, too, **salt is a preservative, it would easily become symbolic of an enduring covenant.** So offerings to Yahweh were to be by a statute forever, "**a covenant of salt for ever before the Lord**" (**Num 18:19**). David received his kingdom for-ever from the Lord by a "**covenant of salt**" (**2 Chron 13:5**). In the light of these conceptions the remark of Our Lord becomes the more significant: "**Have salt in yourselves, and be at peace with one another**" **לֹאֵם זֶה עִם זְהַשְׁוּ בְכֶם וְהִיבְקַרְבֵיחָא מֶלַח**, **Mark 9:50**

313 times in Bible, literally from Gen to Rev

Kaiser quote re: Promise...Began in Garden (Gen 3:15)

Abrahamic: Patriarchs 12:3; 17:1-8; 18:18, 22:18

Davidic: 2Sam 7:16 your son (Rom 1:3; Rev 5:5)

New: Jer 31

B. How does it speak of who God is?

The word **forever**...to Avraham, to Moshe...48 x's in Torah

His eternal commitment...Imagine yrself under desert sky @night looking @stars

Abrah. **Gen 15:5** Take a look at these stars. Show shall yr descendants be!

Again, in desert mt. (future Jerus) "Take yr only son...build an altar"

WE must take the concept of covt out of academia, out of bldgs, to desert!

C. Where do we find ourselves in relationship to the covenants of God?

Am I relating to God as Abrah did? As David did?

Am I taking the depth & power of blood covt relationship w/Almighty.

III. What is YOM KIPPUR ?

WE read Lev 16, 23...ancient Yom Kippur

Today's Liturgy developed specifically to compensate for loss of Temple

(Including the desperate custom of "sacrificing" a chicken for our sins!!)

Let's look at some of the prayers used in Rabbinic Judaism...surprising hints

Yet w/o the Temple, no blood sacrifice, therefore a departure from Biblical Judaism

Before Reading the Binding of Isaac

"Our God and God of our fathers, remember us in good remembrance before you and recall in recollection salvation (yeshuah) and mercy from the heaven of heavens of Old...and the oath you swore to Abraham our father on Mt. Moriah, and the binding when he bound Isaac his son on the altar.

Al Chet — the emphasis on REPENTANCE (returning to God) Jonah read. Why?

from Neila (closing of Yom Kippur- prayers)

Opportunity for us to INTERCEDE for Israel, for Jews around the world

Take passages like Joel 2, Zech 12, Jeremiah 31:31ff

Psalm 147:2,3 The Lord builds up Jerusalem, He gathers the outcasts of Israel

He heals the broken-hearted and binds up their wounds.

FINISH w/personal repentance (if not earlier) and intercession for Salvation of Israel/Singapore

Communion

most appropriate entering Yom Kippur....day commemorating High Priest entering w/blood the miracle of forgiveness/purification—Micah 7:18-20

based on Passover ... Yeshua lifted the elements of bread & wine.

preparation of priests to come before God...sacrifice for themselves. Cleansing of our hearts.

Covt meal...solemnizing our blood covenant w/God of Israel thru our Messiah, sin-bearer

Coming in brokenness, but also boldly (**Heb 4:15,16**)

Matthew 26:26

With lasting joy and gratitude for everyone who took part in this extraordinary event,

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Eitan's e-mail to connect with Fields of Wheat

