

PARASHAT  
ACHAREI MOT  
פרשת אחרי מות

Leviticus 16:1-18:30

by  
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& his kids

Note to the adult teacher: It will be necessary for you to give the scriptural context and background for each of the points listed below.

### Great Discoveries in This Week's Parashah (Torah Portion)

- 16:1 Yom Kippur (The Day of Atonement/Covering)
- 16:2 The High Priest to Enter the Most Set-Apart Place on This Day
- 16:20 The Azazel Goat
- 16:29 Yom Kippur: A Day of Fasting, A Sabbath, An Eternal Decree
- 17:3 All Animals Slaughtered Are to Be Brought to the Door of the Tabernacle So That Israel Will Not Fall Into Demon Worship
- 17:10 Prohibition Against Eating Blood; The Life of the Flesh Is in the Blood, Which Makes Atonement for Sin
- 18:1 Forbidden Sexual Relationships
- 18:21 Child Sacrifices Forbidden
- 18:22 Homosexuality and Bestiality Forbidden
- 18:24 The Holiness of the Land and Avoiding Abominable Practices

### Exploring This Week's Parashah

#### 1 The Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur): An Aerial View

There are seven yearly appointed times (or in Hebrew "moedim") or festivals (in Hebrew "chag") that YHVH tells us about in his Torah, and expects his people to observe or keep. They are Passover, the Feast of Unleavened Bread, Pentecost, The Day of Trumpets (or The Day of the Awakening Blast), the Day of Atonement, the Feast of Tabernacles and the Eighth Day. Their Hebrew names are Pesach, Chag HaMatzot, Shavuot, Yom Teruah, Yom Kippur, Sukkot, and Shemini Atzeret. The first three occur in the spring of the year, while the last four occur in the early fall.

Atonement or Yom Kippur (in Hebrew) is the fifth one and occurs each year usually in mid to late September on YHVH's biblical calendar.

The word "Yom" means "day" and "Kippur" literally means "to cover" and spiritually refers to YHVH covering over man's sins, or, in other words, covering over, purging or forgiving man of his sins so that man can be reconciled or brought back to his Creator into a loving relationship.

Man is sinful and deserves to die. His sins have separated him from YHVH, who is perfect and totally without sin. The penalty for sin is death, according to the Bible. For man to be friends with YHVH and enter into a loving relationship with him, his sins must be paid for and removed.

Sin is like being covered from head to toe in dirt and filth, and then taking a bath and washing with a strong soap to get off all the dirt. Afterwards, you are clean.

As soap washes off physical dirt, so the blood of Yeshua shed for man at the cross washes away the filth of man's sins. The animals sacrificed on the Day of Atonement pointed to or were a prophetic picture of Yeshua's death on the cross. On the Day of Atonement, the priest would seek YHVH's forgiveness for his sins, those of his family, and those of the entire nation of Israel.

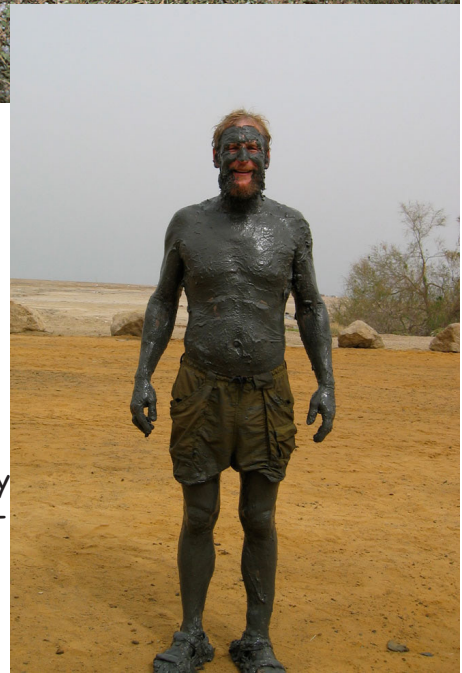
Atonement occurs in the early fall of the year and is the day that prophetically points to Yeshua's second coming. Repenting of sin and getting clean spiritually on this day teaches us that we, the saints of YHVH, need to be spiritually clean and ready to meet Yeshua when he comes. We need to be continually repenting of our sins and seeking YHVH's forgiveness, since no man knows the day or hour of Yeshua the Messiah's return! He could come at any time. Also, no man or woman, boy or girl knows when they will die. Many young people unexpectedly die. **We must always be ready to meet him.** Only those who are spiritually clean will be resurrected and given the gift of eternal life at the second coming of Yeshua.

The Day of Atonement was a very solemn observance. The high priest would do some very special ceremonies on this day in the tabernacle that would not be done on any other day of the year.

On Yom Kippur, the Israelites came together as a nation and repented of their sins and sought YHVH's grace and mercy. There were certain special things they did, as well, that were unique to this day alone. Let's discover more about this curious day.





(a) On this day, what part of the tabernacle did the high priest enter into and what did he do





Sin makes us dirty and will kill us if we don't get cleansed from our sins.


there? (Read Leviticus 16:2, 14-15.)

-  (b) What does sprinkling the blood of a sacrificed bull and goat represent? (Look at Hebrews 9:1-14; 10:4, 10-22; 1 Peter 1:18-19; 1 John 1:7; Revelation 1:5.)
-  (c) What was so special about the holy of holies? Whose Presence was in this special room in the tabernacle? (Read Leviticus 16:2.)

The high priest going into the holy of holies is a picture of you and me entering into a special, friendship and loving relationship with our Heavenly Father.



-  (d) What did the high Priest do as he was going into the holy of holies? (See Leviticus 16:12.) What is the smoke from the censer a picture of? (Read Revelation 5:8 and 8:3-4.) What does this teach us about the importance of prayer when coming before our Father in heaven?
-  (e) How was the high priest dressed? (Read Leviticus 16:4.) What do the high priest's garments represent in the life of the believer? (Note Revelation 19:7-9.)

In Leviticus 23:27-32, we learn some more things about how YHVH's people are to celebrate Yom Kippur.

-  (f) Read this portion of Scripture and identify what YHVH calls this day, what we are to do and what we are not to do on this day.


## 2 The Sacredness of Blood (Leviticus 17)

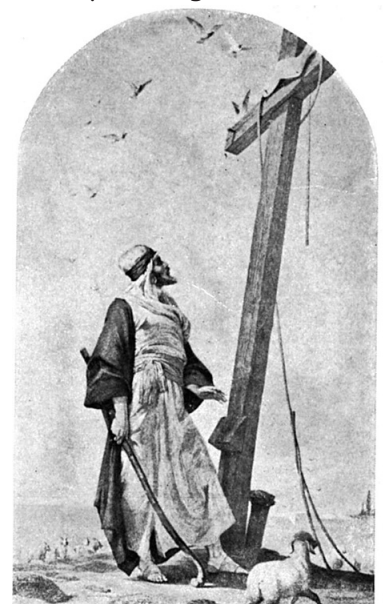
Blood is a very sacred thing in the eyes of YHVH. It is a picture of life, which in YHVH's eyes is very precious.

-  (g) In the sacrificial system in the tabernacle, when animals were sacrificed on the altar, what did the priests do with the blood from the animals? (Read Leviticus 17:6.) We have discussed this above, but do you remember what the sprinkling of blood on the altar is a picture of? (See Hebrews 9:11-14 and 1 Peter 1:18-19.)
-  (h) Now read Leviticus 17:11. Remember that blood is a symbol of life. The Bible says that when we sin we deserve to die, or to lose our life (look at Ezekiel 18:4 and Romans 6:23).

But if we die, how can we become the children of YHVH and be in his kingdom forever? This means that something else has to die in our place. In ancient Israel, innocent animals died when men sinned so that humans would not have to die. But all the animals in the world dying in man's place cannot pay for man's sin, since an animal's death does not equal a man's death.

Only another man can die for a man, since a man's life equals a man's life. But a man's life is only equal to one man's life.

-  (i) Is there a Man whose life was equal to all the lives of



all the men, women, boys and girls who have ever lived? To find the answer, read the most famous verse in the Bible: John 3:16.



**(j)** Why was Yeshua's life worth more than the lives of all humans who have ever lived? Read the following Scriptures: John 1:3, 10; Ephesians 3:9; Colossians 1:17; Hebrews 1:2-3, 10. What do they all tell us about Yeshua?



**(k)** Now take a look at Hebrews 3:1-6. Is the builder of a house more important and more valuable/worth more than the house that he built? Who built or created us? Now can you explain how Yeshua's life is worth more than the lives of all humans, and why his death could pay for all of man's sins? Do you now have a greater love, appreciation and respect for YHVH-Yeshua the Messiah? So what's stopping you from loving him, worshipping him and serving him with all of your heart, mind and strength?



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| Assembly         | Finger             | Nakedness         | Solitary Land  |
| Atonement        | Firepan            | Once Every Year   | Sons Of Israel |
| Blood Relative   | Horns Of The Altar | Perversion        | Tenth Day      |
| Cast Lots        | Household          | Release           | Transgressions |
| Confess          | Humble Your Soul   | Scapegoat         | Two Goats      |
| Consecrate       | Iniquities         | Set My Face       | Two Handfuls   |
| Defiled          | Land Spewed        | Shall Not Uncover | Wilderness     |
| Do Not Eat Blood | Life Of The Flesh  | Solemn Rest       | Yom Kippur     |