



Lesson 13: Day of Atonement I

The LORD's Progressive Revelation about His Plan of Redemption.....

NOTES FOR LECTURE 13
The Day of Atonement I – Karen

Yom Kippur or *Yom HaKippurim*

Yom = Day; *Ha* = the

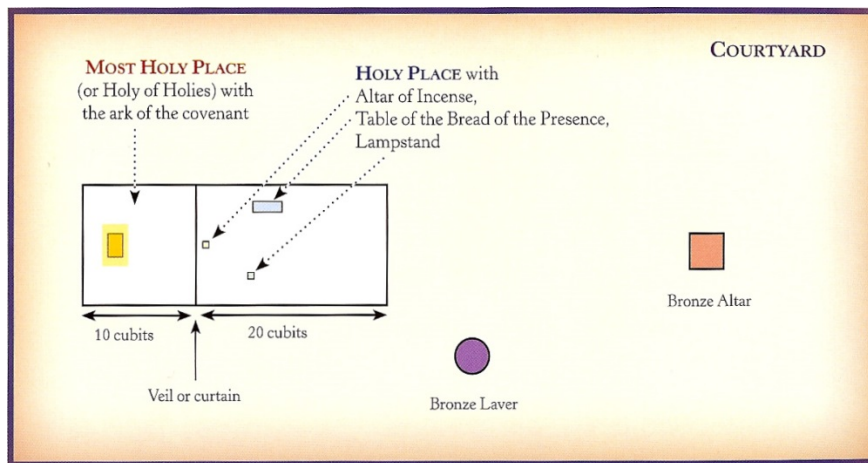
Kippur = Hebrew root word: *kaphar* = to cover,

to provide something that protects from danger and conceals or cloaks what is underneath.

1. Day of Covering; sometimes called the Day of the Fast
 - a. Noah and the Ark – told to cover the Ark with pitch, inside and out - Genesis 6-8:
 - Family set apart in an Ark covered with pitch (*kaphar*)
 - Protected in the Ark from the judgment for sin that came on the world
 - b. Nation of Israel kept the Day of Covering year after year
 - Providing *kaphar* a temporary covering for their sin
 - Protecting them from the Judgment coming to the rest of the world
2. *Yom Kippur* is all about cleansing...*Yom Teruah* is about
 - a. Regeneration of individuals in the church
 - b. A pivotal shift from individual salvation to national salvation (sanctification)
 - c. Kicks off period of *Teshuvah* (repentance)
 - d. Repentance comes before removal of sin, removal of sin comes before cleansing
3. To the Israelites, *Yom Kippur* is the most important day of the year
 - a. They fast, prayers of repentance and ask Yehovah to write them in the “ Book of Life”
 - b. Missing component since 70 A.D. to biblical requirements – the blood sacrifice
4. Three records of biblical instruction – a good resource *Rose Guide to the Tabernacle*
 - a. The priest – God had established the priesthood through Aaron and the tribe of Levi
 - How to approach an unapproachable God
 - **Leviticus 16:1-2** – *Tell Aaron not to come whenever he chooses...*
 - Leviticus 16 details when, how and in what manner the priest was to perform his duties in order to enter the Holy of Holies to cover the sins of the nation.
 - b. The people – Leviticus 23:26-29
 - Hold a high Sabbath – do no work
 - Deny themselves – *anah* = to humble yourself. Fasting (Psalms 35:13)
 - Came to be known as “The Fast.” Example in Acts 27:9 – ...*it was after The Fast.*
 - c. The Sacrifices – In addition to the daily ones dealing with personal sin

Sacrifice/Offering = (h) *korban* = root (h) *korev*
“to approach, to come near, and so to get into a close relationship with somebody”
A *korban* is an offering through which a person seeks to draw near to God.
No feelings of pain or regret over a loss.

- **Romans 12:1** – ...offer your bodies as living sacrifices; this is your spiritual act of worship
 - Blood is a shadow or a picture of the life given in order to come near to God
5. The Year of Jubilee – **Leviticus 25:8-13** – Consecrate (set apart) the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty (freedom) for all who live in the land.
- If freedom, money and/or land had been lost due to hardship - God allowed for its return
 - On **Yom Kippur**, in the Year of Jubilee, the Priests would sound the Shofar to announce
 - Slaves went back to their families
 - Debts were cleared
 - The land returned to original owner
 - All inheritances were given back
 - The Land was to enjoy a year of Rest
 - Isaiah 49:8** – ...the LORD says: In the time of my favor I will answer you...
 - Isaiah 61:1-2** – the LORD has anointed me to proclaim the year of the LORD's favor...
 - After Jesus had fasted in the desert for 40 days – on The Sabbath he reads from the scroll:
 - **Luke 4:14-21** – Today this Scripture is fulfilled in your hearing.
 - Isaiah 61 is read by the Jews on **Yom Kippur**
 - He frees us from debt of the slavery to sin and the sentence of death
 - Restores to us our inheritance – eternal life
6. The High Priest had the main role of the day – Jesus is our High Priest (Hebrews 2:17)
- 5 cycles of cleaning and bathing throughout the day
 - Morning Service: normal daily sacrifices and 4 fires were lit
 - Would immerse himself in a golden bath
 - Put on purple robe hemmed with golden bells and pomegranates
 - Breastplate with 12 stones representative of the 12 tribes of Israel
 - Afterward He would change into white, linen clothes representing purity & righteousness
 - The Tabernacle:



- Inside the Ark of the Covenant
1. The Stone Tablets
 2. A Jar of Manna
 3. Aaron's Rod

7. The *Yom Kippur* Sacrifices – Numbers 29:7-11
 - a. The bull – symbol of strength – was an offering for the Priest
 - b. Burning of incense – symbol of the prayers of the Saints
 - c. Two goats – one for Yehovah and one for the scapegoat *aza'zel*
 - The goat for YHVH was going to die - be sacrificed
 - The scapegoat was let go and took away the sins of the Nation
 - ♦ Hebrew word for scapegoat is *aza'zel* = entire removal of
 - ♦ **Psalm 103:12** – *...so far has he removed our transgressions from us.*
 - d. The blood of the bull and the goat for Yehovah were used to cleanse the sanctuary
 - Separately into the Holy of Holies & sprinkled before the ark and the veil
 - Combined, sprinkled on the horns of the altar in the courtyard
 - e. High Priest would bath, change into golden garments and perform the evening sacrifices
8. Modern *Yom Kippur* Services – No more Temple; no sacrifice left for sin
 - a. Everything is white – decorations in the synagogue, clothes, etc.
 - b. To atone or cover their sins, they are to right the wrongs that they have done
 - c. Fast and pray in preparation of *Yom Kippur*
9. A picture (shadow) of National Israel repenting – *Teshuvah*:
 - a. **Hosea 5:15-16** and **6:1** – *...they will seek my face* “ *...he will bind up our wounds.*
 - b. **Zechariah 12:10** – *...they will grieve bitterly for him as one grieves for a firstborn son.*
 - c. **Daniel 9** - Seventy Sevens - a measure of time culminating in:
 - **Isaiah 43:25** – *I, even I, am he who blots out your transgressions...and remembers your sins no more.*
 - This will be the prophetic fulfillment of Israel’s Day of Atonement
 - When the nation comes face to face in repentance with their Messiah
 - d. **Romans 11:25-27** – *And this is my covenant with them when I take away their sins.*

Homework after Lecture 13

Prepare for Lecture 14 – The Day of Atonement II

As you may remember, *Yom Kippur* was also known as the Day of Judgment and was a time of great national repentance and confession of sins before God. The forty-day period of time, starting on the first day of the sixth month of Elul, up until and including *Yom Kippur*, was a time for serious introspection for the Jews. They were to consider the sins of the previous year in order to repent before *Yom Kippur*.

In the Jewish tradition, the last ten days, starting with *Yom Teruah* (Trumpets) and ending on *Yom Kippur* are known as “the ten days of *Teshuvah* (repentance)” or the “Days of Awe”.

One of the ongoing themes of the Days of Awe is the concept that the LORD has books in which He keeps records about who will have a good life or a bad life, who will live and or die and who will be written and sealed in the Book of Life for the year to come. These books are opened to show their contents on *Yom Teruah*, but the Jews believe that their actions during the Days of Awe can alter God's decree before the books are sealed on *Yom Kippur*.

To this day, a common greeting on and after *Yom Teruah* (which is also called *Rosh Hashanah*) is “May you be inscribed and sealed for a good year” or in Hebrew *L'shanah tovah*.

It is no coincidence that Moses was up on the mountain for forty days seeking to obtain the LORD's mercy and a covering for the sins of the nation while the Israelites were in a state of repentance and mourning back in the camp.

1. Be sure you have read Exodus chapters 1 – 20 so that you can follow along with the Israelites on their journey out of Egypt. This will take you up to and including story of the first Pentecost at Mount Sinai and the giving of the Ten Commandments.
2. Read Exodus 24:3-18
 - When Moses told the people all the LORD's words and laws, what did they say?
 - After he read the Book of the Covenant to the people, what did they say?
 - Who wrote on the tablets of stone?
 - How long was Moses on the mountain?

3. Read Exodus 32:1-10

- Who made the idol cast in the shape of a calf? How?
- Which commandments were they breaking? (see Exodus 20:3-4 and 22-23)

4. Read Exodus 32:21-33

- How did Aaron say that the golden calf came into existence?
- What group of Israelites rallied to the side of the LORD?
- On what day were they set apart for the LORD?
- In verse 30, what was Moses going to try to do for the people?
- In verses 32-33, to what book, do you think Moses and the LORD were referring? (see Psalms 69:28 and 139:16; Daniel 12:1; Philippians 4:3)

5. Exodus 33:3-6; 34:1-3; 34:27-29

- When the people heard that the LORD would not go with them, what did they start doing?
- How long was Moses up on Mount Sinai this time?
- What did he do or not do during this period of time differently from the first?

6. Read Luke 4:1-2 and 4:14-30 and Isaiah 61:1-3

- How long was Jesus in the desert?
- Did he eat anything during that time?
- As we learned in the last lesson, Jesus read from Isaiah 61:1-2 on *Yom Kippur*. Look up that verse and make a note of where he stopped reading. What is the next sentence after *to proclaim the year of the LORD's favor*?

7. Read Leviticus 16:12-13 and Revelation 8:3-5

- What similarities do you see between what the high priest was doing on *Yom Kippur* and what the angel is doing in heaven during the last days?
- Could those similarities be pointing to another pattern in the Appointments that will once again repeat itself in human history?
- Knowing that the *prayers of the saints* is like fragrant incense to the LORD, how will that affect your prayer life?

