

Torah Studies – Statutes #72-73

Statute Summary:

Statute #72: *If the body of Messiah (a whole congregation) has been unknowingly breaking the Torah, when this sin comes to their attention, they are to confess and repent of the sin together, claiming Yahshua’s Blood in cleansing for the whole congregation.*

Statute #73: *If a person has been unknowingly breaking the Torah, and learns of it, he or she is to confess and repent of the sin, claiming Yahshua’s Blood in cleansing for him or her, personally.*

Leviticus 4:13-14, 27-28 “And if the whole congregation of Israel **sin through ignorance**, and the thing be **hid from the eyes** of the assembly, and they have done somewhat against any of the Commandments of the LORD concerning things which should not be done, and are guilty; When the sin, which they have sinned against it, is **known**, then the congregation shall offer a young bullock for the sin, and bring him before the tabernacle of the congregation... And if any one of the common people sin through ignorance, while he doeth somewhat against any of the **Commandments** of the LORD concerning things which ought not to be done, and be guilty; Or if his sin, which he hath sinned, come to his knowledge: then he shall bring his offering, a kid of the goats, a female without blemish, for his sin which he hath sinned.”

Key Word Study:

Key Word	Strong’s Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
SIN THROUGH IGNORANCE			
HID			
FROM THE EYES			

Torah Studies – Statutes #72-73 continued

Key Word	Strong's Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
KNOWN			
COMMANDMENTS			

Synthesis:

Torah Studies – Statutes #74-75

Statute Summary:

Statute #74: *In recognition of the reality that Yahweh is exclusively God; the Torah judgments, penalties, privileges, ordinances, customs and ceremonies are to be kept by all.*

Statute #75: *There is not a different set of instructions or rules for Christians or heathen, Gentiles or Jews. Yahweh has only one Standard which applies to every human alike.*

Leviticus 24:22 “Ye shall have **one manner of Law**, as well for the **stranger**, as for **one of your own country**: for I Am the LORD your God.”

Key Word Study:

Key Word	Strong's Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
ONE MANNER OF LAW			
STRANGER			
...ONE OF YOUR OWN COUNTRY			

Synthesis:

Torah Studies – Statutes #76-80

Statute Summary:

Statute #76: *Give unto Yahweh your deepest and most supreme affection and devotion.*

Statute #77: *Conduct your life, in every aspect, according to the Customs and Ways of Heaven.*

Statute #78: *Keep Yahweh's Commandments, Statutes and Judgments, clearly given in the Torah.*

Statute #79: *Obey Yahweh's Voice.*

Statute #80: *Cleave unto Yahweh. Since Yahweh is the Source of Life, we can only have Life through Him.*

Deuteronomy 30:15-20 “See, I have set before thee this day **life** and **good**, and **death** and **evil**; in that I command thee this day to **love** the LORD thy God, to **walk** in His **Ways**, and to **keep** His Commandments and His Statutes and His Judgments, that thou mayest live and multiply: and the LORD thy God shall bless thee in the land whither thou goest to possess it. But if **thine heart turn away**, so that thou wilt not hear, but shalt be drawn away, and worship other gods, and serve them; I denounce unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish, and that ye shall not prolong your days upon the land, whither thou passest over Jordan to go to possess it. I call heaven and earth to record this day against you, that I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing: therefore choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live: That thou mayest love the LORD thy God, and that thou mayest **obey** His Voice, and that thou mayest **cleave** unto Him: for He is thy life, and the length of thy days: that thou mayest dwell in the land which the LORD sware unto thy fathers, to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob, to give them.”

Key Word Study:

Key Word	Strong's Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
LIFE			
GOOD			

Torah Studies – Statutes #76-80 continued

Key Word	Strong's Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
DEATH			
EVIL			
LOVE			
WALK			
WAYS			
KEEP			
THINE HEART			
TURN AWAY			
OBEY			
CLEAVE			

Torah Studies – Statutes #76-80 continued

Summary:

Judgment:

Torah Studies – Statutes #81-83

Statute Summary:

Statute #81: *Acknowledge that Yahweh is the Almighty.*

Statute #82: *Conduct yourself with the constant awareness that you are always in Yahweh’s Presence. As such, be mindful of what pleases Him.*

Statute #83: *Be whole-hearted in your devotion to Yahweh, complete in integrity and Truth.*

Genesis 17:1-2 “And when Abram was ninety years old and nine, the LORD appeared to Abram, and said unto him, I Am the Almighty God; **walk before** Me, and **be** thou **perfect**. And I will make My Covenant between Me and thee, and will multiply thee exceedingly.”

Key Word Study:

Key Word	Strong’s Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
WALK			
BEFORE			
BE			
PERFECT			

Summary:

Torah Studies – Statutes #84-85

Statute Summary:

Statute #84: *We are to preserve and obey God's Words, keeping them in our thoughts and understanding.*

Statute #85: *We are to find pleasure in God's Words and desire to keep them and know them, in our innermost being.*

These following principles in this Statute are already studied, having been given in other parts of the Torah:

- *We are to make sure we don't forget YHWH's Commandments and Statutes by keeping them foremost in our thoughts and actions.*
- *We are to teach the statutes to our children when we are traveling, preparing for bed at night, and when we wake in the morning.*
- *We are to write the shema – which contains all the statutes in summation – upon the entrances of our homes.*

Deuteronomy 11:18-28 “Therefore shall ye **lay up** these **My Words** in **your heart** and in **your soul**, and bind them for a sign upon your hand, that they may be as frontlets between your eyes. And ye shall teach them your children, speaking of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, when thou liest down, and when thou risest up. And thou shalt write them upon the door posts of thine house, and upon thy gates: **J1)** That your days may be multiplied, **J2)** and the days of your children, in the land which the LORD swore unto your fathers to give them, as the days of heaven upon the earth. For if ye shall diligently keep all these commandments which I command you, to do them, to love the LORD your God, to walk in all His Ways, and to cleave unto Him; **J3)** Then will the LORD drive out all these nations from before you, **J4)** and ye shall possess greater nations and mightier than yourselves. **J5)** Every place where on the soles of your feet shall tread shall be yours: from the wilderness and Lebanon, from the river, the river Euphrates, even unto the uttermost sea shall your coast be. **J6)** There shall no man be able to stand before you: **J7)** for the LORD your God shall lay the fear of you and the dread of you upon all the land that ye shall tread upon, as He hath said unto you. Behold, I set before you this day a blessing and a curse; A blessing, if ye obey the commandments of the LORD your God, which I command you this day: And a curse, if ye will not obey the commandments of the LORD your God, but turn aside out of the way which I command you this day, to go after other gods, which ye have not known.”

Torah Studies – Statutes #84-85 continued

Key Word Study:

Key Word	Strong's Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
...LAY UP			
MY WORDS			
YOUR HEART			
YOUR SOUL			

Summary:

Other verses for cross reference: Deuteronomy 6:6-9; Deuteronomy 32:46; Exodus 13:9; Exodus 13:16; Psalm 119:11; Proverbs 3:1; Proverbs 6:20-23; Proverbs 7:2-3; Colossians 3:16; Hebrews 2:1; 2 Peter 1:12 and 2 Peter 3:1-2.

Torah Studies – Statutes #84-85 continued

Judgments:

There are seven judgments (blessings) for obedience (identified as J1-7) in these Statutes:

Judgment #	Judgment	Meaning <i>(look up the keywords in Strong's to get the meaning)</i>
J1	That your days may be multiplied	
J2	and the days of your children (will be multiplied), in the land... as the days of heaven upon the earth	
J3	Then will the LORD drive out all these nations from before you	
J4	and ye shall possess greater nations and mightier than yourselves	
J5	Every place where on the soles of your feet shall tread shall be yours	
J6	There shall no man be able to stand before you	
J7	for the LORD your God shall lay the fear of you and the dread of you upon all the land that ye shall tread upon	

Torah Studies – Statutes #86-89

Statute Summary:

Statute #86: *Remember and personally abide in the course of life and customs which Yahweh taught our spiritual forefathers in the Wilderness (see 1 Corinthians 10:1-13).*

Statute #87: *Know and live by the understanding that man does not live by bread only, but by every Word that proceeds out of the Mouth of Yahweh.*

Statute #88: *Know and expect that, as a parent disciplines his child, so Yahweh disciplines His people with humbling and proving, as needed.*

Statute #89: *Keep the Commandments of Yahweh and reverence Him faithfully through everything, including His discipline and proving process.*

Deuteronomy 8:2-9 “And thou shalt **remember** all the **Way** which the LORD thy God led thee these forty years in the wilderness, to **humble** thee, and to **prove** thee, to know what was in thine heart, whether thou wouldest keep His Commandments, or no. And He humbled thee, and suffered thee to hunger, and fed thee with manna, which thou knewest not, neither did thy fathers know; that He might make thee know that man doth not **live** by **bread** only, but by every **Word that proceedeth** out of the **Mouth** of the LORD doth man live. Thy raiment waxed not old upon thee, neither did thy foot swell, these forty years. Thou shalt also **consider** in thine heart, that, as a man chasteneth his son, so the LORD thy God **chasteneth** thee. Therefore thou shalt keep the Commandments of the LORD thy God, to walk in His Ways, and to Fear Him. **J1)** For the LORD thy God bringeth thee into a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; **J2)** a land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig trees, and pomegranates; **J3)** a land of oil olive, and honey; **J4)** a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack any thing in it; **J5)** a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass.”

Key Word Study:

Key Word	Strong's Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
...REMEMBER			
WAY			

Torah Studies – Statutes #86-89 continued

Key Word	Strong's Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
HUMBLE			
PROVE			
LIVE			
BREAD			
WORD THAT PROCEEDETH			
MOUTH			
CONSIDER			
CHASTENETH			

Summary:

Torah Studies – Statutes #86-89 continued

Other verses for cross reference: Deuteronomy 7:18; Psalm 77:11, Psalm 106:7; Ephesians 2:11-12; 2 Peter 1:12-13, 2 Peter 3:1-2; Deuteronomy 1:3 & 33, Deuteronomy 2:7, Deuteronomy 29:5; Psalm 136:16; Amos 2:10; 2 Chronicles 32:25-26, 2 Chronicles 33:12, 2 Chronicles 33:19; Job 33:17, Job 42:5-6; Isaiah 2:17; Luke 18:14; James 4:6, James 4:10; and 1 Peter 5:5-6.

Torah Studies – Statutes #86-89 continued

Judgments:

There are five judgments (blessings) for obedience (identified as J1-5) in these Statutes:

Judgment #	Judgment	Meaning <i>(look up the keywords in Strong's to get the meaning)</i>
J1	For the LORD thy God bringeth thee into a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills	
J2	a land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig trees, and pomegranates	
J3	a land of oil olive, and honey	
J4	a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack any thing in it	
J5	a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass	

Torah Studies – Statutes #90-94

Statute Summary:

Statute #90: *Obey Yahweh’s Voice and truly Shema.*

Statute #91: *Know, understand and keep Yahweh’s Covenant, made with Abraham (and all his seed).*

Statute #92: *Every saved person is called to be a peculiar treasure unto Yahweh. (Know this reality, and live by it in your attitude towards the saints)*

Statute #93: *Serve Yahweh as both a priest and a king.*

Statute #94: *Be holy – personally and corporately (as the Body of Messiah).*

Exodus 19:4-6 “Ye have seen what I did unto the Egyptians, and how I bare you on eagles' wings, and brought you unto Myself. Now therefore, if ye will **obey My Voice indeed**, and **keep** My Covenant, then ye shall be a **peculiar treasure** unto Me above all people: for all the earth is Mine: And ye shall be unto Me a **kingdom** of **priests**, and an **holy nation**. These are the words which thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel.”

Key Word Study:

Key Word	Strong’s Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
...OBEY MY VOICE INDEED			
KEEP			
PECULIAR TREASURE			
KINGDOM			
PRIESTS			
HOLY			
NATION			

Torah Studies – Statutes #90-94 continued

Synthesis:

Torah Studies – Statute #95

Statute Summary:

Note: some portions of these verses are studied and listed in other worksheets, as given in other parts of the Torah. These include the following: The Menorah is to be fueled only with pure olive oil and is to burn continually.

Statute #95: *Dress and renew the Menorah light every morning and evening without fail.*

Leviticus 24:2-3 “Command the children of Israel, that they bring unto thee pure oil olive beaten for the light, to cause the lamps to burn continually. Without the veil of the testimony, in the tabernacle of the congregation, shall Aaron **order** it from the **evening** unto the **morning** before the LORD continually: it shall be a statute forever in your generations.”

Key Word Study:

Key Word	Strong's Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
ORDER			
EVENING			
MORNING			

Summary:

Torah Studies – Statutes #96-107

Statute Summary:

Statute #96: *The Sin offering is holy and is offered in Yahweh's Presence (Lev. 6:25).*

Statute #97: *The Trespass Offering is most holy and is like the Sin Offering (Lev 7:1-2, 7).*

Statute #98: *The Peace Offering may be either male or female from the herd and is without blemish (Lev. 3:1).*

Statute #99: *The Grain Offering is fine flour with olive oil and frankincense. It is an offering made by fire which Yahweh receives as a sweet aroma (Lev. 2:1-2).*

Statute #100: *If the congregation or an individual sins ignorantly, when they learn of the sin, the Sin Offering must be brought (Lev. 4:13-14 & Leviticus 4:27-28).*

Statute #101: *If a person swears falsely or steals, in addition to offering a Sin Offering, he must restore the full value of his neighbor's loss with 20% added beyond (Leviticus 6:1-7).*

Statute #102: *The Sin Offering given must not be beyond anyone's means. Yahweh allows less-expensive sacrifices as Sin Offerings for poor people (Leviticus 5:7-11).*

Statute #103: *To be forgiven, we are to specifically confess the sins that we have done and make restitution to the ones (including Yahweh) whom we have wronged (Numbers 5:6-7).*

Statute #104: *A Burnt Offering is to be offered as part of the spiritual cleansing process after having a menstrual cycle, stoppage of the blood flow after having given birth to a child, and after having a discharge of blood or an oozing wound (Leviticus 15:13-15, 28-30, 12:6-8, 14:2-10).*

Statute #105: *The blood of the sacrifices from the Burnt Offerings is to be poured out on the altar of Yahweh for our Atonement (Deut. 12:27).*

Statute #106: *The Priests are to partake of the consecrated offerings (Exodus 29:33).*

Statute #107: *The consecrated meat of an offering not eaten within the appointed time, must be burned with fire on the third day (Leviticus 7:17).*

Leviticus 1, 2, and 3

Leviticus 6:8-9 “And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, Command Aaron and his sons, saying, This is the **Law** of the burnt offering: It is the **burnt offering**, because of the burning upon the altar all night unto the morning, and the fire of the altar shall be burning in it.”

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Leviticus 6:14-17 “And this is the Law of the **meat offering**: the sons of Aaron shall offer it before the LORD, before the altar. And he shall take of it his handful, of the flour of the meat offering, and of the oil thereof, and all the frankincense which is upon the meat offering, and shall burn it upon the altar for a **sweet** savour, even the memorial of it, unto the LORD...”

Leviticus 7:11-12 “And this is the Law of the sacrifice of peace offerings, which he shall offer unto the LORD. If he offer it for a thanksgiving, then he shall offer with the sacrifice of **thanksgiving** unleavened cakes mingled with oil, and unleavened wafers anointed with oil, and cakes mingled with oil, of fine flour, fried.”

Leviticus 5:5-6 “And it shall be, when he shall be **guilty** in one of these things, that he shall confess that he hath sinned in that thing: And he shall bring his trespass offering unto the LORD for his sin which he hath sinned... for a sin offering; and the priest shall make an atonement for him concerning his sin.”

Key Word Study:

Key Word	Strong's Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
LAW			
BURNT OFFERING			
MEAT OFFERING			
SWEET			
PEACE OFFERING			
THANKSGIVING			
GUILTY			

Torah Studies – Statutes #96-107 continued

The Significance of Each Kind of Sacrifice:

- Ram
- Bullock
- Lamb
- Goat
- Dove
- Fine Flour

There were Five Offerings in the Old Testament:

1. Burnt Offering
2. Grain Offering (sometimes called a Meat Offering)
3. Peace Offering
4. Sin Offering
5. Trespass Offering



This study is intended to completely cover the remaining Statutes on the subject of Sacrifices. Because Blood Sacrifices are necessary for our forgiveness when we have had other gods before *Yahweh* and because grain sacrifices are an acknowledgement that *Yahweh* is our only God, having brought us out of slavery to sin; the Statutes regarding offerings and sacrifices should be placed under the first Commandment: Exodus 20:1-3.

The Five Offerings in the Old Testament

Name of Offering & Torah Ref.	Elements Offered	Purpose of Offering	Yahweh's Portion of the Offering	Priest's Portion of the Offering
Burnt Offering Lev 1; 6:8-13; 8:18-21; 16:24	Bull, ram or bird (dove or pigeon for the poor); wholly consumed; no defect	Voluntary act of worship; atonement for unintentional sin in general; expression of devotion, commitment and complete surrender to God	Entire animal	Skin (to be sold)

Torah Studies – Statutes #96-107 continued

Name of Offering & Torah Ref.	Elements Offered	Purpose of Offering	Yahweh's Portion of the Offering	Priest's Portion of the Offering
Grain Offering Lev 2; 6:14-23	Grain, fine flour, olive oil, incense, baked bread (cakes or wafers), salt; no yeast or honey; accompanied burnt offering and peace offering (along with drink offering)	Voluntary act of worship; recognition of God's goodness and provisions; devotion to God	Priest's own offering: Entire portion to God Others: Memorial portion (a handful)	Priest's own offering: none (all the remainder to be burnt) Others: all the remainder (had to be eaten within court of tabernacle)
Peace Offering Lev 3; 7:11-34	Any animal without defect from herd or flock; variety of breads	Voluntary act of worship; thanksgiving and fellowship (it included a communal meal); included vow offerings, thanksgiving offerings and freewill offerings	Fatty portions (fat covering inner parts; fat tail, kidneys, lobe of the liver)	Breast given to High Priest (wave offering), right foreleg given to officiating priest (heave offering)
Trespass Offering Lev 5:14-19; 6:1-7; 7:1-6	Ram	Mandatory atonement for unintentional sin requiring restitution; cleansing from defilement; make restitution; pay 20% fine	Fatty portions (fat covering inner parts; fat tail, kidneys, lobe of the liver)	All the remainder (had to be eaten within court of tabernacle)

"When more than one kind of offering was presented (as in Numbers 6:16-17), the procedure was:

- 1) sin offering or trespass offering,
- 2) burnt offering,
- 3) peace offering and grain offering (along with a drink offering).

This sequence furnishes part of the spiritual significance of the sacrificial system. First, sin had to be dealt with (sin offering or trespass offering). Second, the worshiper committed himself completely to God (burnt offering and grain offering). Third, fellowship or communion between Yahweh, the priest and the worshiper (peace offering) was established. To state it another way, there were sacrifices of expiation (sin offerings and trespass offerings), consecration (burnt offerings and grain offerings) and...

Torah Studies – Statutes #96-107 continued

...communion (peace offerings)." (A portion of the table and the above information are extracted from the Study Bible.)

Offerings

Daily the priest offered 1 lamb in the morning service and 1 lamb in the evening service. On a Sabbath, 2 additional lambs were offered after the morning service.

Seven high days are designated in Leviticus 23 (verses 7, 8, 21, 25, 28, 30-32, 35-36). These high days are Sabbaths. They were to be treated like the seventh day Sabbath, even though they could occur on a day other than the seventh day (Sabbath, now called Saturday) of the week - which was the normal Sabbath. On a high day, besides the daily regular offerings, the priest offered 2 additional lambs after the morning service, and additional sacrifices for the day. These seven high days were:

- 1) The 1st day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread (Abib 15)
- 2) The 7th day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread (Abib 21)
- 3) The Feast of Weeks (Sivan 6)
- 4) The Feast of Trumpets (Tishri 1)
- 5) The Day of Atonement (Tishri 10)
- 6) The 1st day of the Feast of Tabernacles (Tishri 15)
- 7) The Last Great Day (Tishri 22)





The types of animals sacrificed all point to different aspects of Messiah's Roles in our lives, as we have already seen. But the numbers of animals sacrificed also bears a significant message, adding greater depth of understanding. No part of the sacrificial system was random or without meaning. Besides the daily regular offerings, additional sacrifices were offered on special festivals:

FESTIVAL	BURNT OFFERING			SIN OFFERING
	Bulls	Rams	Lambs	Goat
New Moon	2	1	7	1
Feast of Unleavened Bread (daily)	2	1	7	1
Feast of Unleavened Bread (total offerings in 7 days)	14	7	49	7
Feast of Weeks (Pentecost)	2*	1*	7	1
Feast of Trumpets	1	1	7	1
Day of Atonement (see notes)	1	1	7	1
Feast of Tabernacles – Day 1	13	2	14	1
Feast of Tabernacles – Day 2	12	2	14	1
Feast of Tabernacles – Day 3	11	2	14	1
Feast of Tabernacles – Day 4	10	2	14	1
Feast of Tabernacles – Day 5	9	2	14	1
Feast of Tabernacles – Day 6	8	2	14	1
Feast of Tabernacles – Day 7	7	2	14	1
Feast of Tabernacles – 7 Days Total	70	14	98	7
Last Great Day	1	1	7	1






Torah Studies – Statutes #96-107 continued

Meaning in the Numbers:

In Hebrew, the letters of the *Alephbet* also have numeric value. Decoding the meaning of each Hebrew letter/number adds a deeper understanding into the total significance or prophetic message. So the numbers of sacrifices also give us beautiful portraits of the Messiah, as follows:

Number of Animals Sacrificed	Hebrew Alephbet Letter/Number	Spiritual Meaning of that Letter/Number
1		<i>Aleph</i> is the first letter of the Hebrew alphabet – like our “A”. It is also the number 1. <i>Aleph</i> is a letter formed from three parts: two hands and a nail... The nail is the <i>vav</i> , which is drawn in the middle. The upper hand is the <i>yod</i> , representing <i>Yah’s</i> Hand reaching down to lost mankind. The lower hand is the <i>yod</i> , representing our hands connecting upwards to <i>Yahweh</i> through the sacrifice of <i>Yahshua</i> – Who was nailed to the Cross for us. The <i>Aleph</i> means that there is only one God. And salvation is only through Him – Revelation 1:8 & 11
2		<i>Bet</i> is the second letter of the Hebrew alphabet – like our “B” or “V”. When a <i>bet</i> is drawn with a dot (shown) it is a “B”. But when a <i>bet</i> is drawn without the dot, it is a “V”. It is also the number 2. <i>Bet</i> is the Hebrew word for House and for Temple. <i>Bet</i> is the number of division and of unity. <i>Yahshua</i> DIVIDED Himself from His Father’s House and came to earth to UNITE us with Heaven. <i>Yahshua</i> IS the Temple (John 2:19 & 21, and Revelation 21:22). By uniting with <i>Yahshua</i> , we become part of <i>Yahweh’s</i> Temple (His Church).
7		<i>Zayin</i> is the seventh letter of the Hebrew alphabet. It is like our “Z”. The <i>Zayin</i> means “a weapon.” It portrays an axe or a sword. “The Sword of the Spirit” is the “Word of God” (Ephesians 6:7). And the Word became Flesh and dwelt among us. <i>Zayin</i> is the first letter in <i>Zamir</i> , which is Hebrew for “singing praises to God”. Because the <i>Zayin</i> starts this word, we know that singing praises to God is a WEAPON against the Devil. <i>Zayin</i> is also the first letter of <i>Zakar</i> , which means to “earnestly remember.” We are to Remember the Sabbath – and Remember the Law of Moses – Malachi 4... This is a vital weapon against becoming enslaved by the enemy.
8		<i>Chet</i> is the eighth letter of the Hebrew alphabet (pronounced like a guttural KH). <i>Chet</i> means “new beginnings” or “new life”. <i>Chet</i> also stands for “ <i>chen</i> ” the Hebrew word for Grace. The first time the word Grace is found in Scripture refers to Noah, who found GRACE in the Eyes of <i>Yahweh</i> (Genesis 6:8). Noah was the 8 th person saved on the Ark (2 Peter 2:5). There were 8 people on the Ark from whom new life began on Earth. There will be a new heaven and a new earth on the 8 th day – or 8 th millennium (Revelation 21:1-5, Isaiah 66:22).

Torah Studies – Statutes #96-107 continued

Number of Animals Sacrificed	Hebrew Alephbet Letter/Number	Spiritual Meaning of that Letter/Number
9		<i>Tet</i> is the ninth letter of the Hebrew alphabet – equivalent to our “T”. <i>Tet</i> in ancient Hebrew means “A snake” or “to Surround”. <i>Tet</i> stands for Judgment and also for Fruit. It signifies that <i>Yahweh</i> surrounds His people to deliver them from the Serpent and to remove the snake’s seed from us – that we will only bear <i>Yahweh’s</i> Fruit – Galatians 5:22. It takes nine months for the fruit of the womb to form. Our Saviour is called “the Seed of David” nine times in Scripture.
10		<i>Yod</i> is the tenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet – equivalent to our “Y”. <i>Yod</i> in ancient Hebrew means “the Hand” (hands have 10 fingers). <i>Yod</i> signifies WORK done with the Hand. <i>Yahweh</i> worked forming man with His Hand. He also wrote the 10 Commandments with His Hand. The Hand is not only working, it is grasping – showing “MINE.” When we have <i>Yahweh’s</i> Grace empowered work in us, we will be obedient to His Commandments – as we do He claims us as Mine.
11		Eleven is formed by the <i>aleph</i> and <i>yod</i> showing 1 and 10. The significance and meaning joins both numbers. When put together, it also means “to slaughter” and “woe”. It shows that <i>Yahshua</i> was slaughtered on our behalf, our woes falling upon Him. It also shows that for those who reject <i>Yahshua</i> , spurning His Sacrifice, a day of slaughter is coming with unutterable woe.
12		Twelve is formed by the <i>bet</i> and <i>yod</i> showing 2 and 10. The significance and meaning joins both numbers. Twelve shows <i>Yahweh’s</i> Governmental perfection. Solomon appointed TWELVE officers over Israel (1 Kings 4.7). <i>Yahshua</i> chose TWELVE apostles to initiate His kingdom on earth, and He said to them: “... you also shall sit upon TWELVE thrones, judging the TWELVE tribes of Israel.” (Mat 19.28). There are TWELVE cardinal constellations in the <i>Mazzaroth</i> . New Jerusalem has TWELVE gates and TWELVE foundation stones.
13		Thirteen is formed by the <i>gimel</i> and <i>yod</i> showing 3 and 10. The significance and meaning joins both numbers. The number thirteen is among the holiest of the numbers because it is closely associated with <i>Yahweh</i> and the <i>Shema</i> (Deut. 6:4-9). (Deuteronomy) 6:4 Hear, O Israel: YHWH our God, YHWH is one (<i>echad</i>). <i>Echad</i> [composed of the <i>aleph</i> (1) the <i>chet</i> (8) and the <i>dalet</i> (4)] = 13 in value. Therefore, saying that <i>Yahweh</i> is ONE, or <i>ECHAD</i> is a message found in 13. Also <i>Yahweh’s</i> Name, written: Y (<i>yod</i>) H (<i>hay</i>) W (<i>vav</i>) H (<i>hay</i>) adds up to 26, which is 2x13.

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Number of Animals Sacrificed	Hebrew Alephbet Letter/Number	Spiritual Meaning of that Letter/Number
14	יד	Fourteen is formed by the <i>dalet</i> and <i>yod</i> showing 4 and 10. Again, the significance and meaning joins both numbers. The Hebrew meaning of fourteen is “signpost” or “significant marker”. Specifically, 14 is used to mark <i>Yahweh’s</i> Evidence. For example, there were three groupings in 14 in Messiah’s Lineage. From Abraham to David were 14 generations. From David to Babylonian Captivity were 14 generations and from Babylonian Captivity to Messiah were 14 generations (Matthew 1:17).
49	מט	Forty-nine is formed by the <i>tet</i> and <i>mem</i> showing 9 and 40. Again, the significance and meaning joins both numbers. Forty-nine signifies “preservation.” In Scripture, the number 49 appears in the count to Pentecost. 49 is linked in meaning to 490. Daniel 9:24 talks about 490 years for the sealing period. And Messiah told us to forgive 70x7 (Matthew 18:21-23).
70	ע	<i>Ayin</i> is the sixteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet – equivalent to 70 in value. <i>Ayin</i> in ancient Hebrew means “the Eye”. The letter is composed of two Eyes (the top parts of the <i>Ayin</i>) looking to the left – which in Hebrew signifies the heart. The <i>Ayin</i> shows “insight, vision, and fair judgment” (1 Sam. 16:7). <i>Ayin</i> also shows the concept of being “face to face” or literally “eye to eye.” (Num. 14:14, 1 Cor. 13:12)
98	צח	Ninety-eight is formed by the <i>tzaddi</i> (value of 90) and <i>chet</i> showing 8 and 90. The significance and meaning joins both numbers. 98 is another number showing evidence for <i>Yahweh</i> – being a combination of 14 x 7. It signifies PERFECT or COMPLETE EVIDENCE. It means to be “white” and “shining”.

The burnt offerings were offered along with their grain offerings and drink offerings.

* Feast of Weeks (Pentecost): Numbers 28:27 recorded 2 bulls and 1 ram, but Leviticus 23:18 recorded 1 bull and 2 rams.

Notes - Special Offering on the Day of Atonement

Normally a bull was offered as sin offering for the whole congregation (Leviticus 4:13-14). But once a year on the Day of Atonement, a goat was offered instead. And for the High Priest, a bull was offered as

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...a sin offering (Leviticus 16:14-15). Another live goat, or the scapegoat, was to be sent to the wilderness (Leviticus 16:20-22). These were the special offerings during the Atonement ceremony.

Besides the regular daily offering and Atonement sin offerings, one bull, one ram and seven lambs were also offered (Numbers 29:7-11).

Synthesis: