

## Life-Study of Leviticus Summaries - Messages 46-50

### The Propitiation

In propitiation it is not mainly God but **our situation** with God that is appeased. Leviticus 16:2 signifies that man, being sinful because of the fall, is unable to enter into God's presence by himself. **In himself, fallen man is forbidden to enter God's presence which was concealed by the veil.** Instead, **man's coming near to God must be through Christ** as his sin offering and his burnt offering. The one who comes near to God should take Christ as his righteousness and holiness in order that he may cover his entire being and express Christ.

In His resurrection the Lord Jesus became a sweet fragrance to be the means and the protection for us to draw near to God with all boldness and be accepted by God without suffering death. On the one hand, **in God's redemption Christ is the offerings** that we may be redeemed from sin and that our sins may be taken away from us. On the other hand, **Christ is the sweet-smelling incense for our acceptance.**

After we receive the redemption of the Lord Jesus and the problem of our sins has been solved, we need the **cleansing of the Spirit** that we may take Christ as our burnt offering to live for God by the life of Christ. We praise the Lord that through Christ's redemption not only has our sin been taken away, but we have been made by Christ into those who in Him as our burnt offering may now live for God absolutely. This redemption has been **completely finished** by Christ; man should just rest in the redemption of Christ. If we try to work for our redemption, we shall insult Christ and belittle His redemption.

### Taking Care of the Sacrifices and of the Blood

Leviticus 17 is a reminder and a warning regarding the abuse of the sacrifices. To abuse the sacrifices is to apply them wrongly, improperly. It is to apply the sacrifices not according to God's economy but according to man's choice, not according to God's desire but according to our preference. First, we must **take care of the sacrifices and then of the blood.** The sacrifices refer to Christ in His person. The blood refers to Christ's redemptive work. **To apply Christ in an abusive way is to apply Him without regulation, restriction, or limitation.**

### The Holy Living

God's people were not to live according to the Egyptians, among whom they once lived, nor according to the Canaanites. They were to **put off the old man** with the old manner of life and to **put on the new man** with the new manner of life. Believers should put off the former, old way of living, not being conformed to the living and conduct of the worldly people. **Living a holy life according to God's holiness is equal to putting on the new man.** Chapters 18-20 emphasize the requirement that God's people be holy because He is holy. Being holy because God is holy signifies walking according to God's holiness, living a holy life.

Concerning the holy living, we need to take care of the **enjoyment of Christ as our peace offering.** Our enjoyment of Christ as the peace offering for our fellowship with God and with one another should be fresh. Those who participates in stale fellowship is guilty of having despised the holy things of God and will lose the fellowship among God's people. Further, in the church life we should avoid any kind of mixture.

Although we have been regenerated into the holy priesthood, **we might still be disqualified from the priesthood in some ways.** As a holy people, we must be **careful** not to touch anything that would defile us or profane us. We must subject ourselves to God's headship, pure in our closest human relationship, and live a life that befits our priestly service. We should restrain our natural affection. **We can only be such persons by contacting the perfect Christ, enjoying Him and experiencing Him day by day.** (Life-Study of Leviticus – Messages 46-50).