

In Leviticus why was the blood in the tabernacle important?

The Book of Leviticus discusses the sanctity of the blood (Lev 17:1-16). Blood was a means of atonement for the Israelites (Lev 17:10-14). Leviticus describes: the correct way to sacrifice (Lev 17:1-9; 22:17-33), the burnt offering (Lev 1:1-17; 6:8-13), the grain offering (Lev 2:1-16; 6:14-23), the peace offering (Lev 3:1-17; 7:11-38; 19:5-8), the sin offering (Lev 4:1-35; 6:24-30), the guilt offering (Lev 5:1-19; 6:1-7; 7:1-10) and the offering for the firstborn (Ex 34:19-20).¹

Prescriptions for uncleanness are given. Purification of the tabernacle, for example, is described in Leviticus chapter 16 verses 1-34.

Man today can come boldly to God's throne of grace when they repent (Ac 2:37, 38): "Therefore, brethren, having boldness to enter the Holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way which He consecrated for us, through the veil, that is, His flesh, and having a High Priest over the house of God, let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience and our bodies washed with pure water (Heb 10:19-22)." "For through Him we both have access by one Spirit to the Father (Eph 2:18)."

When we come to God his way, we can have assurance that we have passed from death to life (1 Jn 3:14).

Regarding the sin offering² J. Vernon McGee wrote:

To sprinkle the blood seven times before the veil secured God's relationship with the offender. To put some of the blood on the horns of the altar of incense, the place of prayer, was to restore the privilege of worship to the offender. Our acceptance by God and our worship of Him are dependent upon the blood of Jesus Christ [...He 9:22]....

...The remainder of the blood was poured out at the bottom of the brazen altar. This satisfied the conscience of the sinner and removed the guilt complex. This was the remedy for the conviction of sin and the only remedy that could satisfy the mind and heart...

Justification is a one-time event (Rom. 5:9). When the sinner repents, he is forgiven of sin and clothed in Christ's righteousness (1 Cor. 1:30). His sin is separated from him as far as the east is from the west (Ps 103:12) and his new life (1 Pe 2:3) will reflect this change (Mt 7:20).³

¹ Willmington, H. L. (1999). *The Outline Bible* (Ex 34:19-Le 17:9). Wheaton, IL: Tyndale House Publishers.

² And the priest that is anointed shall take of the bullock's blood, and bring it to the tabernacle of the congregation: And the priest shall dip his finger in the blood, and sprinkle of the blood seven times before the LORD, before the veil of the sanctuary. And the priest shall put some of the blood upon the horns of the altar of sweet incense before the LORD, which is in the tabernacle of the congregation; and shall pour all the blood of the bullock at the bottom of the altar of the burnt offering, which is at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation [Lev. 4:5-7].

³ McGee, J. V. (1991). *Thru the Bible commentary: The Law* (Leviticus 1-14) (electronic ed., Vol. 6, pp. 52-53). Nashville: Thomas Nelson.