

Handout 1:Exodus Lesson 15

Sacrificial Animals for the Priestly Investiture Ceremony		
Kind of animal	Type of sacrifice	Special Instructions
Bullock	Sin sacrifice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aaron and his sons were to lay their hands on the victim's head prior to sacrifice. • The fat covering the entrails, the fat of the liver, the two kidneys were to be burnt on the altar. • The bull's blood was to be smeared on the horns of the altar and the rest of the blood poured out at the foot of the altar. • The bullock's flesh, hide and offal were to be burnt outside the camp.
Ram #1	Whole burnt gift offering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aaron and his sons were to lay their hands on the victim's head prior to sacrifice. • The blood of the ram was to be poured out all around the altar. • The body of the victim was to be cut into quarters, washing the entrails and head which were to be placed on the quarters and head. • The whole of the animal was to be burnt on the altar.
Ram #2	"The ram of investiture"/ communion sacrifice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aaron and his sons were to lay their hands on the victim's head prior to sacrifice. • Some of the blood of the ram was to be placed on the right ear lobes, right thumbs, and large right toes of Aaron and his sons. • The rest of the blood was to be poured around the altar. • Some of the blood from the altar and some anointing oil were to be sprinkled on Aaron and his vestments and on his sons and their vestments. • The fatty portions including tail, fat that covered the entrails, the fat over the liver, the kidneys and their fatty covering were to be burned on the altar fire with the animal's right thigh. • A loaf of bread, flat cake of bread made with oil, and a wafer (all made from unleavened bread) were to be taken up by Aaron and his sons and offered to Yahweh before being placed on the altar fire. • The forequarters of the ram are to be offered by Aaron and his sons by the same gesture and then this portion together with the left thigh were to be eaten in a sacred meal.
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Handout 2: Exodus Lesson 15

Sirach 45:15-17/18-21 four elements identify the duties of the ordained priest:

1. His dignity and responsibility as God’s representative.
2. The purpose of the spiritual side of his priestly mission which is to act on behalf of the covenant people in their relationship with God, instructing them in the Law of God and in living lives of holiness.
3. The purpose of priestly service to God and the people in the liturgy of covenant worship.
4. To offer sacrifice for the atonement of sin and the restoration of communion with God.

SCHEDULE OF THE TAMID SACRIFICE AND THE LITURGICAL SERVICE <i>This is the order of the daily whole offering in the liturgy of the house of our God. Mishnah: Tamid 7:3R</i>	
JEWISH TIME	OUR TIME (also Roman time)
DAWN	DAWN
After the high priest prepares the altar, the first male lamb is brought out, given a drink from a golden cup and tied to the altar at dawn. Preparations are made for the morning prayer service [<i>Mishnah: Tamid 1:2;3:2-3:3-4, 6-9</i>]	Preparation for the Tamid begins [Exodus 29:38-42; Leviticus 6:1-6; Num 28:1-10]
THIRD HOUR	9AM
The first lamb is sacrificed and its dismembered body placed on the Altar. The Tabernacle/Temple gates open for the communal morning liturgical service [<i>Mishnah: Tamid 3:7; 4:1-3</i>]	“ <i>Shacharit</i> ” is the Hebrew name for the morning prayer service [Acts 2:15]. Individual morning prayer may be recited until noon [<i>Mishnah: Tamid 4:1; Edersheim, The Temple, chapter 7, p. 108</i>]
SIXTH HOUR	NOON
The second lamb is brought out, tied to the altar, and given a drink from a golden cup [<i>Mishnah: Tamid 3:4; 4:1G</i>]	The lamb is given a drink from a gold cup and is tied to the altar until the time of sacrifice.
NINTH HOUR	3PM
The second lamb is sacrificed signaling the beginning of the afternoon liturgical service [<i>Mishnah: Tamid 4:1G</i>]	3PM, the hour the second lamb is sacrificed [<i>Antiquities of the Jews 14.4.3 (14:65); Philo Special Laws I, XXXV (169)</i>]. It is the second hour of prayer [Acts 3:1; 10:9], in Hebrew “ <i>Minchah</i> ” (gift-offering), which was also called the hour of confession.
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The Jewish day began at sundown. The daylight hours were divided into 12 seasonal hours, the division of which was centered on the liturgical worship associated with the morning and afternoon sacrifice of the Tamid lambs. A third hour of prayer was not added until after the destruction of the Jerusalem Temple in 70 AD when the Tamid sacrifice ceased forever.