

Malachi Lesson 2: Malachi 1:6 - 14

Lecture

- In his Malachi commentary, James Montgomery Boice sum's up God's indictment of the clergy in Malachi chapters 1 and 2 with these words:
 - The priests have turned from their way.
 - The priests' teaching has caused many people to stumble.
- The picture of the priests painted in Malachi 1:6-14 is that of a group of men who had lost their way.
 - Remember that being a Jewish priest was a sacred calling. Not everyone could be a priest. A priest had to be from the tribe of Levi and a descendant of Aaron, Moses' brother, with a documented lineage.
 - The Northern Kingdom of Israel fell into decline and apostasy because King Jeroboam appointed priests to serve altars at Bethel and Dan where golden calves were worshipped.
 - God gave other strict qualifications for priests:
 - Must be a male (Exodus 28:1)
 - Must be between 30 and 50 years old. (Numbers 4:3)
 - Must be unblemished (not lame or blind). (Lev. 21:16-23)
 - Must have a proper marriage. (Leviticus 21:9, 14)
 - Not married to a harlot or a divorced woman (Leviticus 21:7)
 - Not married to a widow other than a priest's widow. (Ezekiel 44:22)
 - The high priest must marry a virgin of his own people. (Leviticus 21:13-14)
 - Must have no uncleanness (leprosy, etc.). (Lev. 22:3-9)

- Must have an untrimmed beard with well-trimmed (but unshaved) hair. (Ezekiel 44:20; Leviticus 21:5)
 - Must be properly dressed. (Exo. 28:1-4; Ezekiel 44:17-19)
 - In your lesson questions this week, you reviewed the duties of the priests. 2 of the duties were very important:
 - Accept, process, prepare, and make sacrifices and offerings in the Tabernacle and later, in the Temple.
 - Instruct the people.
 - The priests were to serve God and the people. In this way, they honored God, his laws, his regulations, and his commandments.
- So, how had the priests lost their way?
 - God convicts the priests of failing to honor and respect him, of showing contempt for his name and his altar, of offering defiled food on his altar, and of profaning his name with their very words.
 - When God calls them out for their sins, rather than admitting their guilt, the priests argue with God with a defiant attitude:
 - “How have we shown contempt for your name?” Malachi 1: 6e
 - “How have we defiled you?” Malachi 1:7b
 - “What a burden!” Malachi 1:13a
 - The priests do not appear to be conscious of the fact that they have done anything wrong. They have strayed far afield from God’s instructions to Moses and Aaron.
- When the priests were offering defiled food on God’s altar, they were offering food that the people did not want and did not value.
 - The whole point of the regulations in Leviticus for the animals offered for sacrifice is that God expected the sacrifices and offerings to be pure, clean, and perfect.

- What was presented to the priests had a specific purpose and was meant to be costly to the people. Literally, the people and the animals needed some skin in the game.
- Remember that there were multiple types of offerings:
 - The burnt, fellowship, guilt, and sin offerings had to be without defect.
 - The burnt offering was fully consumed in the altar fire.
 - Except for his own sin offering, the priest was entitled to eat portions of the fellowship, guilt, and sin offerings. This is how they were fed.
- Since the priests were eating portions of the fellowship, guilt, and sin offerings, why would they ever want to eat an offering which was diseased or had festering sores?
- Since the priests were permitting the people to submit these unacceptable sacrifices, the priests were failing in their duties to teach the people what was acceptable to God.
- God charged the priests in Malachi 1:13a of saying their duties were a burden.
 - Being a priest was burdensome.
 - The sacrifices and offerings had to be inspected.
 - The animals had to be ritually washed and slaughtered.
 - The appropriate pieces of the sacrifices and offerings had to be burned on the altar. The rest of sacrifices and offerings had to be burned outside the Tabernacle/Temple or consumed, as Leviticus dictated.
 - It was a bloody and messy job. At a minimum, burnt offerings were made twice a day, according to Numbers 28.
 - Further, the altar fires were to be kept burning 24x7 and the lamps and the table of showbread had to be maintained.

- Lest we feel any pity for the priests, we need to understand that, upon return from the Babylonian exile in the 2nd Temple period, there were more priests than were needed for service. Therefore, names were selected by lot to name those who would serve for a week at a time. The rest could return to their day jobs. Levites owned no land, but pasturelands for their flocks and herds were set aside in each town. Or, they could lease land for crops or have other occupations, as long as they did not interfere with their priestly duties.
- At the First World Congress on Evangelism in 1966 in Berlin, Reverend Billy Graham gave an address about “Stains on the Altar”. He suggested that evangelical leaders have been guilty of offering God defiled sacrifices, as follows:
 - Preachers who are not genuinely saved
 - Preachers who have no call from God to serve God
 - Preachers who have no devotional life
 - Preachers who preach a watered-down, human-pleasing message instead of preaching the true Word of God
 - Preachers who ignore human needs in their congregations
 - Preachers who refuse to acknowledge that hell is real
 - Preachers who speak as if faith in Jesus is not necessary for salvation
 - Preachers who do not evangelize
 - Preachers who have let minor doctrinal matters and jealousies divide them from their fellow pastors
- I would add to this list preachers who do not meet the qualifications in Paul’s pastoral letters of 1 and 2 Timothy and Titus.
- If Malachi were here today, would God say, “I would rather you just close the church doors than continue as you are doing? You are offering nothing I want. You are cheating your flock.”

Malachi Lesson 2: Malachi 1:6 - 14

For from the least to the greatest of them, everyone is greedy for unjust gain; and from prophet to priest, everyone deals falsely. Jeremiah 6:13

1. Read Malachi 1:6.

- a. To whom is this discourse addressed and how does God describe them?
 - The priests
 - Not showing honor to God
 - Not respecting God
 - Showing contempt for God's name

- b. What statement does Malachi make about sons and servants?

A son honors his father, and a slave his master. Malachi 1:6

- c. How do Exodus 4:22-23, Exodus 20:12, and Hosea 11:1 offer context about sons?
 - Then say to Pharaoh, 'This is what the LORD says: **Israel is my firstborn son,**²³ and I told you, "Let my son go, so he may worship me." But you refused to let him go; so I will kill your firstborn son.'" Exodus 4:22-23
 - **Honor your father** and your mother, so that you may live long in the land the LORD your God is giving you. Exodus 20:12
 - **When Israel was a child, I loved him, and out of Egypt I called my son.** Hosea 11:1

- d. How do Leviticus 25:55, 1 Samuel 3:9, and Zephaniah 3:9 offer context about servants?
 - **for the Israelites belong to me as servants. They are my servants,** whom I brought out of Egypt. I am the LORD your God. Leviticus 25:55
 - So Eli told Samuel, "Go and lie down, and if he calls you, say, '**Speak, LORD, for your servant is listening.**'" 1 Samuel 3:9
 - "Then I will purify the lips of the peoples, that all of them may **call on the name of the LORD and serve him** shoulder to shoulder. Zephaniah 3:9

- e. Why would God see the priests as a son? As a servant?
 - The priests were Israelites, viewed as sons of Israel, God's firstborn.
 - The priests were to serve God in his Temple.

- f. What 2 questions does the Lord ask?
If I am a father, where is the honor due me? If I am a master, where is the respect due me?" says the LORD Almighty. Malachi 1:6
- g. What does Malachi reply, speaking for the priests?
But you ask, 'How have we shown contempt for your name?' Malachi 1:6
- h. 1 Chronicles 16:35b states that God's name is holy. If the priests despise God's name, what does this say about their attitude towards God?
- God is not holy.
 - God is not worthy of the service due him by the priests.
 - God is not all powerful, omniscient, just, nor omnipresent.
2. Using the Old Testament Priest and Priesthood sheet, what were the duties of the priests?
- Teach the people
 - Serve as judges
 - Offer sacrifices
 - Assess impurity
 - Burn incense
 - Bless the people
 - Bless God
 - Keep the tabernacle/Temple
 - Take care of the altar, the lamps, and the showbread
 - Continue the sacred fire
 - Blow the trumpets
3. Read Malachi 1:7-14.
- a. What have the priests been guilty of, according to verses 7a, 7c, 8a-b, 12, and 13b?
- By offering defiled food on my altar. Malachi 1:7a
 - By saying that the LORD's table is contemptible. Malachi 1:7c
 - When you offer blind animals for sacrifice, is that not wrong? When you sacrifice lame or diseased animals Malachi 1:8
 - But you profane it by saying, 'The Lord's table is defiled,' and, 'Its food is contemptible.' Malachi 1:12
 - And you say, 'What a burden!' and you sniff at it contemptuously Malachi 1:13

- b. What did God require of sacrificial animals, according to Leviticus 1:3, Leviticus 1:10, and Leviticus 22:17-25?
- If the offering is a burnt offering from the herd, you are to offer a **male without defect**. You must present it at the entrance to the tent of meeting so that it will be acceptable to the LORD. Leviticus 1:3
 - If the offering is a burnt offering from the flock, from either the sheep or the goats, you are to offer a **male without defect**. Leviticus 1:10
 - The LORD said to Moses, ¹⁸ “Speak to Aaron and his sons and to all the Israelites and say to them: ‘If any of you—whether an Israelite or a foreigner residing in Israel—presents a gift for a burnt offering to the LORD, either to fulfill a vow or as a freewill offering, ¹⁹ you must present a male without defect from the cattle, sheep or goats in order that it may be accepted on your behalf. ²⁰ **Do not bring anything with a defect, because it will not be accepted on your behalf.** ²¹ When anyone brings from the **herd or flock a fellowship offering to the LORD to fulfill a special vow or as a freewill offering, it must be without defect or blemish** to be acceptable. ²² Do not offer to the LORD the blind, the injured or the maimed, or anything with warts or festering or running sores. Do not place any of these on the altar as a food offering presented to the LORD. Leviticus 22:17-22
- c. What do you think is meant by this verse, “Present that to your governor; will he accept you or show you favor? says the LORD of hosts.”? Malachi 1:8
- If the people presented an animal with a defect, which was injured or maimed, or with some kind of sore, the governor would be offended and refuse the animal. This would be an insult to the governor and would curry no favor from him. Why did the people think such animals would be acceptable to God?
- d. The priests are accused in this passage. Do the people share in this guilt? Why or why not?
Yes, the people are guilty by presenting blemished animals to be sacrificed on God’s altar. The priests are guilty of accepting such sacrifices.
- e. What does Malachi call the people in verse 14?
Cheats
- f. What does God say about these people in verse 14?
They are cursed.

- g. How does Leviticus 27:9-12 add context to verses 7 to 14? What does this suggest about the relationship between the priests and the people bringing sacrifices?
- If what they vowed is an animal that is acceptable as an offering to the LORD, such an animal given to the LORD becomes holy. ¹⁰ They must not exchange it or substitute a good one for a bad one, or a bad one for a good one; if they should substitute one animal for another, both it and the substitute become holy. ¹¹ If what they vowed is a ceremonially unclean animal—one that is not acceptable as an offering to the LORD—the animal must be presented to the priest, ¹² who will judge its quality as good or bad. Whatever value the priest then sets, that is what it will be. Leviticus 27:9-12
 - Both the priests and the people are guilty if the sacrifice is unacceptable but is allowed to be sacrificed on God's altar.
- h. From verse 10, what would God rather have one of the priests do, rather than offer sacrifices in vain?
Shut the Temple doors
- i. Why do you think verses 7 to 14 target the priests first?
The priests were the first line of defense. It was their duty to make sure the sacrifices were acceptable to God and reject those that were not.
- j. Read Nehemiah 10: 28-29. How does this passage relate to Malachi 1:7-14?
- The rest of the people—priests, Levites, gatekeepers, musicians, temple servants and all who separated themselves from the neighboring peoples for the sake of the Law of God, together with their wives and all their sons and daughters who are able to understand— ²⁹ all these now join their fellow Israelites the nobles, and bind themselves with a curse and an oath to follow the Law of God given through Moses the servant of God and to obey carefully all the commands, regulations and decrees of the LORD our Lord. Nehemiah 10:28-29
 - Nehemiah had everyone in Judah bind themselves before God to follow his laws and commands carefully. It was a recommitment ceremony.
- k. What does the Lord say about his name in Malachi 1:7-14? Have these statements been fulfilled? If not, when will they be fulfilled? Give scripture reference(s) to support your answers.
- God's name is great among the nations.
 - God's name is to be feared among the nations.
 - We can see, by the 3,000 from many nations who were baptized at Pentecost, that God's name was great, and he was feared among the nations. (Acts 1:8-11,41)

- And the church continued to grow, as the apostles spread the Gospel.
 - Then the church throughout Judea, Galilee and Samaria enjoyed a time of peace and was strengthened. Living in the fear of the Lord and encouraged by the Holy Spirit, it increased in numbers. Acts 9:31

- These statements will be fulfilled finally when Christ returns.
 - Therefore God exalted him to the highest place and gave him the name that is above every name, ¹⁰ that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, in heaven and on earth and under the earth, ¹¹ and every tongue acknowledge that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father. Philippians 2:9-11

 - You are worthy to take the scroll and to open its seals, because you were slain, and with your blood you purchased for God persons from every tribe and language and people and nation. ¹⁰ You have made them to be a kingdom and priests to serve our God, and they will reign on the earth. Revelation 5:9-10

 - Then I saw another angel flying in midair, and he had the eternal gospel to proclaim to those who live on the earth—to every nation, tribe, language and people. ⁷ He said in a loud voice, “Fear God and give him glory, because the hour of his judgment has come. Revelation 14:6-7

 - Great and marvelous are your deeds, Lord God Almighty. Just and true are your ways, King of the nations. ⁴ Who will not fear you, Lord, and bring glory to your name? For you alone are holy. All nations will come and worship before you, for your righteous acts have been revealed. Revelation 15:3-4

- 4. What did James say about breaking God’s law in James 2:10? How would that have applied to the priests in Malachi’s day?
 - For whoever keeps the whole law and yet stumbles at just one point is guilty of breaking all of it. James 2:10
 - By failing to keep God’s commandments regarding sacrifices, the priests have broken all the Law.

- 5. List some modern-day examples in which we despise or profane God’s name today.
 - Curse, using God’s name
 - Do not speak reverently about God
 - Speak about God and his attributes with disdain

6. What did Paul accuse the Jewish leaders of in Romans 2:17-24?

Now you, **if you call yourself a Jew; if you rely on the law and boast in God; ¹⁸ if you know his will and approve of what is superior because you are instructed by the law; ¹⁹ if you are convinced that you are a guide for the blind, a light for those who are in the dark, ²⁰ an instructor of the foolish, a teacher of little children, because you have in the law the embodiment of knowledge and truth— ²¹ you, then, who teach others, do you not teach yourself? You who preach against stealing, do you steal? ²² You who say that people should not commit adultery, do you commit adultery? You who abhor idols, do you rob temples? ²³ You who boast in the law, do you dishonor God by breaking the law? ²⁴** As it is written: “God’s name is blasphemed among the Gentiles because of you.
Romans 2:17-24

7. Paul offered wise counsel to Timothy and Titus about their roles. What do you learn from 1 Timothy 3:1-7, 2 Timothy 2:15, 20-21, and Titus 1:9 about how a pastor should function?

- Here is a trustworthy saying: Whoever aspires to be an overseer desires a noble task. ² Now the overseer is to be **above reproach, faithful to his wife, temperate, self-controlled, respectable, hospitable, able to teach, ³ not given to drunkenness, not violent but gentle, not quarrelsome, not a lover of money. ⁴ He must manage his own family well and see that his children obey him, and he must do so in a manner worthy of full respect. ⁵** (If anyone does not know how to manage his own family, how can he take care of God’s church?) ⁶ **He must not be a recent convert,** or he may become conceited and fall under the same judgment as the devil. ⁷ He must also **have a good reputation with outsiders,** so that he will not fall into disgrace and into the devil’s trap. 1 Timothy 3:1-7
- Do your best to present yourself to God as **one approved, a worker who does not need to be ashamed and who correctly handles the word of truth.** 2 Timothy 2:15
- In a large house there are articles not only of gold and silver, but also of wood and clay; some are for special purposes and some for **common use. ²¹ Those who cleanse themselves from the latter** will be instruments for special purposes, made holy, useful to the Master and prepared to do any good work. 2 Timothy 2:20-21
- He must **hold firmly to the trustworthy message as it has been taught,** so that he can encourage others by sound doctrine and refute those who oppose it. Titus 1:9

Malachi Lesson 2

Malachi 1:6-14

God's Indictment of the Priests

- James Montgomery Boice:
 - The Priests Have Turned from Their Way
 - The Priests' Teaching Has Caused Many People to Stumble

The Priests Had Lost Their Way

- A Jewish Priest Was a Sacred Calling
 - Must Be From the Tribe of Levi
 - Must Be a Descendant of Aaron, Moses' Brother
 - Must Have a Documented Lineage
- The Northern Kingdom Fell Into Decline and Apostasy Because King Jeroboam Appointed Priests to Serve Altars at Bethel and Dan Where Golden Calves Were Worshipped

Other Jewish Priest Qualifications

Qualification	Scripture
Must be a male	Exodus 28:1
Must be between 30 and 50 years old	Numbers 4:3
Must be unblemished (not lame or blind)	Leviticus 21:16-23
Must have a proper marriage	Leviticus 21:9,14
Not married to a harlot or divorced woman	Leviticus 21:7
Not married to a widow other than a priest's widow	Ezekiel 44:22
High priest must marry a virgin of his own people	Leviticus 21:13-14
Must have no uncleanness (leprosy, etc.)	Leviticus 22:3-9)
Have an untrimmed beard with well-trimmed but unshaved hair	Leviticus 21:5; Ezekiel 44:20
Must be properly dressed	Exodus 28:1-4; Ezekiel 44:17-19

The Priestly Garments



Important Priestly Duties

- Accept, Process, Prepare, and Make Sacrifices and Offerings in the Tabernacle and Later, the Temple
- Instruct the People
- The Priests Were to Serve God and the People
- In This Way, They Honored God, His Laws, His Regulations, and His Commandments

How Had the Priests Lost Their Way?

- Failing to Honor and Respect God; Showing Contempt for God's Name and His Altar; Offering Defiled Food on His Altar; Profaning His Name
- Instead of Admitting Their Sins, the Priests Argue Defiantly with God (Malachi 1: 6e, 7b, 13a):
 - "How Have We Shown Contempt For Your Name?"
 - "How Have We Defiled You?"
 - "What a Burden!"
- The Priests Do Not Appear to Be Conscious of Their Wrong-Doing; They Have Strayed Far Afield from God's Instructions to Moses and Aaron

Defiled Food on God's Altar

- The Priests Were Offering Food That the People Did Not Want and Did Not Value
- God Expected the Animals Offered for Sacrifice to Be Pure, Clean, and Perfect
- What Was Presented to the Priest Had a Specific Purpose and Was Meant to Be Costly; the People and the Animals Needed Some Skin in the Game

Defiled Food on God's Altar

- The Burnt, Fellowship, Guilt, and Sin Offerings Had to Be Without Defect
- The Burnt Offering Was Fully Consumed in the Altar Fire
- Except for His Own Sin Offering, the Priest Was Entitled to Eat Portions of the Fellowship, Guilt, and Sin Offerings; This Is How They were Fed
- Since the Priests Were Permitting Unacceptable Sacrifices, They Were Failing in their Duties to Teach the People What Was Acceptable to God

Being a Priest Was Burdensome

- Inspect the Sacrifices and Offerings
- Ritually Wash and Slaughter the Animals
- Burn the Appropriate Pieces On the Altar
- Burn the Rest of the Sacrifices and Offerings Outside the Tabernacle/Temple or Consume Them
- A Bloody and Messy Job
- Burnt Offerings Were Made at Least Twice a Day (Numbers 28)
- Altar Fires Kept Burning 24x7
- Maintain the Lamps and the Table of Showbread

Have No Pity for the Priests

- In the 2nd Temple Period, There Were More Priests Than Were Needed for Service
- Names for Service Selected by Lot; Men Served a Week at a Time
- The Rest Could Return to Their Day Jobs
- Levites Owned No Land, but Pasturelands for Their Flocks and Herds Were Set Aside in Each Town
- Or, the Priests Could Lease Land for Crops or Have Other Occupations Which Did Not Interfere With Their Priestly Duties

Rev. Billy Graham: Stains on the Altar

How Evangelical Leaders Have Been Guilty of Offering God Defiled Sacrifices

Preachers Who Are Not Genuinely Saved

Preachers Who Have No Call from God to Serve God

Preachers Who Have No Devotional Life

Preachers Who Preach a Watered-Down, Human-Pleasing Message Instead of the Word of God

Preachers Who Ignore Human Needs in Their Congregations

Preachers Who Refuse to Acknowledge That Hell Is Real

Preachers Who Speak as if Faith in Jesus is Not Necessary for Salvation

Preachers Who Do Not Evangelize

Preachers Who Let Minor Doctrinal Matters and Jealousies Divide Them from Their Fellow Pastors

Stains on the Altar

- In Addition: Preachers Who Do Not Meet the Qualifications in Paul's Pastoral Letters of 1 and 2 Timothy and Titus
- If Malachi Were Here Today, Would God Say, "I Would Rather You Just Close the Church Doors Than Continue as You Are Doing. You Are Offering Nothing I Want. You are Cheating Your Flock."

Old Testament Priests & Priesthood

- Definition: A priest is one authorized to perform the sacred rites of a religion, especially a mediator between man and God.” (Webster)
- The origin of dedicated priests is uncertain.
- Melchizedek, King of Salem was a priest of God (Gen. 14:18)
- Moses’ father-in-law, Jethro, was priest of Midian. (Exodus 4:1)
- There were priests among the Israelites when they came out of Egypt. (Exodus 19:22, 24)
- There were false priests who served false gods:
 - Priest of Midian (Exodus 18:1)
 - Priests of On (Genesis 41:45)
 - Priests of Dagon (1 Samuel 5:5)
 - Priests of the high places (1 Kings 12:32)
 - Priests “of them that are no gods.” (2 Chronicles 13:9)
- At Mount Sinai, God designated Aaron and his descendants to serve as priests. (Exodus 28:1, 44; 30:30; 40:13-15; Numbers 3:3)
- All priests were Levites, but not all Levites were priests.
- Only those designated could perform priestly duties.
 - Not other Levites (Numbers 16:1-3; 1-10; 10:1-3)
 - Not even Moses or his descendants (1 Chronicles 23:13)
 - Not anyone other than Aaron and his descendants (Numbers 16:40)
- QUALIFICATIONS FOR PRIESTLY SERVICE:
 - Must be a male (Exodus 28:1)
 - Must be a descendant of Aaron (Exodus 28:1) with a documented lineage.
 - Must be between 30 and 50 years old. (Numbers 4:3)
 - Must be unblemished (not lame or blond). (Lev. 21:16-23)
 - Must have a proper marriage. (Leviticus 21:9, 14)
 - Not married to a harlot.
 - Not married to a divorced woman.
 - Not married to a widow other than a priest’s widow. (Ezekiel 44:22)
 - The high priest must marry a virgin of his own people.
 - Must have no uncleanness (leprosy, etc.). (Lev. 22:3-9)



- Must have an untrimmed beard with well trimmed (but unshaved) hair. (Ezekiel 4:20; Leviticus 21:5)
- Must be properly dressed. (Exo. 28:1-4; Ezekiel 44:17-19)

■ DUTIES OF THE PRIEST

- Teach the people. (Leviticus 10:8-11)
- Serve as judges to resolve controversy. (Deut. 21:5)
- Offer sacrifices. (Exodus 29:38-42)
- Assess impurity. (Leviticus 13-15)
- Burn incense. (Exodus 30:7-8)
- Bless the people. (Numbers 6:22-27)
- Bless God (Deuteronomy 10:8)
- Keep the tabernacle. (Numbers 3:38; 4:16)
- Take care of the altar (Leviticus 6:8-13), the lamps, and the showbread (Leviticus 24:1-9)
- Prepare the holy things for each days journey. (Num. 4:5-15)
- Continue the sacred fire. (Leviticus 6:12-13)
- Blow the trumpets. (Numbers 10:1-10)

■ THE HIGH PRIESTS

- Also called the chief priest. (2 Chronicles 19:11)
- God’s leader over the priests.
- Aaron served as the first High Priest. (Exodus 40:12-13)
- Aaron’s son, Eleazer, replaced him as High Priest when he died. (Numbers 20:26-28)
- The position of high priests continued through the time of Christ (Matthew 26:3 and apparently to the time of the destruction of the temple by the Romans in 70 A.D.)

■ DUTIES OF THE HIGH PRIEST

- Direct the work of the priests & Levites. (Numbers 3:4)
- Inquire of the Lord. (Judges 20:28)
- Consecration of the priests. (Exodus 29:1-37)
- Maintain the golden candlestand with its fire. (Lev. 24:1-4)
- Burning incense daily (Exodus 30:7-8), and in a special way on the Day of Atonement. (Leviticus 16:2, 12-13)
- Offering sacrifices on the Day of Atonement. (Hebrews 5:1; Leviticus 23:6, 11, 15, 20)