

THE ALTAR & THE SACRIFICES

WHY IS SATAN TRYING SO HARD TO PROFANE YHVVH'S HOLY THINGS?

- **WHY IS JERUSALEM THE CENTER OF
CONTROVERSY IN THE WORLD TODAY?**
- **WHY IS THE TEMPLE MOUNT THE
MAIN FOCUS OF THE JEWS, ISLAM AND
CHRISTIANITY?**
- **WHY IS THE GREAT TRIBULATION TO
BEGIN AFTER THE ALTAR IS PROFANE?**
- **WHY? WHY? WHY?**



Sacrifices were offered before the first Tabernacle was built. Sacrifices were offered by: Adam, Abel, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Moses.

CAIN & ABEL

- CONFLICT ABOUT THE PROPER WAY TO PRESENT THE OFFERING BEFORE YHWH
- ABEL DID IT YHWH'S ACCEPTABLE WAY
- CAIN DID IT HIS OWN WAY
- SPIRITUAL VS FLESHLY BELIEVER
- OBEDIENCE VS REBELLION
- HOLY VS PROFANE

NOACH

**BUILD AN ALTAR TO
RESTORE THE
AUTHORITY AND
STABLISH COVENANT
WITH YHVH AGAIN**

- According to Midrash, Adam repented of his sin and God showed him how to reconcile himself through the sacrifice of an ox.
- Abel sacrificed one of his best sheep as a freewill offering to God.
- Noah took 7 pair of each clean animal onto the ark, enabling him to have enough to sacrifice with.

Abraham built 4 altars and sacrificed on them.

Isaac built one altar.

Jacob built two altars.

Moses sacrificed before the Tabernacle was built. Once after a battle against Amalek, and also at the foot of Mount Sinai before the giving of the Torah.

TRUE ALTAR OF YHVH IS BUILD IN A PARTICULAR WAY TO BE HOLY

- Exodus 20:24 An altar of earth thou shalt make unto me, and shalt sacrifice thereon thy burnt offerings, and thy peace offerings, thy sheep, and thine oxen: in all places where I record my name I will come unto thee, and I will bless thee.
- Exodus 20:25 And if thou wilt make me an altar of stone, thou shalt not build it of hewn stone: for if thou lift up thy tool upon it, thou hast polluted it. {build...: Heb. build them with hewing}

No steps on the altar of YHVH

Exodus 20:26

Neither shalt thou go up by
steps unto mine altar, that thy
nakedness be not discovered
thereon.

Only peaceful animals are allowed
for sacrifice –

ox, sheep, goats, pigeons and
turtledoves, and only healthy
strong ones are taken.

All sacrifices – animal or flour –
were salted.

There are five kinds of sacrifices:

- **Olah** / The offering that is completely burnt
- **Mincha** / The flour offering
- **Shelamim** / The peace offering
- **Chatat** / The sin offering
- **Asham** / The trespass offering

A. The first three of these are free will offerings an Israelite could bring to YHWH any time they wished.

B. The last two were required whenever an Israelite sinned.

OLAH

An unblemished male; either a bull, ram or goat was used if a person was able to afford one. The owner would bring the animal to the Temple courtyard. He would then lean over the animal, place his hands on the animal's head and confess the sins for which he was bringing in the offering. Two cohanim were present; one to hand the knife to him and the other to catch the blood.

After making a confession over the animal's head, the person making the offering would then take the knife and cut the throat of the animal. The blood was collected and was sprinkled on the four corners of the alter. The organs of the animal were then removed and washed along with the rest of the body.

The body and its organs were then burnt whole upon the altar. If a person could not afford to bring these animals then he could bring instead a turtledove or pigeon. The bird was brought to the cohen who killed the bird by pinching off the back of its neck. None of this offering was eaten. It also functioned to forgive sins:

OLAH

1. Is For wrong thoughts
2. For failing to fulfill some mitzva of the Torah
3. For sins that can be corrected by performing a mitzva

MINCHA (Gift)

If a person was so poor that he could not even afford a bird then he could bring Mincha offering (Mincha means gift). The Mincha offering was an offering of flour, about 5 lbs. The flour was placed in a special pan into which some oil had been poured. More oil was poured over the flour and mixed with a sweet spice. The pan was then handed to the cohen who brought the pan to the alter where it was measured out, three hands full, which was burnt on the alter.

The flour was not allowed to rise, could not be sweetened and must be salted. The person offering this sacrifice eats none of his offering. The priests do eat the leftovers. It was taught that when the priests eat of this sacrifice, God forgave the sins of Israel.

There was also another Mincha done by the priest once in his lifetime prior to his beginning service in the Temple in order to prepare him. This one was completely burnt and not eaten. The High Priest also offered a Mincha for himself every day. This would direct his thoughts to G-d and make him worthy to ask for forgiveness of Israel's sins.

SHELAMIM (Peace offering)

The Shelamim, or peace offering was not brought to atone for sin, but instead to express happiness and gratitude to God. An ox or cow, ram or female sheep were used as an offering. They were slaughtered in the same fashion as the Olah, except the person would give thanks to God and sing praises when he laid his hands on the animal's head.

The blood that was collected was sprinkled on the four corners of the altar. Part of the animal was burned on the altar while the owner and the cohanim ate the rest. This sacrifice was also offered whenever God rescued you from a dangerous situation (*Shalmay Toda*) specifically:

1. Recovering from a serious illness
2. Crossing the desert safely
3. Returning safely from an ocean voyage
4. Freed from prison

CHATAT (Sin offering)

The chatat was slaughtered on the north side of the altar – same place as the Olah, possibly to not embarrass the sinner.) This was required for sin done "by mistake," i.e.,

- A person did not know the Torah's commandment (i.e., they did not know they should not work on the Sabbath.) Ignorance of Torah is not an excuse to God.

- A person is mistaken about some facts related to the above (i.e., they did not know that it was Shabbat that day.) Neither is negligence is not an excuse with God.

ASHAM (Trespass offering)

- There are six reasons for offering an Asham:
- When a person steals
- When a person misuses Temple items
- When a person has uncertainty about possibly committing a sin
- For the High Priest who sinned
- For when the Sanhedrin sins
- For when the King sins

THE SALVATION SACRIFICE OF YOM KIPPUR

- The sacrifice of Yom Kippur is separate and distinct from all the other sacrifices offered during the year. While the others reconciled the sinner on a day to day basis with God, Yom Kippur is the day that God would forgive all the sins of all the people in every generation – in essence this was their salvation sacrifice.

- Yom Kippur is the only time that the High Priest would enter into the presence of God in the Holy of Holies, doing this four times in all that day. He would remove four of his eight garments – all those with gold – and enter only with four white linen garments. He would change his clothes five times, dipping himself in a Mikveh each time.

Special offerings were made in addition
to the regular ones:

- An offering for all the people paid for with public funds (Korban Mussaf)
- The High Priest's personal sacrifice paid for with his own money
- The two goats – one sacrificed to Hashem and the other sent to Alazel after all the sins of the people were "placed" upon it.

The High priest would turn to the curtain separating the Holy Place from the Holy of Holies, and sprinkled the blood of the bull sacrifice one time upward, then seven times downward. He would repeat this process with the blood of the goat sacrifice one time upward, then seven times downward.

He then entered the Holy of Holies, took blood from the bull and the goat and put some on the four corners of the threshing floor. He also sprinkled this on the altar, repeating the process of sprinkling once upwards, then seven times downward.

**The miracles/signs that took place, showing
God's approval and forgiveness:**

- **Drawing of lots always produced "LaHashem" in the right hand**
- **The red ribbon tied to the scapegoat always turned white**
- **The Center light of the Menora always burned until morning**

- Fire on the copper altar never went out even when it wasn't properly stoked
- Priests felt full even after eating only a small part of the offerings
- The smoke of the incense offering would fill the Holy of Holies

The Talmud however, records that many of these miracles ceased to occur about 40 years before the destruction of the second Temple, and never returned. This of course coincides with the time of the death of Yeshua:

Yoma 39b –

During the last forty years before the destruction of the Temple the lot [‘For the Lord’] did not come up in the right hand; nor did the crimson-coloured strap become white; nor did the westernmost light shine; and the doors of the Hekal would open by themselves, until R. Johanan b. Zakkai rebuked them, saying: Hekal, Hekal, why wilt thou be the alarmer thyself? I know about thee that thou wilt be destroyed, for Zechariah ben Ido has already prophesied concerning thee: Open thy doors, O Lebanon, that the fire may devour thy cedars.



HOW IMPORTANT IS THE ALTAR?

MATTHEW 23

**19 Ye fools and blind: for whether
is greater, the gift, or the altar
that sanctifieth the gift?**

**20 Whoso therefore shall swear by
the altar, sweareth by it, and by
all things thereon.**

מזבח



MATERIALS OF THE MISHKAN

MIZBEACH

- **SHITTIM WOOD**
- **INCORRUPTIBLE WOOD**
- **BRONZE**
- **JUDGEMENT**
- **4 HORNS OF THE ALTAR**
- **RECONCILIATION OF THE EARTH**

THE MIZBEACH THE PLACE OF MERCY & GRACE

1. THE ALTAR IN THE
MISHKAN
2. MADE OF BROZE
3. 5 CUBITS WIDE BY 5
CUBITS LONG BY 3
CUBITS HIGH

4. $5+5+3=13$ NUMBER OF
REBELLION

$1+3=4$ FOUR CORNERS OF
THE EARTH

MIZBEACH

- ROOT WORD IS ZAVACH = MEANS SACRIFICE
- LITERAL MEANING IS = FOR A HIGHER PURPOSE
- MADE OF WOOD OVERLAID WITH BRONZE

MIRACLES IN THE MISHKAN ALTAR

**A. IN THE TABERNACLE THE ALTAR
BURNED DAY AND NIGHT AND THE
BRONZE OF THE ALTAR NEVER
MELTED OR NEEDED TO BE
REPLACED**

**B. THE SHITTIM WOOD OF THE
ALTAR NEVER GOT BURNED BY
THE FIRE OF THE SACRIFICES**

**C. THE RAIN OR WIND NEVER
DISRUPTED THE SMOKE OF THE
OFFERINGS FROM GOING
STRAIGHT UP TO THE HEAVENS**

**D. THE FIRE STATED BY YHVH
NEVER WAS PUT OUT BY THE
ENVIROMENT LIKE RAIN OR WIND**

**DID YOU KNOW THAT
THERE WERE TWO
ALTARS IN
JERUSALEM?**



2 Samuel 24

21 And Araunah said, Wherefore is my lord the king come to his servant? And David said, To buy the threshing floor of thee, to build an altar unto the LORD, that the plague may be stayed from the people.

22 And Araunah said unto David, Let my lord the king take and offer up what seemeth good unto him: behold, here be oxen for burnt sacrifice, and threshing instruments and other instruments of the oxen for wood.

24 And the king said unto Araunah,
Nay; but I will surely buy it of thee
at a price: neither will I offer burnt
offerings unto the LORD my God
of that which doth cost me
nothing. So David bought the
threshing floor and the oxen for
fifty shekels of silver.

2 Samuel 24:25

And David built there an altar unto the LORD, and offered burnt offerings and peace offerings. So the LORD was in treated for the land, and the plague was stayed from Israel.

This is the Mount of Olives

The Altar in the Temple Mount

1Ch 21:

24 And king David said to Ornan, Nay; but I will verily buy it for the full price: for I will not take that which is thine for the LORD, nor offer burnt offerings without cost.

25 So David gave to Ornan for the place six hundred shekels of gold by weight.

- **Silver = Redemption**
- **Gold = Divinity**
- **50 = Freedom**
- **600 = Time of Humanity on the Earth**
- **Fire from Heaven = Shechina**

PLACE OF RECONCILIATION

Job 42:8

Therefore take unto you now seven bullocks and seven rams, and go to my servant Job, and offer up for yourselves a burnt offering; and my servant Job shall pray for you: for him will I accept: lest I deal with you after your folly, in that ye have not spoken of me the thing which is right, like my servant Job.

PLACE OF ATONEMENT

Hebrew 9:22

And almost all things are by the
law purged with blood; and
without shedding of blood is no
remission.

REDEMPTION

Ephesians 1:7

In whom we have
redemption through his
blood, the forgiveness of sins,
according to the riches of his
grace;

Colossians 1:14

In whom we have redemption
through his blood, even the
forgiveness of sins:

Titus 2:14

Who gave himself for us, that he
might redeem us from all iniquity,
and purify unto himself a peculiar
people, zealous of good works.

JUSTIFICATION

Romans 3:

24 Being justified freely by his grace through the redemption that is in the Messiah Yeshua:

25 Whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith in his blood, to declare his righteousness for the remission of sins that are past, through the forbearance of God;

SANCTIFICATION

HEBREWS 10

- 10 By the which will we are sanctified through the offering of the body of Yeshua the Messiah once for all.**
- 11 And every priest standeth daily ministering and offering oftentimes the same sacrifices, which can never take away sins:**

12 But this man, after he had offered one sacrifice for sins for ever, sat down on the right hand of God;

13 From henceforth expecting till his enemies be made his footstool.

14 For by one offering he hath perfected for ever them that are sanctified.

1 Corinthians 1:30

But of him are ye in Yeshua
the Messiah, who of God is
made unto us wisdom, and
righteousness, and
sanctification, and
redemption:

The Altar the place of Refuge

Adonijah

1Kings 1:50

And Adonijah feared because of Solomon, and arose, and went, and caught hold on the horns of the altar.

51 And it was told Solomon, saying, Behold, Adonijah feareth king Solomon: for, lo, he hath caught hold on the horns of the altar, saying, Let king Solomon swear unto me to day that he will not slay his servant with the sword.

Joab The General

1Kings 2

28 Then tidings came to Joab: for Joab had turned after Adonijah, though he turned not after Absalom. And Joab fled unto the tabernacle of the LORD, and caught hold on the horns of the altar.

ALTAR PSALM SUNG IN THE TEMPLE

Psalms 24:

1 ¶ <<A Psalm of David.>> The earth is the LORD'S, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein.

2 For he hath founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods.

3 ¶ Who shall ascend into the hill of the LORD? or who shall stand in his holy place?

4 He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully.

5 He shall receive the blessing from the LORD, and righteousness from the God of his salvation.

6 This is the generation of them that seek him,
that seek thy face, O Jacob. Selah.

7 ¶ Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye
lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of
glory shall come in.

8 Who is this King of glory? The LORD strong
and mighty, the LORD mighty in battle.

9 Lift up your heads, O ye gates; even lift them
up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory
shall come in.

10 Who is this King of glory? The LORD of
hosts, he is the King of glory. Selah.

PSALM 24 ABOUT THE ALTAR

**THE ALTAR DECLARES THE AUTHORITY
OF YHVH ON THE EARTH.**

- 1. THE FIRE FROM HEAVEN**
- 2. THE PLACE OF RECONCILIATION**
- 3. RESTORATION**
- 4. SALVATION**
- 5. TESHUVAH**

**PSALM 24 HAS 10
VERSES AND 10 IS
THE NUMBER OF
COMPLETION**

JUDGEMENT IS HELD BACK

2 Samuel 24 BY THE ALTAR

24 And the king said unto Araunah, Nay; but I will surely buy it of thee at a price: neither will I offer burnt offerings unto the LORD my God of that which doth cost me nothing. So David bought the threshingfloor and the oxen for fifty shekels of silver.

25 And David built there **an altar** unto the LORD, and offered burnt offerings and peace offerings. So the LORD was intreated for the land, and **the plague was stayed from Israel.**

Numbers 16

44 And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,

45 Get you up from among this congregation, that I may consume them as in a moment. And they fell upon their faces.

46 And Moses said unto Aaron, Take a censer, and put fire therein from off the altar, and put on incense, and go quickly unto the congregation, and make an atonement for them: for there is wrath gone out from the LORD; the plague is begun.

47 And Aaron took as Moses commanded, and ran into the midst of the congregation; and, behold, the plague was begun among the people: and he put on incense, and made an atonement for the people.

48 And he stood between the dead and the living; and the plague was stayed.

49 Now they that died in the plague were fourteen thousand and seven hundred, beside them that died about the matter of Korah.

50 And Aaron returned unto Moses unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation: and the plague was stayed.

THE TRIBULATION BEGINS

Daniel 12

11 And from the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away, and the abomination that maketh desolate set up, there shall be a thousand two hundred and ninety days.

THE HOUSE OF ISRAEL SIN WITH A PROFANE ALTAR

1Kings 12:31

And he made an house of high places, and made priests of the lowest of the people, which were not of the sons of Levi.

32 And Jeroboam ordained a feast in the eighth month, on the fifteenth day of the month, like unto the feast that is in Judah, and he offered upon the altar. So did he in Bethel, sacrificing unto the calves that he had made: and he placed in Bethel the priests of the high places which he had made.

33 So he offered upon the altar which he had made in Bethel the fifteenth day of the eighth month, even in the month which he had devised of his own heart; and ordained a feast unto the children of Israel: and he offered upon the altar, and burnt incense.

OUR BODIES IS NOW THE ALTAR OF YHVH

ROMANS 12:1

**¶ I beseech you therefore,
brethren, by the mercies of God,
that ye present your bodies a
living sacrifice, holy, acceptable
unto God, which is your
reasonable service.**

IF OUR BODIES IS NOW THE ALTAR
OF YHVH THEN EATING KOSHER,
KEEPING THE FEAST, KEEPING THE
COMMANDMENTS, MAKES OUR
PRAISES AND WORSHIP TO YHVH
PURE AND ACCEPTABLE AS A SWEET
AROMA UNTO HIS NOSTRILS

THE ALTAR IS THE TABLE OF YHVH

Ezequiel 41:22

The altar of wood was three cubits high, and the length thereof two cubits; and the corners thereof, and the length thereof, and the walls thereof, were of wood: and he said unto me, This is the table that is before the LORD.

Malachi 1:7

**Ye offer polluted bread
upon mine altar; and ye say,
Wherein have we polluted
thee? In that ye say, The
table of the LORD is
contemptible.**

SOLOMON PRAYED FOR PROTECTION FROM YHVH

2 Chronicles 6

12 ¶ And he stood before the altar of the LORD in the presence of all the congregation of Israel, and spread forth his hands:

13 For Solomon had made a brasen scaffold, of five cubits long, and five cubits broad, and three cubits high, and had set it in the midst of the court: and upon it he stood, and kneeled down upon his knees before all the congregation of Israel, and spread forth his hands toward heaven,



מזבח

**THE HEBREW WORD ALTAR CAN MAKE
UP A ACROSTIC TEACHING:**

- A. MECHILAH = FORGIVENESS**
- B. ZEKHUTH = MERIT**
- C. BARAKHAH = BLESSING**
- D. CHAIM = LIFE**

מזבח

מ = **MESSIAH / TESTING / REVEAL & CONCEAL /**
FOUNTAIN OF WATER

ז = **PERFECTION / GROOM / SWORD / CROWN MAN**

ב = **HOUSE**

ח = **LIFE/ HUPA / NEW BEGINNINGS / RESURRECTION**

THE ALTAR IS WHERE THE ADULTERESS WIFE WAS TAKEN FOR THE TRIAL OF THE BITTER WATERS

Numbers 5:15

Then shall the man bring his wife unto the priest, and he shall bring her offering for her, the tenth part of an ephah of barley meal; he shall pour no oil upon it, nor put frankincense thereon; for it is an offering of jealousy, an offering of memorial, bringing iniquity to remembrance.

16 And the priest shall bring her near, and set her before the LORD: (altar)

**JUDGEMENT
COMES FROM THE
ALTAR OF YHWH**

THE ALTAR

Revelation 14

17 And another angel came out of the temple which is in heaven, he also having a sharp sickle.

18 And another angel came out from the altar, which had power over fire; and cried with a loud cry to him that had the sharp sickle, saying, Thrust in thy sharp sickle, and gather the clusters of the vine of the earth; for her grapes are fully ripe.



















