



Temple to Tomb

WEEK 4 | THE ALTAR | EX 27:1-8, LEV 1:1-17, HEB 13:10-16

Inspection – “What does it say?”

What was placed on each of the four corners of the altar in Exodus 27:2?

According to Exodus 29:38-41, what happened every day on the Altar of Burnt Offering?

What did God promise to do in Exodus 29:42-43?

What was done with the blood as seen in Leviticus 1:7?

What was the response of God to the burnt offering in Leviticus 1:9?

Observation – “What does it mean?”

How did the psalmist picture the Altar of Burnt Offering in Psalm 118:27?

How does Hebrews 13:11-14 picture the Altar of Burnt Offering?

What sacrifice do we offer to God according to Hebrews 13:15-16?

What insight does Leviticus 17:11-12 give to the importance of the blood?

What is the power in the Blood of Jesus able to do in Ephesians 1:7-10?

Life Application – “What does it mean for me?”

Consider what sacrifices you make for Jesus. Read David’s words in 2 Samuel 24:24.

Connect the picture of sacrifice in your worship, communion, offering, and fellowship.

Consider making a “Barnabas” sacrifice as seen in Acts 4:36-37.

Prepare or participate in a “Seder” meal in memory of your Passover in Christ.

Memorize Romans 12:1-2

Meditation – “What does God say?”

Colossians 1:20

Ephesians 1:7

Hebrews 9:14

1 John 1:7

Luke 22:20

Revelation 1:5

Romans 5:9

Romans 3:24-25

Supplication: What Can We Meditate?

The Blood of an Overcomer

Louis Pasteur's co-worker in the demonstration of what used to be called the "germ-theory" was Dr. Felix Ruh, a Jewish doctor in Paris. The physician's granddaughter died of black diphtheria, and Dr. Ruh, vowing that he would find out what killed his granddaughter, locked himself in his laboratory for days. He emerged with a fierce determination to prove, with his colleague Louis Pasteur, that the "germ theory" was more than a theory.

The Medical Association had disapproved of Pasteur and had succeeded in getting him exiled, but he did not go far from Paris. He hid in the forest and erected a laboratory in which to continue his forbidden research.

Twenty beautiful horses were led out into the forest to the improvised laboratory. Scientists, doctors, and nurses came to watch the experiment. Ruh opened a steel vault and took out a large pail filled with black diphtheria germs, which he had cultured carefully for months. There were enough germs in that pail to kill everybody in France. The scientist went to each beautiful horse and swabbed its nostrils, tongue, throat, and eyes with those deadly germs.

The scientists waited several days to see the outcome. Every horse developed a terrific fever, and all but one soon died. Most of the doctors and scientists wearied of the experiment and did not remain for what they thought would be the death of the last horse.

For several more days this final horse lingered, lying pathetically on the ground. The orderly on duty while Ruh, Pasteur, and several others were sleeping on cots in the stables had been instructed to awaken the scientists should there be any change in the animal's temperature.

About 2:00 a.m., the temperature showed a half-degree decrease, and the orderly awakened the scientists. By morning, the thermometer had dropped two more degrees, and by night the fever was gone entirely and the horse was able to stand, eat, and drink.

Then Dr. Ruh took a sledgehammer and struck that beautiful horse a deathblow between the eyes. The scientists drew all the blood from the veins of this animal that had developed the disease but had overcome it. The scientists were driven posthaste to the Municipal Hospital in Paris. They bludgeoned their way past the superintendent and guards and forced entrance into a ward where three hundred babies had been segregated to die from black diphtheria. With the blood of the horse, they forcibly inoculated every one of the babies. All but three lived and recovered completely. They were saved by the blood of the overcomer.

Excerpt from "A peace treaty with God." by John Hendee