To YHWH, Green Grain (Aviv)

Exodus 40:38 - Leviticus 7:38

Reading Questions

1. In what condition must an offering to יהוה be in?
2. How many thicknesses of unleavened cakes are mentioned?
3. What cannot be burned in a grain offering?
4. What do we bring with all our offerings?
5. What is the offering of the first-fruits required to be?
6. Is it okay to eat fat or blood?
7. Is it a sin to disobey יהוה's commands?
8. Does the law of יהוה command that we confess our sins?
9. What is the requirement for all which touches the flesh of the sin offering?
10. Is the sin offering eaten?
11. What is the penalty for being unclean and eating of the peace offering that belongs to יהוה?

Reading Answers

1. Perfect (Leviticus 1:3, 10, 3:1, 6, 4:3, 23, 28, 32, 5:15, 18, 6:6)

2. At least Two – the regular unleavened cakes but also the unleavened wafers/thin cakes (Leviticus 2:4). It is possible there were more, but we at least see these two thicknesses. We researched online before and found that it may have been the normal unleavened bread was an inch or more in thickness. The store-bought matzah crackers are probably not at all like the unleavened bread back then.

3. Leaven or Honey (Leviticus 2:11) – The interesting thing is that honey could speed up the leavening process; so I wonder if that's related to the reason why – though I'm not entirely sure.

4. Salt (Leviticus 2:13) – This reminds me of יהושע teaching us that we are the salt of the world and to have salt in ourselves (Matthew 5:13, Mark 9:49-50, Luke 14:34-35)

5. Aviv (Leviticus 2:14). In the KJV it says the "meat offering" should be "green ears of corn" and in other versions it says "grain offering" should be "green heads of grain". The "green ears of corn" and "green heads of grain" is from the Hebrew word Aviv (Strong's # H24). The Ancient Hebrew Research Center Lexicon of the Bible defines Aviv simply as "Green Grain" with the longer definition of "The new green ears of growing grain as the parent seeds attached to the stalk (pole) of the next

generation of crops. Also Abib, the name of a month in the Hebrew calendar." Aviv does not mean "Barley" but rather seems to be a stage of development of grain in general according to this definition. The Hebrew word for Barley is "Se'orah" (Strong's # H8184).

6. No (Leviticus 3:17, 7:22-27) – However, we can see that fat from clean animals that died that were not offerings to יהוה was permitted to be used for other purposes (e.g. Soap). This shows that all fat should not be eaten, not just fat from offerings.

7. Yes (Leviticus 4:2, 22, 27, 5:17-19). Contrary to modern teachings which try to say it is not a sin to break יהוה's laws, we can see clearly the Word teaches otherwise. The Word of יהוה clearly teaches in these verses, elsewhere, and even 1 John 3:4 that it is a sin to break יהוה's laws. It's not confusing, unclear, or uncertain. It is definitely, no doubt, for certain, a sin to break any of יהוה's laws.

8. Yes (Leviticus 5:5)

9. It is to be "Qadash" – Set-Apart – "Holy" (Leviticus 6:27)

10. Only if the blood from the sin offering is not brought into the Set-Apart place of the Tent of Meeting to make atonement. If it was only cooked and eaten in the courtyard, but the blood not brought into the Set-Apart place, then it was eaten by the priests. (Leviticus 6:24-30)

11. Being cut off (Leviticus 7:20-21)

Reading Notes

- We can see by all the requirements of various offerings due to guilt and sin just how much יהוה and יהושע have done for us. It is written in YeshaYahu (Isaiah) 64:6 that our righteousnesses are as filthy rags. All around us is corruption – in the food system, plastics, papers, even possibly things that seem innocent and simple such as keyboards and web cams are subject to possible uncleanness because of how things are processed. I'm not making this up – I even researched my Logitech Keyboard and Web cam and found out that stearic acid was used as a lubricant for the cables (stearates are possibly from animals – sometimes pig).

  Logitech couldn't verify vegetable or animal-based lubricant for the cables – let alone which animal if it was animal – just that stearic acid possibly from animal was used. It is a sad state things are in. In such an unclean environment, we don't even realize just how much our Father has done for us sometimes. May יהוה have mercy upon us all and help us to make the decisions we need to make to rid ourselves of

anything unclean. Without יהושע, we would have had absolutely no hope whatsoever. Praise be to יהוה for His abundant mercies and kindnesses!

I prayed to יהוה that if there is anything I have that is unclean that I need to get rid of, that it would break. Not too long after, one day we pulled out the Garmin GPS from the box and book bag I keep it in when it is not in use, and the whole screen was cracked all across and it was then on useless. I took this as a sign the Father wanted me to get rid of it, so we got rid of it. The next day, my Epson printer started not printing correctly even though there was plenty of ink. I got rid of that shortly after also. May יהוה help us get rid of anything He desires we rid ourselves of and have mercy upon us all.

[Note: Above testimony and information about keyboards, web cams, etc. was probably written ~2013-2015-ish – uncertain – probably in that timeframe. It is possible similar situations about potential unclean risks are still true today as well, however.]

- Leviticus 5:5 speaks of confessing sin – but what sin? Interestingly, one of the sins referenced is in Leviticus 5:2 – touching "any unclean thing/matter". "Any" or "All" is pretty broad. Yet we see here confession of sin is required. Could this be referring to specific things we're commanded to not touch? Perhaps, but it doesn't say that – it says "any" unclean thing/matter. So I am not certain if it is that exclusive.

  Some teachings teach that being "unclean" is not a sin unless we were told specifically to not touch something (e.g. we are commanded to not touch unclean carcasses, so doing so is an obvious sin, but we are not commanded to refrain 100% from all touching of a woman in her period, yet when touching her we would become unclean). However, these verses are one example that makes me question if uncleanness in general is a sin of some kind – since uncleanness is, in a way, an imperfection. Because when we are made perfect in our incorruptible bodies, we will neither marry nor be given in marriage, men will not have nocturnal emissions, and women will not have periods because we will be in spiritual bodies.

  Didn't יהוה say "*I am El Shaddai - walk before Me and* ***be perfect***." (Genesis 17:1)? Part of us being made perfect ultimately is after this fleshly body dies and we receive our incorruptible bodies and we are unable to sin any longer or become unclean, etc. etc.. And why does it say, "*See, I was brought forth in crookedness, And in sin my mother conceived me.*" (Psalms 51:5)? What is the sin?

  Isn't marriage permissible? Yes – Marriage is permissible. And in fact, in 1 Timothy 4:3 we are warned to not believe any doctrine that teaches we are forbidden to marry. So what is the sin? What is the guilt? What is the iniquity?

  Is this related to the uncleanness that occurs according to Leviticus 15:18 when a man lies with his wife? These are all questions I have in my mind which I continue

to ponder on. I do not claim to fully understand all of this – but if there is confession of a sin such as in Leviticus 5:5 then that means a sin occurred.

We have viewed sin in our society as "I did something – I had a choice and I made it – and it was wrong – whether I knew it was wrong at the time or not, I chose to do it." But is there a kind of sin also that exists deeper than what we understand just because of the simple fact that we are in these bodies that become unclean? Is uncleanness considered a sin, even if it's normal bodily functions, because it is sort of a kind of imperfection?

I do not know the answer to this question, but yes, this is what I'm asking in my mind. But I am not saying, "Don't get married" or anything like that. But look at even Leviticus 16:16 and how atonement is needed for uncleanness. I continue to ponder this. May יהוה have mercy upon us all and cleanse our hearts, our kidneys, and all our being and our ways.

Related Verses

Salt: Matthew 5:13, Mark 9:49-50, Luke 14:34-35, Colossians 4:6