

## **S.5 CRE HOLIDAY WORK**

**Do the work in separate class work books.**

### **1. THE OLD TESTAMENT**

**Continuation on theme of salvation**

**Read and summarise the following in your note book.**

Deuteronomy 7:6-8, Deuteronomy 8:3, Deuteronomy 11-14, Deuteronomy 9:4-6, Deuteronomy 31:27

Leviticus 20:22-23.

### **CONCEPT OF PRIEST HOOD IN ISRAEL AS DESCRIBED IN LEVITICUS**

**Write the notes in your book and the do the tasks with in.**

#### **PRIESTS IN ISRAEL**

As the Israelites headed towards Canaan, work and responsibilities became too much for Moses. Hence, God asked him to anoint a priest to assist him. Aaron and his sons became the first priests in Israel. Priest hood had to be hereditary passing through only the line of Aaron.

However, the sons of Aaron, Nadab and Abihu sinned when they broke the laws governing sacrifices and God consumed them with his fire thereby ending the Aaronite priestly family lineage. In Numbers 3:1-13, Moses was asked to consecrate the family of Levi as priests to replace the Aaronites.

#### **THE ORDINATION OF AARON AND HIS SONS AS PRIESTS (Leviticus 8:1-36)**

Describes the ceremony of ordaining Aaron and his sons as priests. Moses leads the ceremony, including washing them, clothing them in priestly garments, anointing the tabernacle and altar, and offering sacrifices. The chapter culminates with instructions for Aaron and his sons to remain at the Tabernacle entrance for seven days, eating the sacrifices and purifying themselves.

The lord told Moses to consecrate Aaron and his sons as the first priests of Israel. This ceremony was to be carried out at the entrance of the tabernacle in the presence of God and all the Israelites.

Moses got a priestly garment, the anointing oil, and a turban, a basket of unleavened bread, a bull for sin offering, and 2 heifers for a burnt offering. These were important for the ordination ceremony.

Before undergoing consecration, Aaron and his sons were to first have a ritual bath to symbolize purification so that they become holy since they were going to deal with a holy God.

Aaron was made to dress in a priestly garment such as a sash, ephod etc which stood for the dignity of the priest. The selection of the priestly garment also represented the 12 tribes of Israel.

Moses ordained Aaron with oil to signify that he and his sons were being commissioned to the service of God.

After slaughtering the animals, Moses got the blood and smeared it on the edge of the altars and also on the priestly garments of Aaron and sons. This was intended to purify them and make them holy.

The ordination rite took seven days and Aaron and his sons were instructed by Moses to follow all the orders of God if they did not want to anger God and be killed.

For instance, Moses told them that priests were to be holy all the time and meant to guide the people on how to worship Yahweh. They were not even allowed to mourn for the dead and observe funeral rite practices like shaving hair because they were holy and different from other Israelites.

Priests and their families were allowed to eat part of the sacrificial animal like the hind leg.

This consecration was meant for the service of God and preparing a group of people that was to dedicate their lives for God

The Israelites were instructed to support and maintain the family of the priests because the priests were always busy serving them with no time for their personal duties.

Chapter 9 shows how Aaron gave his first sacrifice after being ordained as a priest.

He did this on the 8<sup>th</sup> day in the presence of Moses, the Israelites and in front of the tent of the Lord's presence.

In his sacrifice of acceptance of the new responsibility, Aaron brought a bull for sin offering and a ram without defects for a communion sacrifice.

All the sacrifices were given on the altar at the entrance of the tent and blood was removed and sprinkled on the altar just like Moses had taught them.

The fatty parts of the animals like breasts, liver and other inner organs were completely burnt to acknowledge God as the supreme and divine being as well as the sole provider.

Sin offering was also completely burnt from outside the sanctuary.

Fellowship sacrifice was shared by all the people who had gathered there.

Burnt offering of unleavened bread was given as well as peace offering for thanking God for providing everything.

When Aaron finished giving the sacrifice as Moses had instructed him, he raised his hands towards the people and blessed them.

Moses and Aaron then entered the tabernacle after a while. Then they came out and blessed the Israelites.

Suddenly, the dazzling light of the lord's presence came and consumed all the offerings leaving the people amazed.

## **ROLES OF PRIESTS IN ISRAEL**

Priests carried the Ark of the Covenant (the box in which the 10 commandments were placed) during the period of the Exodus.

They were guardians of the lord's sanctuary (a holy place devoted to God) where the ark was kept.

They would lead the army to wars since only they could carry the ark as their responsibility.

They examined the unclean people who needed cleansing

They went ahead to assist the unclean to have them purified by giving sacrifices to God on their behalf.

They also declared the cleansed people to the community as safe and free to re-join the rest after a successful purification ritual.

They alone performed all the rituals of offering sacrifices for God on altars

They interceded (pleading for forgiveness of sin) on behalf of the Israelites before God.

They prayed for the fertility of animals, humans and land and even asked God for the prosperity of the Israelites

They assisted in the ceremony of anointing the Israelite kings

They gave prayers on behalf of the Israelites.

They were to teach the laws and commandments of God to the Israelites. They were supposed to read the laws every 7<sup>th</sup> year as a message from the lord

They were mediators between the Israelites and God.

They would monitor whether the Israelites were following the laws given to them

They gave sacrifices for victory in wars and those meant to give them peace and stability

They served as judges solving complicated cases. Deut 17:8-13

They taught people how to distinguish between holy and unholy, between clean and unclean

They had to cleanse God's holy places by offering sacrifices for this purpose.

## **TASK**

### **READ LEVITICUS: 21:1-24 and write down :**

- i) Rules of conduct and Purity for priests of Old Testament.
- ii) Compare the rules of biblical times to those of priests today.

## **Topic 2: PRIEST ELI'S LEADERSHIP**

### **Read the following and summarise the message with in**

- Elkanah's family( 1 Samuel 1-8)
- Hannah's prayer.( 1sam 1:9-19)
- Samuel's birth (1 sam 19:25)
- Hannah's prayer of thanks giving.( 1 sam 2:1-11)

Samuel was a judge who served during the transition from the period of judges to the establishment of kingship.

The book of Samuel indicates he was a prophet and also remembered as the last great judge who introduced a monarchy in Israel by anointing the first king-Saul.

## **BIRTH OF SAMUEL**

Samuel means "asked from God." He was the son of Hannah and Elkanah. Samuel's father, Elkanah had two wives; Hannah and Peninnah. Unlike Peninnah, Hannah had not bore a child for her husband. Hannah was always so sad, could not eat and was always crying. (I Sam 1:8)

Hannah always went to the central sanctuary at Shiloh for prayers to God so that she is given a child. Eli, the high priest of Shiloh pitied Hannah and joined her in prayer asking God to give her a child. God sympathetically answered the earnest prayer of Hannah and she was given a child who she named Samuel.

### **EVILS OF ELI'S FAMILY (1 SAM 12:21)**

Eli operated at Shiloh, the Israelite central sanctuary. By the time of the birth of Samuel, Eli was too old. Because of the nature of institution of priesthood, his sons were being made to inherit their father as the next priests.

Eli's sons Hophni and Phinehas were crooks and scoundrels. They disgraced their father and were not committed to the covenant faith. Their behaviour discredited them and people complained to God. In effect, God rejected Eli and the whole family in 1 Sam 2:12-26.

### **REASONS WHY GOD REJECTED THE FAMILY OF ELI**

Eli's sons Hophni and Phinehas violated the rules governing sacrifices. They used to eat the best sacrifices that were meant to be reserved for God.

Eli's sons were greedy in fellowship sacrifice as they used prolonged forks to rob the worshippers of their meat.

They didn't offer some sacrifices to God on behalf of their people. They would instead take such sacrifices for their own consumption.

Eli's sons were immoral and played sex in the places of God's presence like the sanctuary at Shiloh. They therefore abused the sanctity of worshipping place of God.

Sons of Eli used to rape female worshippers this affected their faith and deterred them from coming to worship at the central sanctuary.

Eli's sons used vulgar language to abuse the worshippers.

Eli's sons were blasphemous as they grossly misused the holy places and they spoke a lot of evil about their God.

Eli's sons were drunkards and used to take alcohol in the sanctuary. Because of their drunkard nature they could not serve properly as priests.

They were too materialistic and minded less about God. They had no spiritual purity and were not committed to their faith.

Eli's sons practiced syncretism as they mixed Yahwism and Baalism which was against the covenant stipulation.

Eli's sons intimidated worshippers at Shiloh and this threatened their security and faith in the places of worship hindering them from worshipping.

Sons of Eli profaned the holy sanctuary of Yahweh at Shiloh by committing many evils. They failed to execute their duties as guardians of the sanctuary by keeping it Holy.

Eli's sons violated the mosaic laws by not following the Ten Commandments and other laws of the Israelites.

Eli's sons could not interpret visions from God because God's spirit was not working in them.

Eli's sons failed to emulate good example of their father instead they did contrary things that made God angry.

They were unfaithful to God and their people by telling lies which was against the mosaic laws Exodus 20:16.

Eli's sons refused to take advice from their father but instead used to abuse and be shame him in public.

Eli's sons never respected their parents thus breaking the fifth commandment Exodus 20:12.

Eli himself was rejected because he failed to control his sons. He condemned them mildly and feared to punish them.

Eli appointed his sons as judges hence taking the law into his hands yet judges were to be chosen by only God.

Eli was rejected because he had become too old and therefore, he could no longer perform duties of priests properly.

It could have been God's plan to reject Eli's family so that religious order of Israel gets changed. God wanted to start using judges and prophets in Israel as his agents rather than the priests.

His family was rejected because people over complained to God because of the behaviours of Eli's sons.

### **Task**

**1. Read 1 sam 2:27-36 and write down the prophecy/ message of rejection that was passed on to Eli's family.**

**2. Write down the call of Samuel ( 1 sam 3-4:1)**

## **EFFECTS OF REJECTING ELI'S FAMILY/ FULFILMENT OF SAMUEL'S PROPHECY**

God called Samuel to serve him and Israel in order to rectify the mistakes committed by Eli's sons.

Philistines were able to defeat the Israelites who were harassed and the nation made insecure.

Philistines even took the Ark of the covenant that was a sign of God's presence in Israel. 1Sam 4:11.

All of Eli's sons were killed by the Philistines as a punishment from God.

Eli's daughter in law died as she was giving birth 1Sam 4:19-22.

Eli also died of shock when he learnt that his sons had died. 1Sam 4:11-18.

Visions of God became rare as God could no longer appear to Eli and his family because of their sins.

The institution of priesthood lost its major importance in Israel because most of their powers were removed from them. Most of the religious functions were thus performed by judges and later the prophets.

King Solomon of Israel removed the descendants of Eli from serving as priests of Israel. He replaced them with Zadok and they became Zadokite priests.

### **Task: Read 1 Samuel 1-25**

#### **Samuels's leadership**

#### **ROLES OF SAMUEL IN ISRAEL as a priest ,prophet and judge**

Samuel was a true prophet and everything he prophesized came to fulfilment. He delivered God's message to Eli, Saul and David.

He was also a chief mediator (go between) of Israel and God.

He acted as a priest and taught people God's words. He always prayed to God and led the people of Israel into prayers. (1 Sam 7:16-17)

Samuel sacrificed to God on behalf of the nation. This helped in restoring a good relationship between God and Israelites.

He was a seer for instance; he assisted Saul to trace his father's lost donkey.

He also organized the Israelites for day of National repentance. Whenever the people sinned against God they would converge and Samuel would lead them into National repentance (1Sam 7:1)

Samuel acted as an intercessor. Whenever God wanted to punish the Israelites, Samuel would plead for them through prayers.

Samuel was a kingmaker when people demanded for a king; he anointed Saul hence transforming Israel from a tribal confederate to a monarchy.

He was an advisor to the Israelite kings and always reminded them of the consequences of their behaviours. For instance, he rebuked Saul for having offered a sacrifice yet he was not a priest.

He was a judge who settled disputes among the Israelites when he sat at Mizpah, Gilgal, Bethel and Ramah. 1Sam 7:16-17.

It was from his role as a judge that religious sanity was restored in Israel. Under his leadership, God's appearance to people became a common occurrence.

He was a military liberator who commanded an army that re-conquered towns like Akron and Gath from the Philistines. (1 Sam 7:14). Also, during his reign, the Ark of the Covenant was brought back hence people regained confidence in God.

He believed and promoted mosaic laws. He even denounced kings whenever they disobeyed God's laws for example, he criticized Saul for failing to uphold the act of Herem against the Amalekites.

He was a spiritual liberator and reformist. He rehabilitated the central sanctuary at Shiloh and destroyed the idols and pagan altars built in the sanctuary and monotheism prevailed during his reign.

Samuel acted as a counselor. Many people used to approach him whenever they had problems and he guided them on how to overcome the problems by providing counselling services.

Samuel guided the people towards the covenant faith. He ensured that the Israelites followed the 10 commandments and other laws i.e., he ensured that they lived according to God's expectations.

Samuel promoted monotheism. It was his duty to ensure that people worshipped one God and therefore, they abandoned the pagan gods. (1 Sam 7:3-4)

He acted as a spokesman of God e.g. he delivered the message about the rejection of Eli's family which was from God.

He was a National charismatic leader and under him the Israelites were psychologically satisfied and hopeful for a bright future.

### **Task**

**Discuss how Samuels's leadership principles can be applied to modern church leaders.**

**...End...**

## 1. The New Testament.

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Read and summarize the bible verses in your books

### TOPIC: THE PRE-GOSPELS PERIODTABLE 1

<b>OLD TESTAMENT VERSE</b>	<b>2. SUMMARY</b>
GENESIS 1-3	
GENESIS 12:1-3	
EXODUS 20:1-17	
LEVITICUS 8:1-36	
LEVITICUS 16:1-36	
DEUTERONOMY: 27:26	
2 <sup>ND</sup> SAMUEL 7:12-13	
DANIEL: 12:2-3	
ISAIAH 53:1-12	
ZACHARIAH 9:9	

#### a. TABLE 2

<b>NEW TESTAMENT</b>	<b>Summary</b>
LUKE 1:32-33	
JOHN 1:1	
JOHN 3:16	
JOHN 11:25-26	
JOHN 12:15	
Romans 6:14-15	
GALATIANS 3:6-9	
GALATIANS 3:11	
HEBREWS 5:1-10	
HEBREWS 9:11-14	

#### Task:

Explain the interconnection between the New and Old Testament and present your work in your book to the teacher