

Leviticus 17:11 For the life of the flesh *is* in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls: for it *is* the blood *that* maketh an atonement for the soul.

FD2020
ATONEMENT
Lesson 2 Review

II. BLOOD ATONEMENT IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

1. **OT blood atonements secured:**
 - a. **Forgiveness** (Leviticus 4:20, 26, 31, 35, 5:10,13, 16, 6:7).
 - b. **Cleansing** (Leviticus 16:30)
 - c. **Reconciliation** (Leviticus 8:15, 16:20; 2 Chronicles 29:24)
2. **OT blood atonements were:**
 - a. **Repetitive** (Hebrews 7:26, 27; 9:24-26).
 - b. **Temporary** (Every new sin required new forgiveness, cleansing, reconciliation)
 - c. **Incomplete** (Could forgive but not “take away sins” Hebrews 10:4)

III. BLOOD ATONEMENT IN THE NEW TESTAMENT: (Hebrews 9:11,12)

1. **The NT Blood Atonement of Jesus Christ secured:**
 - a. **Eternal forgiveness**
 - b. **Eternal cleansing**
 - c. **Eternal reconciliation**
2. **The NT Blood Atonement of Jesus Christ was: (Hebrews 10:10-12)**
 - a. **Singular** – Jesus doesn’t offer Himself many times but only ONCE
 - b. **Complete** – He has removed all sin and transgressions not just some and for a time.
 - c. **Eternal** – His Atonement procures for us Eternal Life.

IV. THE DAY OF ATONEMENT:

1. **The Day of Atonement typified the Atonement of Christ.** (Hebrews 9:24-26; Leviticus 16:17, 21, 30, 33, 34)
 - a. **Atonement was made for all Israel** (typifies the fact that Jesus Christ died for all humanity). (1 John 2:2)
 - b. **The Day of Atonement covered all sins** (typifies that Jesus Christ’s Atonement was for all mankind’s sins) (1 John 2:2)

STARTING ASSUMPTIONS:

We assume the King James Bible is correct in the usage of the word atonement and the Holy Spirit is the key to defining and understanding the term and concept (Psalm 119:128; Luke 24:45).

I. DEFINITION:

- **ATONE – (verb)** 1. To make amends or reparation for an offence, sin, or injury.

Examples:

1. The student tried to atone for arriving late to class by participating in classroom discussions, volunteering to answer questions, and offering to tutor students needing help.
2. David atoned for Saul’s betrayal of the Gibeonites by surrendering to them seven of Saul’s sons in compensation (2nd Samuel 21:1-14).

- **ATONEMENT – (noun)** 1. Reparation, compensation, or satisfaction for an offence, sin, or injury. This word can refer to the object offered, the act of offering, or the result of the act of offering.

Examples:

1. The boy’s father gave him a brand-new bicycle as atonement for having run over his old one.
2. The soldier was silent as he made atonement for his insubordination.
3. The new bicycle was gladly accepted and made a complete atonement with Jerry.

- **BLOOD-ATONEMENT – (noun)** 1. reparation for sin by offering the legally prescribed blood sacrifice or its substitution (see Leviticus 4,5,6, 16, 17).

Examples:

Leviticus 4:13, 20 If the whole congregation of Israel...and **the priest shall make an atonement for them, and it shall be forgiven them.**

Leviticus 17:11 For the life of the flesh *is* in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls: for it *is* the blood *that* maketh an atonement for the soul.

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II. BLOOD ATONEMENT IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

3. OT blood atonements secured:

- a. **Forgiveness** (Leviticus 4:20, 26, 31, 35, 5:10,13, 16, 6:7).
- b. **Cleansing** (Leviticus 16:30)
- c. **Reconciliation** (Leviticus 8:15, 16:20; 2 Chronicles 29:24)

4. OT blood atonements were:

- a. **Repetitive** (Hebrews 7:26, 27; 9:24-26).
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- c. **Incomplete** (Could forgive but not “take away sins” Hebrews 10:4)

III. BLOOD ATONEMENT IN THE NEW TESTAMENT: (Hebrews 9:11,12)

2. The NT Blood Atonement of Jesus Christ secured:

- a. **Eternal forgiveness**
- b. **Eternal cleansing**
- c. **Eternal reconciliation**

2. The NT Blood Atonement of Jesus Christ was: (Hebrews 10:10-12)

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- c. **Eternal** – His Atonement procures for us Eternal Life.

IV. THE DAY OF ATONEMENT:

2. The Day of Atonement typified the Atonement of Christ.

(Hebrews 9:24-26; Leviticus 16:17, 21, 30, 33, 34)

- a. **Atonement was made for all Israel** (typifies the fact that Jesus Christ died for all humanity). (1 John 2:2)
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I. DEFINITION:

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3. The student tried to atone for arriving late to class by participating in classroom discussions, volunteering to answer questions, and offering to tutor students needing help.
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4. The boy’s father gave him a brand-new bicycle as atonement for having run over his old one.
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