Leviticus 9 begins with God instructing Moses to prepare to consecrate Aaron as his sons for the priesthood.

The only difference between the High Priest (Aaron) and the priests (his sons) was that the High Priest was poured with oil, priests were sprinkled, and High priests were required to wear four more garments.





Aaron and his sons were washed completely with water. Then they were clothed in their garments: tunic, sash, robe, ephod, breastplate, urim & thummim, turban with the golden plate.

Moses then took anointing oil and anointed the tabernacle, then poured it on the altar seven times. Then he poured it over Aaron's head, and girded Aaron

A bull was slaughtered, its fat was burned on the altar and the rest was burned outside the camp

After the bull was killed, its blood was placed on the horns of the altar and poured on the base of the altar. As the Priests were covered by the sin offering, they were able to minister in the tabernacle.





A ram was brought to the bronze altar. Again, the priest placed his hands on the animal, to signify its representation of the priest. The animal was killed, its blood sprinkled both on and around the altar.

Finally, the ram was cut into pieces and burned on the altar as a complete and total offering to God (burnt offering). This sweet offering showed the complete surrender of the priest and his ministry to God.

A second ram was brought to the altar. For a third time, the priest placed his hands on the animal, identifying it as his representation. The animal was killed, its blood placed on the right ears, thumbs, and large toes of the priests.

- The blood was placed on the **right ears** to signify their need to heed God's voice, which would lead them in ministry.
- The blood was placed on the right thumb to signify power and skill. Right hands were seen as strength; all of the priests strength was to be in the Lord, through his ministry.
- The blood was placed on the large toes to signify their walk. They were to walk with the Lord, ever seeking Him as they served His people.





The last sacrifice involved the previous ram. The ram's fat of the rump, viscera, and liver, its kidneys and the right shoulder were taken to be sacrificed. Also, an unleavened cake, a cake of oiled bread, and a thin cake with oil were offered alongside it. These were set upon the bronze altar to be a sweet offering to God.

The breast of the ram was taken and waved before the Lord as a wave offering. The consecrated priest took the remaining flesh and ate it with the remaining unleavened bread.

Moses took the anointing oil as well as some blood from the altar and sprinkled it upon Aaron and his sons, and their garments.

Then Aaron and his sons were instructed to take any remaining flesh and bread and feast upon it. They were to remain at the door of the tabernacle for seven days, and for seven days they were consecrated.



