

Commentary on Hebrews

Review

PEACE “FELLOWSHIP” OFFERING

Also called the *fellowship offering*, it is a festive banquet that intensifies the fellowship and the enjoyment of fellowship between a man and his God. It is the most joyful of all of the sacrifices of the Law of Moses because it involves the festive celebration.

I. Important Lessons From The Peace Offering

A. PEACE IS MULTI-FACETED IN SPIRITUAL/SOCIAL QUALITIES

1. Primary is peace between man and God – Jesus is our mediator.
2. True fellowship comes by knowing Jesus and walking as He did.
3. Peace comes by training in righteousness – Hebrews 12:11 NIV
4. Peace indicates removal of guilt.
5. It is not a passive peace but an active peace.
6. We believe God has secured our inheritance and provides a way out from under testing/tempting
 - a. His peace comes by wisdom from above, not earthly wisdom –[James 3:17 NIV](#) But the wisdom that comes from heaven is first of all pure; then peace-loving, considerate, submissive, full of mercy and good fruit, impartial and sincere.
 - b. He provides a way out always – he is faithful! – [1 Corinthians 10:13 NIV](#) No temptation has overtaken you except what is common to mankind. And God is faithful; he will not let you be tempted beyond what you can bear. But when you are tempted, he will also provide a way out so that you can endure it.

B. GOD IS THE HOST OF THIS BANQUET/FEAST

1. The restored wanderer is the guest at God’s table.
 - a. The meal is designed to illustrate at who’s table we sit while in His kingdom – a reminder of the promise of what is coming!
 - b. [Matthew 22:1-14 NIV](#) – The Parable of the Wedding Banquet
 - c. All are invited but refuse to come. They make excuses as to why they don’t come – Also see [Luke 14:18-20](#) (a variant of the parable). They were distracted by the world and its ways, the illusion of who they thought they were.
 - d. Finally — the kingdom of God is a feast. And we should act like it. God means to be enjoyed. He is the God of laughter, full bellies, and second helpings. In his presence, says David, there is fullness of joy ([Psalm 16:11](#)). Do you believe that?
2. Must be eaten in the Tabernacle courtyard. This is God’s house.

- a. Are you showing up in flip-flops and shorts, inadequately dressed? In other words, are you coming in trying to justify yourself with your deeds or goodness? [Colossians 3:9-10 NIV](#) Do not lie to each other, since you have taken off your old self with its practices (10) and have put on the new self, which is being renewed in knowledge in the image of its Creator.
- b. Are we living as if we are God’s children? Are you living as children of light? [Ephesians 5:8-11 NIV](#) For you were once darkness, but now you are light in the Lord. Live as children of light (9) (for the fruit of the light consists in all goodness, righteousness and truth) (10) and find out what pleases the Lord. (11) Have nothing to do with the fruitless deeds of darkness, but rather expose them.
3. The worshiper is eating at the “King’s table.”
 - a. This reminds me of Mephibosheth – son of Jonathan, a lame man invited to sit at the king’s table. [2 Samuel 9:7-13](#)
 - b. We are lame and undeserving, but have been shown grace to come eat at the king’s table.

C. A PHYSICAL MEAL WITH SPIRITUAL VALUES

1. The Lord’s Supper: a physical meal with spiritual values
2. Eat of His body, drink of His blood. – [John 6:53-58](#)

Continuation

THE PEACE “FELLOWSHIP” OFFERING

II. Peace Offering Applications

The purpose of this lesson is to conclude the explanation and application of the Peace Offering. It will give special attention to the many ways Christ brings fulfillment to the spiritual realities of this prototype sacrifice. The study will include an overview of Jesus’ discourse on the “True Bread of Life” in John chapter six. You will recall that the Peace Offering ended with a banquet given by God in the courtyard of the Tabernacle for the Jew now restored to His favor.

A. OLD TESTAMENT PROPHECIES OF CHRIST’S UNIVERSAL PEACE

1. A Reign of Peace ([Isaiah 9:6-7](#)) Christ was to inaugurate a reign of peace that would endure throughout the ages.
2. The Source of Peace ([Isaiah 53:5ff](#)) This is the beginning of that series of statements about the Lamb that would be led to the slaughter.
3. The Branch/Messiah ([Zechariah 6:12-13](#)) The “Branch” was a prophecy concerning the Christ/Messiah.
 - a. His divine nature ([Isaiah 4:2](#)).
 - b. His human nature ([Isaiah 11:1](#)).
4. In other words, He occupies two positions – one, of the King upon His throne, and two, the position of the Priest ministering on the same throne. The King

establishes the law and pronounces judgment, and insists on punishment of the law-breaker. The priest is the one who is always intervening in behalf of those who are guilty of violating the laws of the King.

5. **The Offices of King and Priest Brought Together in Christ** – The beautiful thing is that these two offices of priest and king seem to be opposites one of another but Christ is going to be able to bring those two offices together in perfect peace. In Zechariah chapter 9 we read in verse 6, “Rejoice, O daughter of Jerusalem.” In verse 10, “...because your king is coming. He is righteous having salvation. He is gentle, riding upon a donkey and he will proclaim peace to the nations. And his rule will extend from sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth.”

B. CHRIST PREPARES THE FEAST

1. Many New Testament passages abound where God is the One preparing the feast. God celebrates the restoration of His children Israel.
2. **The Prodigal Son Hosted by Father** (Luke 15:23) We see the pleasure of the father in preparing the feast for this one restored to fellowship.
3. **The Marriage Feast of King’s Son** (Matthew 22:1-14)
 - a. Verse 4 – “My oxen and my fattened cattle killed”– all representing the spiritual privileges. The feast is completely prepared.
 - b. Verse 14 – “Many invited, few chosen.”
4. **The Great Supper** (Luke 14:15-24) “Blessed is the man who will eat at the feast in the kingdom of God.”
 - a. Invitations go out, “But they all alike began to make excuse.”
 - b. “Go. . .make them come in. . .so that my house may be filled.”
5. **Eat and Drink at the Lord’s Table in the Lord’s Kingdom** (Luke 22:26-30) (See also Luke 12:37; 1 Corinthians 5:8; Hebrews 13:10; Revelation 19:9.)
 - a. “It will be good for those servants whose master finds them watching when he comes. I tell you the truth, he will dress himself to serve, will have them recline at the table and will come and wait on them” (Luke 12:37 NIV).
 - b. “Therefore let us keep the Festival. . .” (1 Corinthians 5:8 NIV).
 - c. “We have an altar from which those who minister at the tabernacle have no right to eat” (Hebrews 13:10 NIV).
 - d. “Blessed are those who are invited to the wedding supper of the Lamb!” (Revelation 19:9 NIV)