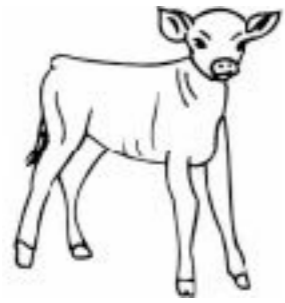


# Ritual Sequence and Narrative Constraint in Leviticus 9

Liane Marquis  
The University of Chicago

SBL Annual Meeting, Pentateuch Section  
November 20, 2016

# Aaron and his Sons



*ḥaṭṭat calf*

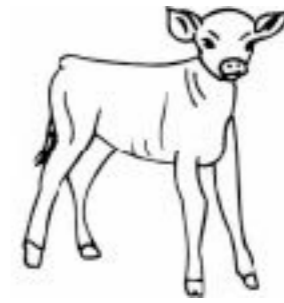


*‘olah ram*

# Israelites



*ḥaṭṭat goat*



*‘olah calf*



*‘olah lamb*



*š̄lamim ox*



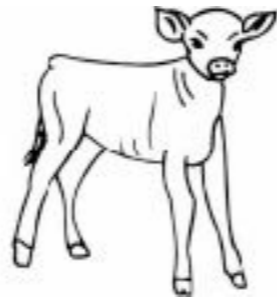
*š̄lamim ram*



*minḥah*



*minḥah*



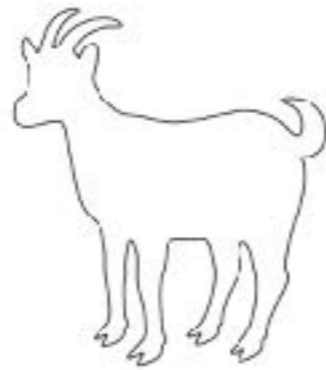
*ḥaṭṭat calf*



*šalamim ox*



*‘olah ram*



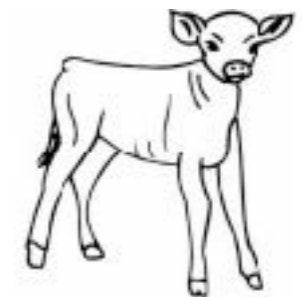
*ḥaṭṭat goat*



*šalamim ram*



*‘olah lamb*



*‘olah calf*

## THE INSTITUTION OF THE TAMID

- Year-old male lamb (כבש בן שנה)
- Its only use in P is as a *tamid*

“Now this is what you shall offer upon the altar: two year-old lambs each day, regularly. You shall offer the one lamb in the morning, and you shall offer the other lamb in the evening.” (Exod 29:38–39)



*'olah lamb*

“He then brought forward the meal offering and, taking a handful of it, he turned it into smoke on the altar, in addition to the morning burnt offering.” (Lev 9:17)

מִלְבַּד עֹלֹת הַבֶּקֶר

## THE FESTIVE MEAT OFFERINGS

“And on your joyous occasions, your fixed festivals, and new moon days, you shall sound the trumpets over your burnt offerings and your sacrifices of well-being.”

Num 10:10

“When all the people saw [the presence of Yahweh], and rejoiced, and fell on their faces to worship Yahweh.”

(Lev 9:24b)

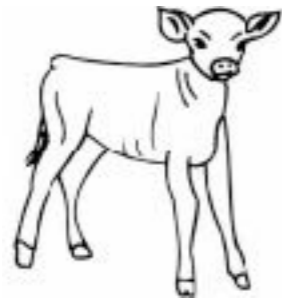


*š<sup>a</sup>lamim ox*



*š<sup>a</sup>lamim ram*

# Aaron and his Sons



*ḥaṭṭat calf*

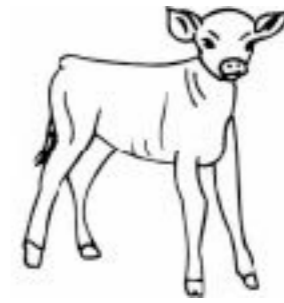


*‘olah ram*

# Israelites



*ḥaṭṭat goat*



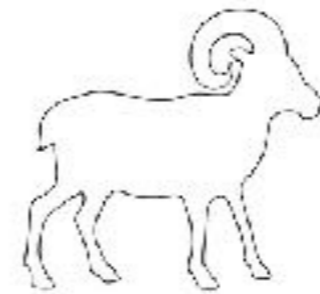
*‘olah calf*



*‘olah lamb*



*š̄lamim ox*



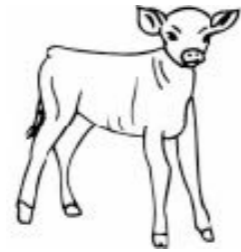
*š̄lamim ram*



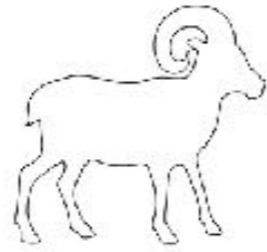
*minḥah*

# Lev 9:8–16

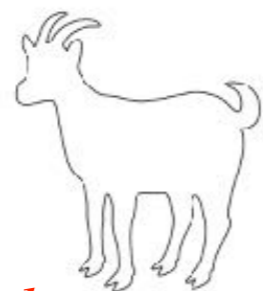
for Aaron  
and his sons



*ḥaṭṭat calf*

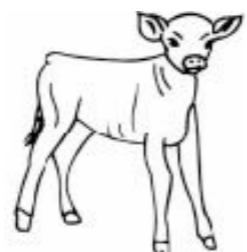


*‘olah ram*



*ḥaṭṭat goat*

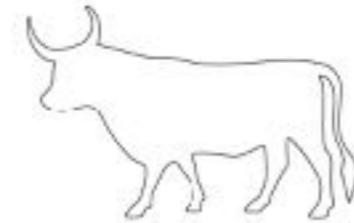
for the  
Israelites



*‘olah calf*

# Lev 16

for Aaron  
and his sons

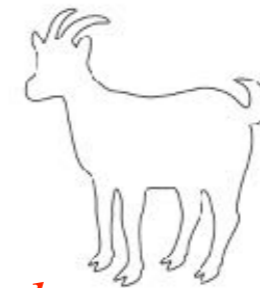


*ḥaṭṭat bull*



*ḥaṭṭat goat*

for the  
Israelites



*ḥaṭṭat goat*

for the  
Israelites



*‘olah ram*

for Aaron  
and his sons



*‘olah ram*

for the  
Israelites

# TEMPLE/TABERNACLE PURIFICATION FORMULA

## *Temple Scroll 25:15–16*



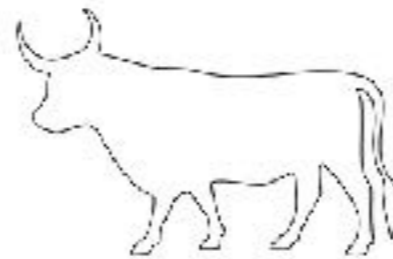
*'olah ram*

+



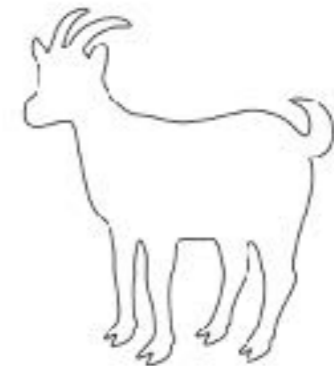
*'olah ram*

+



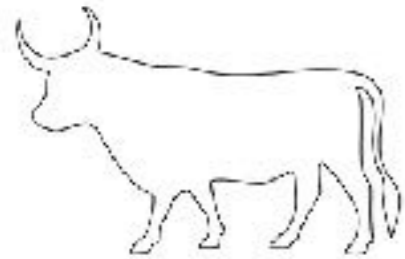
*ḥaṭṭat bull*

+



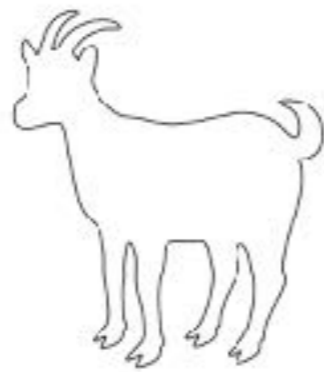
*ḥaṭṭat goat*

## *Leviticus 16*



*ḥaṭṭat bull*

+



*ḥaṭṭat goat*

+



*ḥaṭṭat goat*

+



*'olah ram*

+



*'olah ram*



## DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LEVITICUS 16 AND LEVITICUS 9:8–16

1. The procedure for offering the *ḥaṭṭat* sacrifices
2. The animals used for each sacrifice
3. The order in which the sacrifices are offered
4. The absence of a *ḥaṭṭat* goat for Azazel in Lev 9

## Two Types of *ḥaṭṭat* Sacrifices (Lev 4)

### Sanctuary *ḥaṭṭat*:

#### Offered on behalf of:

- the high priest and his family
- the whole Israelite community

#### The blood of the animal is:

- brought inside the sanctuary and
  - smeared on the incense altar
  - sprinkled on the *paroket*

#### The remains of the animal:

- the meat and skin of animal burned outside of the camp

(Lev 4:3–21)

### Courtyard *ḥaṭṭat*:

#### Offered on behalf of:

- an Israelite leader
- an individual Israelite

#### The blood of the animal is:

- kept in the courtyard and
  - smeared on the bronze altar

#### The remains of the animal:

- the meat is divided between the altar and the priests

(Lev 4:22–35)

## In Lev 9:8–11



### Sanctuary *hattat*:

#### Offered on behalf of:

- the high priest and his family

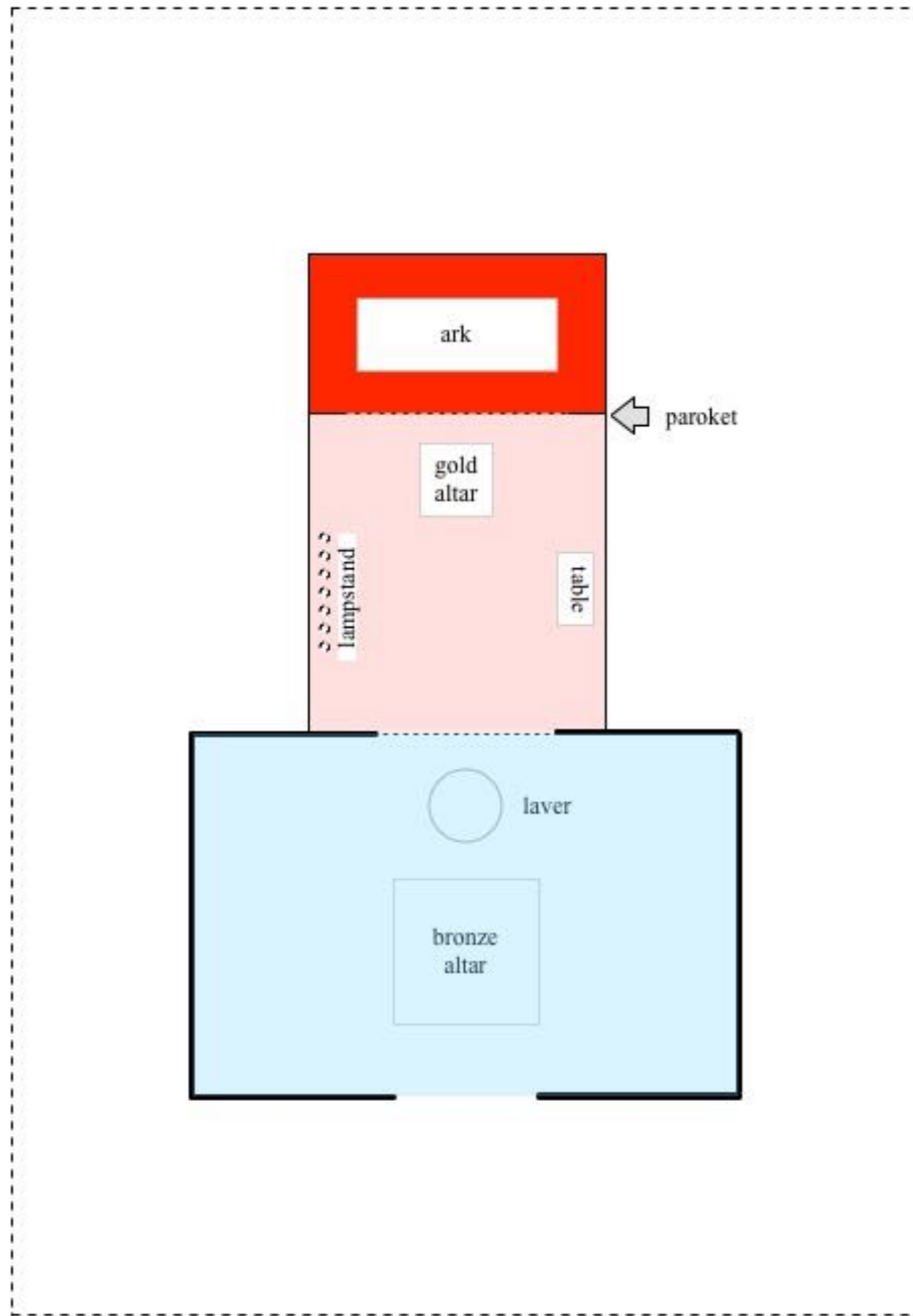
#### The remains of the animal:

- the meat and skin of animal burned outside of the camp

### Courtyard *hattat*:

#### The blood of the animal is:

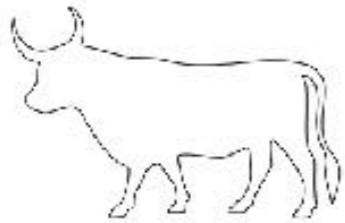
- kept in the courtyard and
  - smeared on the bronze altar



- In Lev 9:1–22, Aaron and his sons have access only to the light blue area, the public area of the tabernacle.
- By Lev 9:23, Aaron and his sons have access to the light red area, and Aaron (the high priest) has access to the dark red area as well.

# THE ANIMALS USED FOR EACH SACRIFICE

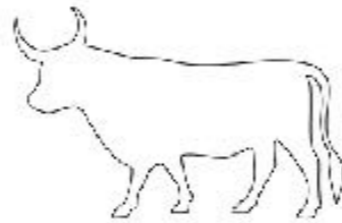
Lev 4



*ḥaṭṭat bull*

for Aaron and his sons  
for the Israelites

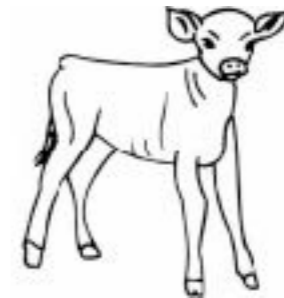
Lev 16



*ḥaṭṭat bull*

for Aaron and his sons

Lev 9

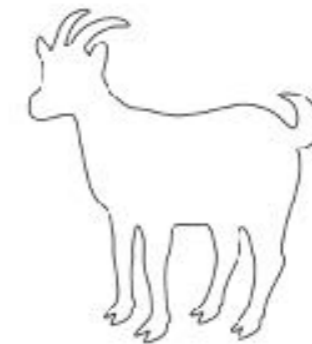


*ḥaṭṭat calf*

for Aaron and his sons

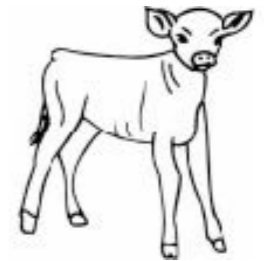


*ḥaṭṭat goat*  
for the Israelites



*ḥaṭṭat goat*  
for the Israelites

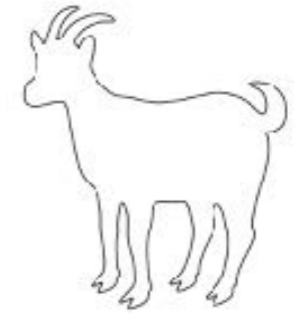
# THE ANIMALS USED FOR EACH SACRIFICE



*hattat calf*  
for Aaron  
and his sons

- Only time a calf is used for a *hattat* in P
- Of the same family as the bull (מן הבקר)
- An immature bovine (as opposed to a mature bovine)

# THE ANIMALS USED FOR EACH SACRIFICE

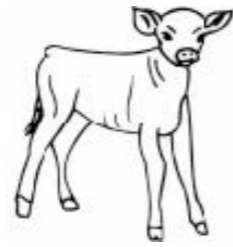


*ḥaṭṭat goat*  
for the  
Israelites

- Sanctuary *ḥaṭṭat* is a bull
- Courtyard *ḥaṭṭat* is a goat
- The procedure for the *ḥaṭṭat* in Lev 9 is mixed, and the animal reflects that.

# Lev 9:8–16

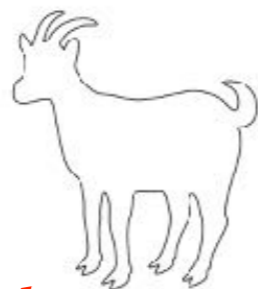
for Aaron  
and his sons



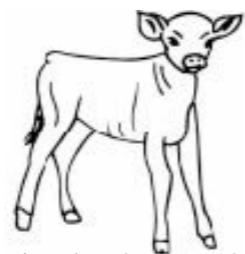
*ḥaṭṭat calf*



*‘olah ram*



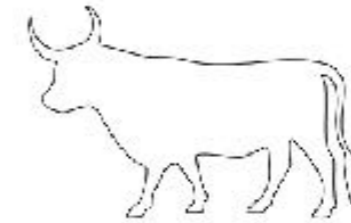
*ḥaṭṭat goat*



*‘olah calf*

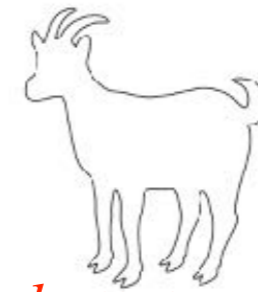
for the  
Israelites

# Lev 16



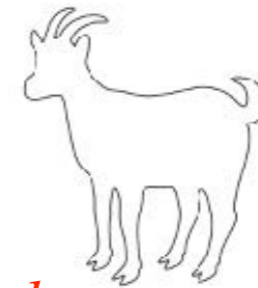
*ḥaṭṭat bull*

for Aaron  
and his sons



*ḥaṭṭat goat*

for the  
Israelites



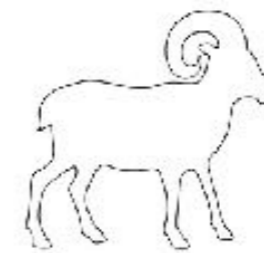
*ḥaṭṭat goat*

for the  
Israelites



*‘olah ram*

for Aaron  
and his sons



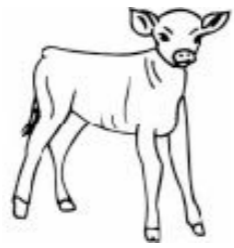
*‘olah ram*

for the  
Israelites



# Lev 9:8–16

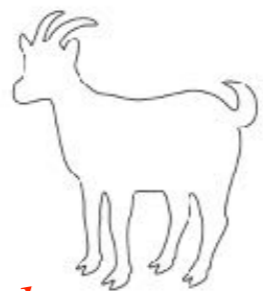
for Aaron  
and his sons



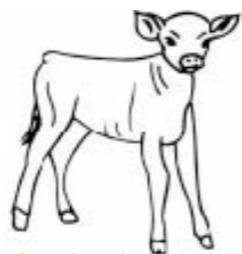
*ḥaṭṭat calf*



*‘olah ram*



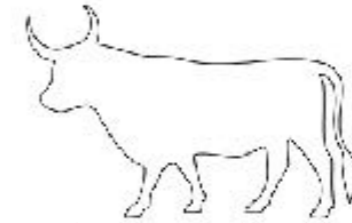
*ḥaṭṭat goat*



*‘olah calf*

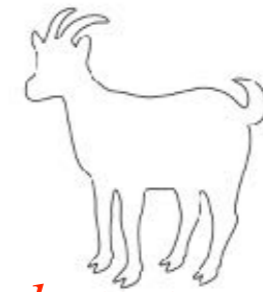
for the  
Israelites

# Lev 16



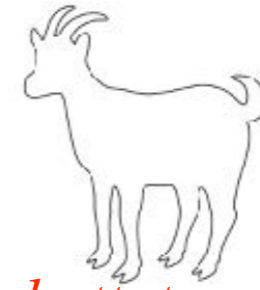
*ḥaṭṭat bull*

for Aaron  
and his sons



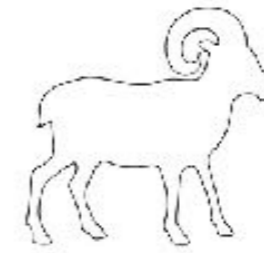
*ḥaṭṭat goat*

for the  
Israelites



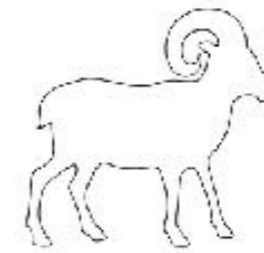
*ḥaṭṭat goat*

for the  
Israelites



*‘olah ram*

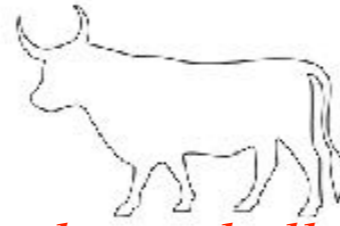
for Aaron  
and his sons



*‘olah ram*

for the  
Israelites

# Lev 16



*ḥaṭṭat bull*

for Aaron  
and his sons



for Yahweh



*ḥaṭṭat goat*

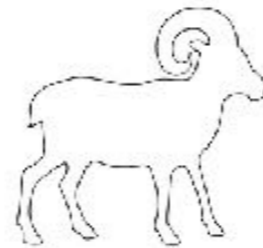
for the  
Israelites

for Azazel



*ḥaṭṭat goat*

for the  
Israelites



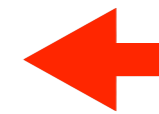
*‘olah ram*

for Aaron  
and his sons



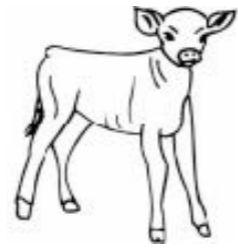
*‘olah ram*

for the  
Israelites



# Lev 9:8–16

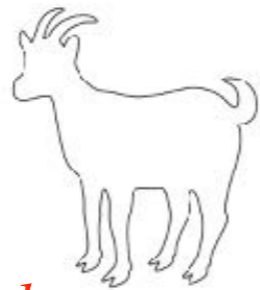
Aaron and his sons



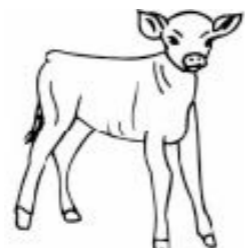
*ḥaṭṭat calf*



*‘olah ram*



*ḥaṭṭat goat*



*‘olah calf*

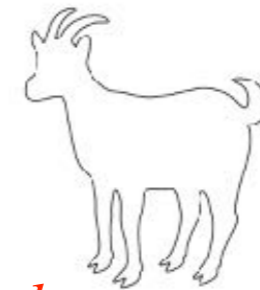
Israelites

# Lev 16

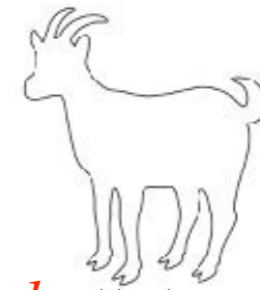
purification



*ḥaṭṭat bull*



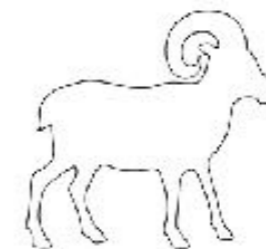
*ḥaṭṭat goat*



*ḥaṭṭat goat*



*‘olah ram*



*‘olah ram*

for Aaron and his sons

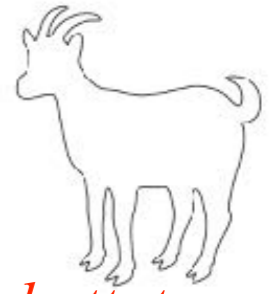
for the Israelites

for the Israelites

for Aaron and his sons

for the Israelites

# THE GOAT FOR AZAZEL



*hattat goat*  
for Azazel

The live goat shall be brought forward. Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat and confess over it all the iniquities and transgressions of the Israelites, whatever their sins, putting them on the head of the goat; and it shall be sent off to the wilderness through a designated man. Thus the goat shall carry on it all their iniquities to an inaccessible region; and the goat shall be set free in the wilderness.

וְהִקְרִיב אֶת־הַשְּׁעִיר הַחַי: וְסָמַךְ אֹהֶרֶן  
אֶת־שְׁתֵּי יָדָיו עַל־רֹאשׁ הַשְּׁעִיר הַחַי וְהִתְוַדָּה  
עָלָיו אֶת־כָּל־עֲוֹנוֹת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל  
וְאֶת־כָּל־פְּשָׁעֵיהֶם לְכָל־חַטָּאתָם וְנָתַן אֹתָם  
עַל־רֹאשׁ הַשְּׁעִיר וְשָׁלַח בְּיַד־אִישׁ עֵתִי  
הַמְּדַבֵּר: וְנָשָׂא הַשְּׁעִיר עָלָיו אֶת־כָּל־עֲוֹנוֹתָם  
אֶל־אֶרֶץ גְּזֵרָה וְשָׁלַח אֶת־הַשְּׁעִיר בַּמְּדָבָר:

Lev 16:20b-22

## CONCLUSIONS

1. The ritual and narrative components of P are mutually dependent.
2. The ritual materials communicate essential information about the priestly worldview.
3. P's ritual system is not completely rigid; there is space for ritual innovation and adaptation.
4. There are not "two P's," one legal and one narrative, but rather a narrative composition that presents ritual as a literary genre.