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YouTube Prayer Link

God's provision and care

God will bless us and meet our needs when we are faithful to His work. God not only cares about our spiritual needs, but also cares about our daily life

The Bible has many teachings and stories about God's provision and care. Here are some related scriptures and stories:

Matthew 6:25-34: In this passage, Jesus encourages his disciples not to worry about food and clothing, because Heavenly Father knows their needs and will supply them.

Psalms 23: This psalm begins, "The Lord is my shepherd, I will not want," and describes how God guides, provides for, and cares for his people, just as a good shepherd tends his flock.

Isaiah 41:10: "Do not be afraid, for I am with you; do not be dismayed, for I am your God. I will strengthen you, I will help you, I will uphold you with my righteous right hand. "

Philippians 4:19: "My God shall supply every need of yours according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

Elijah's experience (1 Kings 17-19): Elijah was a prophet in the Old Testament. He received God's provision in the wilderness, was fed by crows, and experienced poverty. God provides.

Elijah's Prayer Without Drought (1 Kings 18): Elijah experienced a long drought in the nation of Israel, he prayed on the mountain, and God finally sent abundant and heavy rain to end the drought, which showed God care and consent.

Paul's imprisonment experience (Philippians 4:11-13): Paul wrote to the Philippian church in prison, expressing that he could rely on the power of Christ in various situations and experience God's provision and strengthening.

These verses and stories emphasize the importance of God's provision and care in the Christian faith and encourage believers to rely on God and trust that He will provide all that is needed in every situation. Theologically profound and inspiring. Here are some related theological thoughts:

God's Sovereignty and Care: These passages reveal God's sovereignty over all things as Lord of the universe. At the same time, God is also a caring and loving God who takes care of His people. This expresses God's omnipotent and loving attributes so that we can trust Him in every area of our lives.

The test and growth of faith: Sometimes people may face difficulties, inadequacies and challenges, but the Bible teaches us to rely on God and trust that He will provide when we need it. Circumstances like this test and strengthen our faith, making us more firmly dependent on God's promises.

Gratitude and Obedience: By seeing how God provides and cares, we are called to respond with a state of gratitude and obedience. We should cherish God's provision, not only materially but also spiritually, and seek to follow God's will.

God's Love and Grace: Stories of Provision and Care show God's love and grace to humanity. Even though we may make mistakes and encounter difficulties, God still loves us and wants to help us through them. This reminds us that our worth lies not only in our ability, but also in God's love and calling.

Sharing and caring: Christianity teaches us to share with others and help those in need, just as God provides and cares for us. We can learn from God's example how to care for others and respond to their needs with love and concern.

In short, the teachings in the Bible about God's provision and care provide profound theological reflections and help us better understand God's character, intention and relationship with us. These teachings inspire our faith, inspire our gratitude and love, and guide us to live out the example of Christ in our lives.

Let us pray together

Dear heavenly father,

We come before you, thank you for being a God who cares for us, willing to provide for our needs and take care of everything for us.

Please give us the wisdom and confidence to rely on your plans and guidance. May your peace and hope fill our hearts as we face life's challenges and difficulties. Please make us understand that Your sovereignty is above all else, and we can entrust everything to You with peace of mind.

Lord, please provide us with spiritual food in our spiritual journey so that we can continue to grow, learn and deepen. I also ask you to provide abundantly for our daily needs, so that we can experience your infinite grace and love.

We pray especially for those who are going through difficult times, that you may show your strength in their needs. Whether it is physical needs, spiritual comfort, or harmony in relationships, I ask that Your hand reaches out to provide and bring healing.

Thank you, Father, for being our never-ending source. May our lives be a response to your love and provision.

We pray in the name of Jesus Christ, Amen.

Leviticus chapter 6

Le. 6:1 The LORD said to Moses:

Le. 6:2 “If anyone sins and is unfaithful to the LORD by deceiving his neighbour about something entrusted to him or left in his care or stolen, or if he cheats him,

Le. 6:3 or if he finds lost property and lies about it, or if he swears falsely, or if he commits any such sin that people may do —

Le. 6:4 when he thus sins and becomes guilty, he must return what he has stolen or taken by extortion, or what was entrusted to him, or the lost property he found,

Le. 6:5 or whatever it was he swore falsely about. He must make restitution in full, add a fifth of the value to it and give it all to the owner on the day he presents his guilt offering.

Le. 6:6 And as a penalty he must bring to the priest, that is, to the LORD, his guilt offering, a ram from the flock, one without defect and of the proper value.

Le. 6:7 In this way the priest will make atonement for him before the LORD, and he will be forgiven for any of these things he did that made him guilty.”

Le. 6:8 The LORD said to Moses:

Le. 6:9 “Give Aaron and his sons this command: ‘These are the regulations for the burnt offering: The burnt offering is to remain on the altar hearth throughout the night, till morning, and the fire must be kept burning on the altar.

Le. 6:10 The priest shall then put on his linen clothes, with linen undergarments next to his body, and shall remove the ashes of the burnt offering that the fire has consumed on the altar and place them beside the altar.

Le. 6:11 Then he is to take off these clothes and put on others, and carry the ashes outside the camp to a place that is ceremonially clean.

Le. 6:12 The fire on the altar must be kept burning; it must not go out. Every morning the priest is to add firewood and arrange the burnt offering on the fire and burn the fat of the fellowship offerings [Traditionally peace offerings] on it.

Le. 6:13 The fire must be kept burning on the altar continuously; it must not go out.

Le. 6:14 “These are the regulations for the grain offering: Aaron’s sons are to bring it before the LORD, in front of the altar.

Le. 6:15 The priest is to take a handful of fine flour and oil, together with all the incense on the grain offering, and burn the memorial portion on the altar as an aroma pleasing to the LORD.

Le. 6:16 Aaron and his sons shall eat the rest of it, but it is to be eaten without yeast in a holy place; they are to eat it in the courtyard of the Tent of Meeting.

Le. 6:17 It must not be baked with yeast; I have given it as their share

of the offerings made to me by fire. Like the sin offering and the guilt offering, it is most holy.

Le. 6:18 Any male descendant of Aaron may eat it. It is his regular share of the offerings made to the LORD by fire for the generations to come. Whatever touches it will become holy.”

[Or Whoever touches them must be holy; similarly in verse 27]

Le. 6:19 The LORD also said to Moses,

Le. 6:20 “This is the offering Aaron and his sons are to bring to the LORD on the day he [Or each] is anointed: a tenth of an ephah [That is, probably about 4 pints (about 2 litres)] of fine flour as a regular grain offering, half of it in the morning and half in the evening.

Le. 6:21 Prepare it with oil on a griddle; bring it well-mixed and present the grain offering broken [The meaning of the Hebrew for this word is uncertain.] in pieces as an aroma pleasing to the LORD.

Le. 6:22 The son who is to succeed him as anointed priest shall prepare it. It is the LORD’s regular share and is to be burned completely.

Le. 6:23 Every grain offering of a priest shall be burned completely; it must not be eaten.”

Le. 6:24 The LORD said to Moses,

Le. 6:25 “Say to Aaron and his sons: ‘These are the regulations for the sin offering: The sin offering is to be slaughtered before the LORD in the place where the burnt offering is slaughtered; it is most holy.

Le. 6:26 The priest who offers it shall eat it; it is to be eaten in a holy

place, in the courtyard of the Tent of Meeting.

Le. 6:27 Whatever touches any of the flesh will become holy, and if any of the blood is spattered on a garment, you must wash it in a holy place.

Le. 6:28 The clay pot that the meat is cooked in must be broken; but if it is cooked in a bronze pot, the pot is to be scoured and rinsed with water.

Le. 6:29 Any male in a priest's family may eat it; it is most holy.

Le. 6:30 But any sin offering whose blood is brought into the Tent of Meeting to make atonement in the Holy Place must not be eaten; it must be burned

Chapter 6 of Leviticus in the Bible continues to outline various offerings and procedures related to them. The chapter covers the laws related to the burnt offering and the grain offering.

The burnt offering was a voluntary offering in which an animal, such as a bull or a sheep, was completely burned on the altar as a pleasing aroma to the Lord. The chapter outlines the procedures for offering the burnt offering, including the types of animals that could be used and the method of slaughter.

The grain offering was also discussed in more detail, including the various types of grain offerings that could be made, such as fine flour, baked goods, and roasted grain. The chapter also specifies the portion of the offering that was to be burned on the altar and the portion that was to be given to the priests as a portion of their food.

The chapter also outlines the laws related to the sin offering and the guilt offering, which were discussed in previous chapters.

Overall, the chapter emphasizes the importance of following the procedures for the various offerings and the need for atonement and repentance. The offerings were seen as a way for the people of Israel to express their devotion to God and to maintain their relationship with Him.

The key verses in chapter 6 in the book of Leviticus in bible

Leviticus chapter 6 discusses the procedures for offering certain sacrifices and emphasizes the importance of the priesthood. Here are some key verses from the chapter:

Verse 5: "Or all that about which he has sworn falsely. He shall restore its full value, add one-fifth more to it, and give it to whomever it belongs, on the day of his trespass offering."

Verse 9: "Command Aaron and his sons, saying, 'This is the law of the burnt offering: The burnt offering shall be on the hearth upon the altar all night until morning, and the fire of the altar shall be kept burning on it.'"

Verse 13: "A fire shall always be burning on the altar; it shall never go out."

Verse 16: "And the remainder of it Aaron and his sons shall eat; with unleavened bread it shall be eaten in a holy place; in the court of the tabernacle of meeting they shall eat it."

These verses describe the procedures for offering certain sacrifices, including the trespass offering and the burnt offering, and emphasize the importance of the priesthood in carrying out these offerings. The chapter also emphasizes the need for restitution and compensation for wrongs committed against others. The fire on the altar was to be kept burning at all times as a symbol of the Lord's presence, and the priests were to eat the remainder of the offerings in a holy place. The chapter emphasizes the importance of following these procedures carefully to maintain a pure and holy relationship with the Lord.

Chapter 6 of the Book of Leviticus in the Bible continues to provide instructions for various offerings and rituals, including the burnt offering, the grain offering, and the sin offering. It also covers guidelines for the priests' responsibilities and the consecration of Aaron and his sons as priests. Here is a reflection on the key themes and lessons found in Leviticus chapter 6:

Faithfulness and Perseverance: Leviticus 6 emphasizes the importance of faithfulness and perseverance in fulfilling one's duties and responsibilities. The chapter outlines the procedures for maintaining the daily burnt offering, which had to be continuously offered without interruption.

Reflection: This chapter reminds us of the significance of being faithful and committed in our service to God. It teaches us the value of perseverance and diligence in carrying out our responsibilities, even when they may seem repetitive or mundane. It encourages us to approach our tasks with a faithful and dedicated attitude, recognizing that our service to God has value and purpose.

Honoring God with Our Offerings: Leviticus 6 reiterates the instructions for the various offerings, including the burnt offering and the grain offering. It emphasizes the importance of presenting these offerings to God with reverence and following the specific procedures and regulations.

Reflection: The chapter calls us to consider the manner in which we bring our offerings to God. It reminds us to approach God with reverence and respect, recognizing His holiness and

worthiness of our worship. It encourages us to give our best to God, offering our time, talents, and resources with sincerity and gratitude.

Sanctity and Holiness: Leviticus 6 underscores the importance of maintaining sanctity and holiness in the tabernacle and the priestly service. The chapter provides guidelines for the handling of the offerings and the consecration of the priests.

Reflection: The emphasis on sanctity and holiness reminds us of the sacredness of our relationship with God. It encourages us to strive for purity and integrity in our lives, recognizing that God desires a holy people who reflect His character. It prompts us to examine our hearts and actions, ensuring that we are dedicated to living in a manner that honors God and reflects His holiness.

The Mediation of the Priests: Leviticus 6 highlights the role of the priests as mediators between God and the people. They were responsible for handling the offerings, making intercession, and ensuring the proper procedures were followed.

Reflection: The role of the priests in mediating between God and the people points to the need for an intermediary in our relationship with God. In Christianity, Jesus Christ serves as the ultimate Mediator who bridges the gap between humanity and God. His sacrificial death and resurrection enable us to approach God directly and find forgiveness, grace, and reconciliation.

In summary, Leviticus chapter 6 emphasizes the themes of faithfulness and perseverance, honoring God with our offerings, sanctity and holiness, and the mediation of the priests. It calls us to be faithful and committed in our service to God, to approach Him with reverence and gratitude, to strive for holiness in our lives, and to recognize Jesus Christ as the ultimate Mediator who enables us to have a relationship with God..