

The Way to Wholeness

by Ray C. Stedman

Since we have all come back from vacation rested, refreshed, and ready to go, it is appropriate that we start a study together in the book of Leviticus – because you need to be rested to take on Leviticus.

I do not know what your reaction is to this book but I suspect that some of you are not too excited about it. This is where most people bog down when they start reading through the Bible. You go through Genesis in fine style, learning about Abraham and Isaac and Jacob and all the things that happened to them. Then you get into Exodus where you have such dramatic incidents as Moses' confrontation with Pharaoh in the court of Egypt, the opening of the Red Sea, and the giving of the Law. Then you start into Leviticus. After you have plodded through the offerings you get into the priesthood, the ceremonies, all the restrictions of diet and specifications for the dress of the high priest, and various other strange functions and feasts. About that time your interest evaporates, you run out of gas, and that is the end of your reading through the Bible. Isn't that right? I think that is the experience of many.

Well, I can understand that. I know that this book is a bit difficult. It does appear to be very dry. It could be called *the dryness barrier*. If you can penetrate *the dryness barrier* you will find the Bible a fascinating book indeed to read all the way through.

Leviticus reminds me of visiting a factory without a guide.

When I first came to this area I went to San Francisco where Ed Stirm, one of the founders of this church, had a large steel products factory. I went into the factory to see what they were doing. Ed was busy at the moment and couldn't come with me so I went by myself.

My first impression as I stepped into the huge building was of tremendous clamor. The noise was fantastic! There were great machines pounding away, big trip hammers smashing down, and other machines grinding up metal and spitting out parts. I couldn't even hear myself think.

My second impression was of mass confusion. Nobody seemed to know what they were doing. Men were running here and there, paying no attention to one another, some getting in the way of others, and the machines were all working away with no apparent harmony or connection at all.

Then Mr. Stirm joined me, and began to take me through the plant. He showed me first one corner and explained what they were doing there, and then a certain machine and what it did. We continued in this way until we ended up in the shipping department where the final product was visible. When I saw the final product I then understood the factory.

It all made perfect sense. I was no longer confused.

This is what you may experience with the book of Leviticus. You come into it and find many strange ceremonies and sacrifices, many odd restrictions, diet problems, and various other difficulties which all seem to be so meaningless. But then you discover that they have a very complex, intricately articulated relationship moving toward a purposeful end. That end is stated clearly in this book and I want to start with it this morning. If you want to understand Leviticus, one verse right near the center of the book will help you. It is found in the 20th chapter, the 26th verse. Let's read it together:

“You shall be holy to me; for I the LORD am holy and have separated you from the peoples, that you should be mine.” {Lev 20:26 RSV}

That is the purpose of the book of Leviticus.

God is saying to these people of Israel, “You shall be holy to me, for I the LORD am holy, and I have separated you from all the nations around you in order that you might be mine.” When we Christians read this we must understand that we are the people of God today. What God said to Israel he also says to us, for in the new relationship we have in Jesus Christ there is neither Jew nor Gentile – there is but one man, one body in Christ. The promises which appear in picture form in the Old Testament belong also to us who live this side of the cross. We will see more of this as we go on.

Perhaps you were turned off right away by the word holy in this passage. I do not know what you think holy means. You probably read into it things from your past experience which make it unpalatable to you. Most of us associate it with some kind of grimness. We think of holy people as those who look as if they have been steeped in vinegar or soaked in embalming fluid. I used to think of the word that way, and holiness was not attractive to me at all. It repelled me. But I ran across a verse in Scripture which spoke of “the beauty of holiness” {cf, 1 Chr 16:29, 2 Chr 20:21, Psa 29:2, 96:2}. I asked myself, “What in the world is beautiful about holiness?” When I found out I agreed that holiness is indeed a beautiful thing.

But most of us react initially to this word as did the little girl who happened to see a mule looking over the fence at her. She had never seen a mule before, and she said to it, “I don't know what

you are, but you must be a Christian – you look just like Grandpa.”

Others associate it with strangeness, apartness, as though holy people are weird, peculiar individuals who live out in the desert somewhere, remote from the rest of us. We think of them as “different.”

But the Bible itself suggests none of these ideas concerning holiness. If you want to get at the meaning of this word you must go back to its original root. This word is derived from the same root from which a very attractive English word comes. This is the word *wholeness*. So that *holiness* means “wholeness,” being complete. And if you read *wholeness* in place of *holiness* everywhere you find it in the Bible you will be much closer to what the writers of that book meant. We all know what *wholeness* is:

- it is to have together all the parts which were intended to be there,
- and to have them functioning as they were intended to function.

That is what God is talking about. He says to this people, “you shall be whole, because I am whole.” God is complete; he is perfect. There is no blemish in God; he lives in harmony with himself. He is a beautiful person. He is absolutely what a person ought to be. He is filled with joy and love and peace. He lives in wholeness. And he looks at us in our brokenness and says to us, “You, too, shall be whole.”

That word *wholeness* has power to awaken desire within us. We long to be whole people. Don't you? Don't you want to be what God made you to be, with all the ingredients of your personality able to be expressed in balance. That is to be a beautiful person, and that is what God is after. That is what the book of Leviticus is all about. In fact, the whole Bible is on that theme.

We are so aware of our own brokenness, of our lack of wholeness. We know how much we hurt ourselves and each other. We are aware of our inability to cope with life. We sometimes put up a big facade and try to bluff our way through as though we are able to handle anything. But inside, half the time, we are running scared. That is a mark of our lack of wholeness. We also know our diabolical power to irritate, to enrage, and to inflame others – and ourselves. But this great state-

ment in Leviticus 20:26 declares that God knows all about human brokenness and hurt. He knows that we are that way. He sees this in sharp contrast to his own wholeness. And his love reaches out and says to us, “You shall be whole; for I am whole.” “That is my purpose,” he declares to his people.

Man has lost his way. He was made in the image and likeness of God. When man first came from the hand of God he was whole. Adam functioned as God intended man to function. He was functioning in the image and the likeness of God. But now we have lost that likeness. We still have the image, but the likeness is gone. T. S. Eliot says,

All our knowledge brings us only closer to our
ignorance,
And our ignorance brings us closer to death.
But closeness to death does not bring us closer
to God.

And then he asks this question:

Where is the life we have lost in living?

Isn't that the question so many millions are asking today: Where is the life I have lost in trying to live? Why don't I know the way out? How come I am so up tight, so hurting, so broken?

God determines to heal man's brokenness and to make man whole again. And he knows how to do it – he says so: “You shall be whole; for I am whole, and I have separated you from the peoples.” It is a process of separation. The reason we are so broken is that we are involved in a broken race:

- Our attitudes are wrong.
- Our vision of life is twisted and distorted.
- We believe illusions, take them to be facts, and act upon them.
- We are following phantoms and fantasies and delusions.

So God must separate us.

He has to break us loose from conformity to the thought patterns and the attitudes and reactions of those around us. He has to deliver us from all that, straighten out our thinking, set our minds and hearts aright, and correct our tangled, fouled relationships.

This is a process which takes infinite patience and love, because it is voluntary – God never forces us into it. It can occur only to those who trust God enough to respond to his love.

When I was a boy in my early teens I once tried to entice a female deer out of a thicket into a little clearing and to get her to take an apple from my hand and eat it. She was a wild doe, and very much afraid. She saw the apple and obviously wanted to come and take it – but she was afraid. She would venture a few steps toward me but then would become frightened and retreat into the woods. Then she would come out again, stand still and look around for a minute, then start grazing as though indifferent. I stood perfectly still, holding out the apple. She would come a bit closer – then a twig would snap and she would disappear back into the bushes.

Now, it was perfectly possible for her all along, if only she had known it, simply to walk right up and grab the apple and start eating it. I would not have hurt her at all. I wouldn't have tried to capture her, nor have done anything else to her. But she didn't know that.

I was there a long time, at least half an hour, trying to get her to come out of the woods. Finally she came about halfway toward me and stood there with her neck stretched out, trying to muster the courage to reach for that apple. Just as I thought she was going to do it a car passed nearby and she was gone! I had to eat the apple myself.

That strikes me as such an apt picture of what God contends with in reaching out toward man. It takes infinite patience and love to impart the necessary understanding to fearful, hurting men and women like us.

That is why God gave us his Book. He starts in kindergarten with us. He starts with pictures and shadows, with visual aids, in order to show us what he is going to do some day. All the ceremonies and offerings of the Old Testament are shadows and pictures of Jesus Christ. So Christ is here in the book of Leviticus. God shows us, through his people Israel, his way of healing human hurt. This is God's way to wholeness.

“Well,” someone might say, “I thought Jesus Christ was God's way to wholeness.” That is exactly true. He is. But his availability is not limited to us, you see. Men and women before the cross

were also hurting and broken and fragmented, just as we are. They needed Christ also and he was available to them. The way they saw him was through these pictures. Thus, as they understood what these pictures depict, and laid hold of that, they came to the same joy and peace that we have.

If you do not believe that, then read the Psalms and see how much David understood of the presence and the grace of God in his life. He was a man who was healed by God. He came to understand that God was his strength and his very life, and that God could meet every need of his heart and work out all the tangled relationships in his family and in his personal life. He reflects all this in the Psalms he wrote.

Leviticus, then, is full of Christ. All the sacrifices, the rituals, the ceremonies, and all the rest, pictorially describe Jesus Christ and his work, and how he was available to men and women then. And as we read this book from our vantage on this side of the cross we will learn a great deal about how Jesus Christ can meet our needs now. Therefore, this is not just a historical book. It isn't just for Jews. It is a tremendously practical manual on how to live as a Christian. We will see this as we go along.

But there is even more: When you read the book of Leviticus, and understand what it is saying, it will help you to understand yourself. You see, in Jesus Christ God took upon himself the form of man. Jesus came to this earth, God in the flesh, and dwelt among us as man – man as God intends man to be. He came to where we are. And everything that he was and did as man is what we also are or can be. So, as you read this book you will understand more about yourself, and about what your great, crying needs are, and about how you operate.

We are a mystery to ourselves. We don't even understand how we think. We are baffled by our own experience. Don't you feel that way? Remember the way Paul expresses this in Romans 7: "The good things that I want to do I cannot do; and the evil things that I don't want to do are what I do," {cf, Rom 7:19 RSV}. This is a picture of life. It is a very penetrating, probing analysis of what is going on in your life and mine. This is what the book of Leviticus will show us – the reasons why, the understanding of ourselves. It is designed to meet the hurt of man, just where we are. And as

we learn how to accept the healing of God it will show us what we can be.

Because that is true, the book falls into two basic divisions. The first part speaks to man's need. It reveals where we are as people, and sets forth God's answer to that need. The second part reveals what God expects from us in response. First comes God's provision, and then the performance which results from that provision. This morning we will undertake only a brief survey of the book so that you will have a guide to it. We won't go into any detail.

In the first sixteen chapters there are four elements which set forth **man's need** and reveal what we are like:

1. The first is *a series of five offerings*. I am sure that God gave us five fingers on each hand so that we can remember the five offerings:
 - First is the burnt offering,
 - then the meal offering,
 - the peace offering,
 - the sin offering, and, finally,
 - the trespass offering.

These are all pictures of what Jesus Christ does for us. But they are also pictures of the great, fundamental needs of human life. We can summarize them in this way: These five offerings speak of the two essentials for human existence – love and responsibility:

- We can never be complete persons if we are not loved, or if we do not love. Love is an absolutely essential ingredient of life. Nothing harms or distorts or disfigures or blasts a person more than to deny him love. But there is another essential, too.
- In order to be whole, in order to have self-respect and a feeling of worth we must have a sense of responsibility. We must be able to accomplish what is worthwhile.

We need both love and responsibility. These offerings describe them and show us how they work.

2. The second element in these chapters is *a priesthood*. This priesthood is provided to help us handle the emotional and intellectual problems which we face in trying to work out the relationships involving love and responsibility.

All of us, even the children among us, have lived long enough to know that, when we try to live, we constantly run into emotional and intellectual problems. We get upset, we get turned off, or turned on, we get excited, or depressed – we have all kinds of emotional problems. And we get puzzled and bewildered, baffled and uncertain as to what to do – all kinds of intellectual problems. So a priesthood is provided to help us with these problems.

In the Old Testament this priesthood was the sons of Levi. That is where Leviticus got its name. But for us the priesthood is not only Jesus Christ, our Lord and High Priest to whom we can freely come, but it is also each other. In the body of Christ, we are all made priests – one to another. That is why we need each other. Basically and fundamentally we cannot get along without each other, because we have these problems with which we must be helped.

3. The third element is *the revelation of a standard* by which we can tell the difference between the true and the false, the phony and the real, the helpful and the hurtful, between death and life.

Isn't it strange that man in his natural condition cannot tell the difference? That is why there are thousands and thousands of people who are doing things which they think are helpful but which end up to be very hurtful – and they do not understand why! When the results begin to come in they cry out and say, "What's happened, what has gone wrong? Why am I in a mess like this?" It is because they could not tell the difference.

So a God of love tells us the difference. He sets forth a standard by which we can distinguish between that which is essentially hurtful and that which will actually help us.

4. Finally, in this first section there is *an opportunity to respond* – voluntarily. We need that, too.

God never imposes his will upon any of us. We constantly need help. And we need to be brought to a place where we can recognize this. Then we have to answer in some way, we must give a response. This opportunity was provided in the Day of Atonement, as we will see. If, when we thoroughly understand our need and God's provision to meet it, we then say "No" to him, he will let us do so. And we might never return to that point again.

But God always gives us a long period of preparation in which he leads us into a full understanding before our rejection of him can become final.

The second section of the book, Chapters 17 through 27, describes **the performance which is possible** on the basis of the provision God has made, i.e., the kind of a life that can be lived on this basis. But notice the order! God never mentions performance to us until he has fully discussed provision. He never speaks about our behavior until he has made clear the power by which we are to act.

I must admit that we in the church often get this backwards. And a great deal of damage has been done to people by insisting that they act according to a certain behavior pattern without giving them any understanding of the power by which to do so. There are times when, in all sincerity, and because we don't understand the Scriptures very well, we actually teach people that they must live up to a certain standard before God will accept them, that they must produce, come through, or God won't love them. That is totally wrong! That is the lie of Satan! That is deadly legalism – yet we all have all had our part in it.

But that is what God is here to correct. He never does that. He always helps us first, and once we understand the basis upon which to act, then he sets forth for us the pattern, the standard of performance.

Here again there are four elements:

1. First there is the understanding of *the basis for wholeness*. This basis is blood. Anyone who has read the Old Testament knows that it is full of blood. There are all these strange sacrifices, thousands of them offered every year – bulls and calves and goats and sheep and birds of all

kinds, offered up all the time – a veritable river of blood flowing through the Old Testament.

Many people, looking at this, say, “Well, Christianity is nothing but a slaughterhouse religion.” Why is all this blood shed?

Because by this means God is trying to impress us with a fundamental fact: He is telling us that the issues of our life run very deep, that they can be solved only by a death, that the basis for wholeness is life given up, that we will never make it merely on the basis of our natural life. We must somehow discover a new kind of life. And we have to give up the old before we can have the new!

That is what he is telling us. We can’t have both! The struggle of the Christian life is that we keep trying to hang on to the old way of life and refuse to accept the new. This is what the blood speaks of. We will understand this more fully when we come to it in our study.

2. The second element is *the practice of love in all the relationships of life*.

The Bible, you see, is intensely practical. It is not nearly so concerned about what you do in the temple as about what you do in the home as a result of having been to the temple. So this book goes into the relationships within the family, among friends, and with society in general. It shows us exactly the kind of love relationship that God makes possible for us in all these areas.

3. The third element in this last section is *the enjoyment of the presence and power of God – man in relationship to God, worshipping God, and turned on by a living, exciting God!*

We will learn what the temple portrays about our relationship to God and about how to think of him. The most important thing in life is to know the living God who is behind all things!

4. The last element is *an awareness of the issues at stake*, of how important they are, of how our entire life stands in the balance at this very point, and of the fact that a decision is expected. There is a choice that we can make. And God brings us finally to that very place

and helps us to see that in the final analysis it is entirely up to us to choose.

God never says, “I’m going to make you leave your misery.” Rather, he says, “If you prefer being broken and don’t want to be healed you can stay right where you are. But if you want life, then this is what is ahead.” God never forces his will upon us. But he sets the choice before us, makes it very clear, and then expects a response on the basis that he has given.

In closing we should return to our key verse: “You shall be whole because I am whole, and therefore I am separating you from the peoples, in order that you should be mine,” {cf, Lev 20:26}. That, finally, is what God is aiming at. He wants us to be his.

Here the verb tense becomes very interesting. In our English text this is in the future tense: “you shall be mine.” But the Hebrew has a strange usage, very different from English. You can put all three tenses in one word, and that is what we have here. God is saying, “You were mine, you are mine, you shall be mine.” “Mine,” he says, that’s all: “MINE!” It includes all the tenses of life – the past, the present, and the future.

If you pursue this idea through the Bible you can see how true it is:

- Many of you know from your own experience that after you became a Christian, became God’s, you realized that there was a sense in which you had belonged to him all along. Paul the Apostle says, “God separated me unto himself from my mother’s womb,” {cf, Gal 1:15}. And yet he was a blustering, threatening enemy of Christianity until his experience on the road to Damascus. But, looking back, he knew that he was God’s all along. “You are mine,” God says. “Even though you are an enemy, even though you are against me, hostile to me, and fighting me, you are MINE!”
- Then, in the present tense, God looks at us in our brokenness, our hurting condition, our fragmented, flawed, imperfect state, and he puts his hand upon us and says, “You are mine, right now, just the way you are. You belong to me!”

Last Sunday at Mount Hermon Christian Conference Center a friend of mine told a story which I had never heard before. It is of a true incident which I think is so illustrative of this. He told of a service at a rescue mission in a midwestern city a few years ago. It was a service for children, in which children were putting on the program. One little boy was to give a recitation. He was only about five or six years old and he had a deformity, a terribly misshapen back, a humpback. As he walked across the stage to give his recitation it was evident that he was very nervous, very shy and afraid, and very much aware of his condition. In fact, it was the first time that he had ever tried anything like this and it was a great struggle for him. Two older fellows had come into the back of the room intending to ridicule the service. One of them called out to this boy as he walked across the stage, "Hey, son, where are you going with that pack on your back?" The little boy was completely demoralized and he began to cry. He just stood up there and sobbed. A man got up out of the audience and came up to the platform. He knelt down by the little boy and put his arm around him. He said to the audience, "It must take a very callous and cruel person to say something like that to a little boy like this. He is suffering from something that is not his fault at all. He does have this deformity and despite it he was trying for the first time to venture out and say something in public. And now this remark has cut him deeply. But I want you to know that this little boy is mine. I love him just the way he is. He belongs to me, and I'm proud of him." And he led the boy off the platform.

That is what God is saying to us. That is what he is really saying! He sees our hurt and our heartache and our longing and our brokenness, and he says, "You're MINE!"

- But that isn't all. Because of his power and wisdom God says, with that wonderful hopefulness of a loving father, "You shall be mine, healed, made whole, with all you blemishes and deformities corrected, all your faults straightened out, all your iniquities set aside, all your tangled relationships unsnarled. You are going to be mine. You shall be whole, for I am

whole." That is what this book is about, that is what the Bible is about, and that is what Jesus Christ is about.

This past week I had the encouraging experience of talking with three people who, two years ago, I would have said were absolutely hopeless. I would not have given a snap of my fingers for their chances of ever being straightened out because of the mess they had made of their lives. They were hostile and rebellious and so torn up inside that they could not get along with themselves or anybody else. No one could even talk to them, let alone reach them with the truth. They were ruined, literally ruined. But now the healing has begun. It is very evident that they are on their way to wholeness. God is correcting the problems of their lives. And that is what he is doing here with us.

I don't know anything more suggestive of this for us than the Lord's table, to which we now come. This event tells us of how God, in love, began the process of healing. It portrays for us how he began to reach out to us in the cross, in the suffering of Jesus, and how he broke the power of darkness and began to set us free. So we will observe this event which our Lord Jesus gave us to teach us the meaning of these ancient sacrifices: a life poured out for us, a life given up in order that we might have a new basis of living. That is what wholeness is all about. It is in order that we may be his.

Prayer:

Our heavenly Father, as we come to this service we ask you to make it very rich and meaningful to us. May we, in our mind's eye, see the Lord Jesus as the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world, who has broken through the sin barrier, broken through the fear barrier, and now reaches out to us in tender, forgiving, accepting, understanding love, and who offers us everything it takes to straighten out the tangled relationships of our lives. Lord, help us to understand this and to lay hold of it, to give thanks for it. We know that for many of us the healing has begun but is still progress-

ing. For some it is just beginning. There may be some for whom it has not yet started. We pray that this may be the mo-

ment when your love, Lord Jesus, will reach them and heal them. We ask it in your name, Amen.