



Leviticus

The *fire* on the altar
Ch 1-7 *The Offerings*

FIRE

Consumes

Purifies

Prepares

Produces An Aroma

THE OFFERINGS

Burnt Offering

Grain Offering

Peace Offering

Sin Offering

Guilt Offering

BURNT OFFERING



*Devotion
And
Dedication*

GRAIN OFFERING



*Gratitude
For
Provision*

PEACE OFFERING



Giving Thanks
Fellowship
Vows For Service

SIN OFFERING



*Protection
And
Restored Fellowship*

GUILT OFFERING



*Restitution
And
Compensation*

		DEDICATORY			COMMUNAL	EXPIATORY	
		BURNT	GRAIN	DRINK	FELLOWSHIP	SIN	GUILT
REFERENCES		(Lev. 1:3-17; 6:8-13)	(Lev. 2; 6:14-23)	(Num. 15:1-10; Lev. 23)	(Lev. 3; 7:11-36)	(Lev. 4:1-5:13; 6:24-30)	(Lev. 5:14-6:7; 7:1-10)
SACRIFICIAL RITUALS	PRESENTATION: Selection of Offering	Bull (1:3), male sheep (1:10), male goat (1:10), or dove or young pigeon (1:14)	Grain or barley could be prepared in one of five ways: 1. Basic flour with oil; incense mixed with the part burned on the altar 2. Oven-baked cakes/wafers mixed or served with oil 3. Griddle-baked cakes, with oil 4. Pan-baked cakes 5. If <i>firstfruits</i> : crushed heads of new grain	With a bull— $\frac{1}{2}$ hin With a ram— $\frac{1}{3}$ hin With a lamb— $\frac{1}{4}$ hin (Note: one hin = ca. 1 quart)	Bull, lamb, or goat, male or female (3:1, 6, 12) (In the freewill offering, minor imperfections were permitted in animal, 22:23)	1. Young bull (for priest or nation) 2. Male goat (for tribal leader) 3. Female goat or lamb (for layperson) 4. Dove, young pigeon (for poor person) 5. Flour ($\frac{1}{10}$ ephah) (for very poor)	Usually a ram (a male lamb in the case of a cleansed leper or defiled Nazirite)
	LAYING ON OF HANDS	1:4 (except for bird) (see under "Sin offering")			(3:2, 8, 13—see "Burnt offering")	Sinner's identification with animal or subsequent symbolic transfer of sin and legal transfer of guilt	Confession (Num. 5:7) apparently accompanied by laying on of hands
	SLAYING OF ANIMAL	Done by worshiper except that a bird was killed by the priest (cf. 1:15)			At sanctuary entrance (see "Burnt offering")	1. At sanctuary entrance for priest/nation 2. North of altar for others (see "Burnt offering")	North of altar (Lev. 7:2)
	PREPARATION OF OFFERING	Skinning, dismembering, washing (cf. 1:6, 12, 16-17)	Worshiper normally prepared it in advance. Priest separated a memorial portion for burning on the altar				

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SACRIFICIAL RITUALS	Priest's Actions	MANIPULATION OF BLOOD	1. Blood caught in a bowl and splashed against sides of the altar (1:5, 11) 2. Bird's blood drained out on side of the altar (1:15)			Blood caught in a bowl and splashed against sides of the altar (3:2, 8, 13)	Ritual varied according to the position of the worshiper (but involved "sprinkling" rather than "splashing" of blood), the occasion of sacrifice, or the type of animal (e.g., different if a bird)	Blood caught in a bowl and splashed against the sides of the altar (7:2)
		INCINERATION ON ALTAR	All the animal burned on the altar (1:8-9, 12-13, 15, 17)	Memorial portion burned on the altar by the priest (all was burnt if it was the priest's own offering)	Entire libation poured out to the Lord at the sanctuary (Num. 28:7)	Choice viscera (including "fat tail" of sheep) burned on altar	Choice viscera burned on the altar	Choice viscera burned on the altar
		DISTRIBUTION OR DISPOSAL OF CARCASS	Priest's dues	Skin (7:8)	Accompanying burnt offering: the priest ate unburned portion	Breast of animal was to be "wave offering" and eaten by priests	Priest received carcass of offering by leader or layperson	Priest received carcass
			Worshiper's portion	None	Accompanying fellowship offering: the worshiper ate unburned portion, but a small portion went to the priest	Communal meal for the worshiper's family at proper time and place		
			Remainder	Bird's crop to ashpit (1:16)		Remainder burned	Carcass burned outside the camp for priest or nation	

	Other Features of Levitical Offerings					
	DEDICATORY			COMMUNAL	EXPIATORY	
	BURNT	GRAIN	DRINK	FELLOWSHIP	SIN	GUILT
OCCASION	Voluntary worship; certain prescribed rituals and calendrical offerings	An auxiliary offering accompanying burnt and always accompanying fellowship offerings; could be sin offering for the very poor	An auxiliary offering normally accompanying burnt or fellowship offerings, but never with sin or guilt offering alone	THANK OFFERING: for unexpected deliverance or blessing already granted VOTIVE OFFERING: for blessing or deliverance granted in answer to prayer which had accompanying vow FREEWILL OFFERING: to express thankful devotion without regard to specific blessing	Unintentional sin against divine command by an individual or the entire nation	Misappropriation or denial of rightful due to God or man, normally assessable in monetary compensation
DISTINCTIVENESS	Wholly burned on the altar (Lev. 1:9)	As a nonbloody offering, it accompanied bloody offerings	Wine was probably a deliberate substitute for blood of pagan libations	Most parts eaten before the Lord by the worshiper (and his family)	(See "Occasion" above)	Sacrifice (see "Occasion" above) was usually accompanied by compensation plus fine to wronged party
OLD TESTAMENT THEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE	Signified the worshiper's act of total dedication to God	Signified dedication of everyday life to God in recognition of His covenant mercies		The worshiper recognized the meat eaten as a token of God's covenant faithfulness	Provided atonement and forgiveness for specific unintentional sins where no restitution was involved	The ram was for expiation, accompanied by payment of restitution to the wronged party
TYOLOGY	Christ died as the Lamb of God in complete dedication to the accomplishment of God's will	Christ's perfect person is associated with His sacrificial death		Christ's death is the basis of fellowship with God and other believers	Christ died as a satisfactory substitutionary sacrifice to provide the forgiveness of sins	Christ's death atones for the damage or injury caused by sin

Special Sacrificial Rituals

Special Sacrificial Rituals								
SPECIAL RITUALS	Consecration		DEDICATORY			COMMUNAL	EXPIATORY	
			BURNT	GRAIN	DRINK	FELLOWSHIP	SIN	GUILT
			Ram			Ram for the ordination	Bull (special ritual)	
	Deconsecration	1. Of priests (Ex. 29; Lev. 8)	Ram					
		2. Of temple (2 Chron. 29)	70 bulls, 100 rams, 200 male lambs			Numerous bulls, sheep, and goats	Seven bulls, seven rams, seven male lambs, seven male goats	
		Fulfillment of Nazirite vow (Num. 6:14-17)	Year-old male lamb	Regular grain offering, special bread offering		Ram	Year-old ewe lamb	
	Purification rituals	1. Broken vow (Num. 6:9-12)	Dove and young pigeon				Dove and young pigeon	Year-old male lamb
		2. Cleansing of leper (Lev. 14:12-20)	Year-old male lamb (dove or pigeon for poor)	Grain offering			Year-old ewe lamb	Year-old male lamb (plus log of oil)
		3. Man (15:14-15) or woman with hemorrhage (15:29-30)	Dove or young pigeon				Dove or young pigeon	
		4. Woman after childbirth (12:6-8)	Year-old lamb (or dove or pigeon)				Dove or young pigeon	
	Other	1. Jealousy ritual (Num. 5:15-26)		1/10 ephah barley meal, no oil or incense (Note: one ephah = 1/2 bushel, ca. 8 quarts)				
		2. Priest's daily grain offering (Lev. 6:19-23)		1/10 ephah fine flour				
		3. Sin offering of very poor (5:11-13)					1/10 ephah fine flour (no oil or incense)	

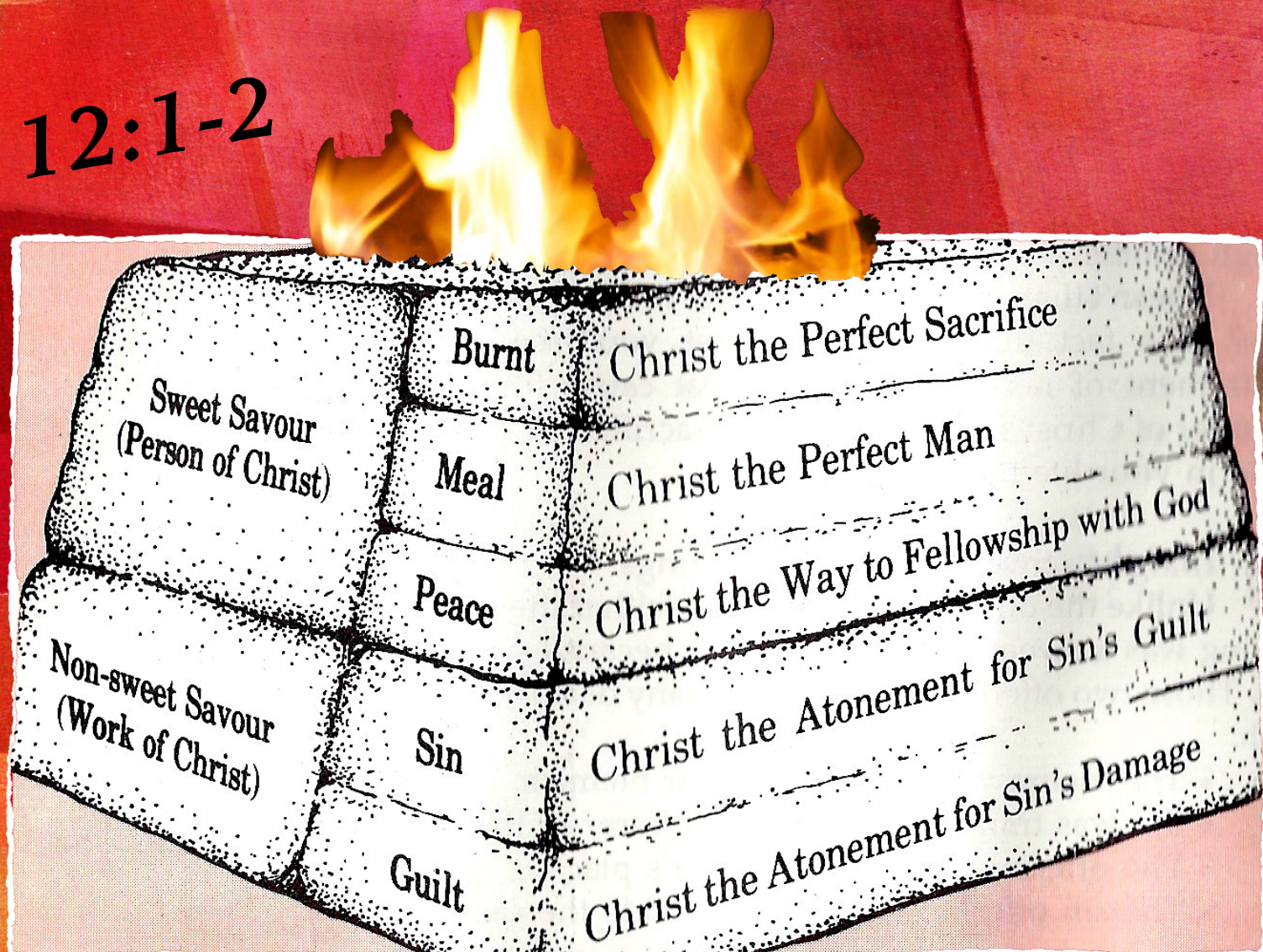


Hebrews 8:4-5 “Copies and Shadows”

Hebrews 9:23-24 A Copy

Hebrews 10:1 A Shadow

Rom 12:1-2



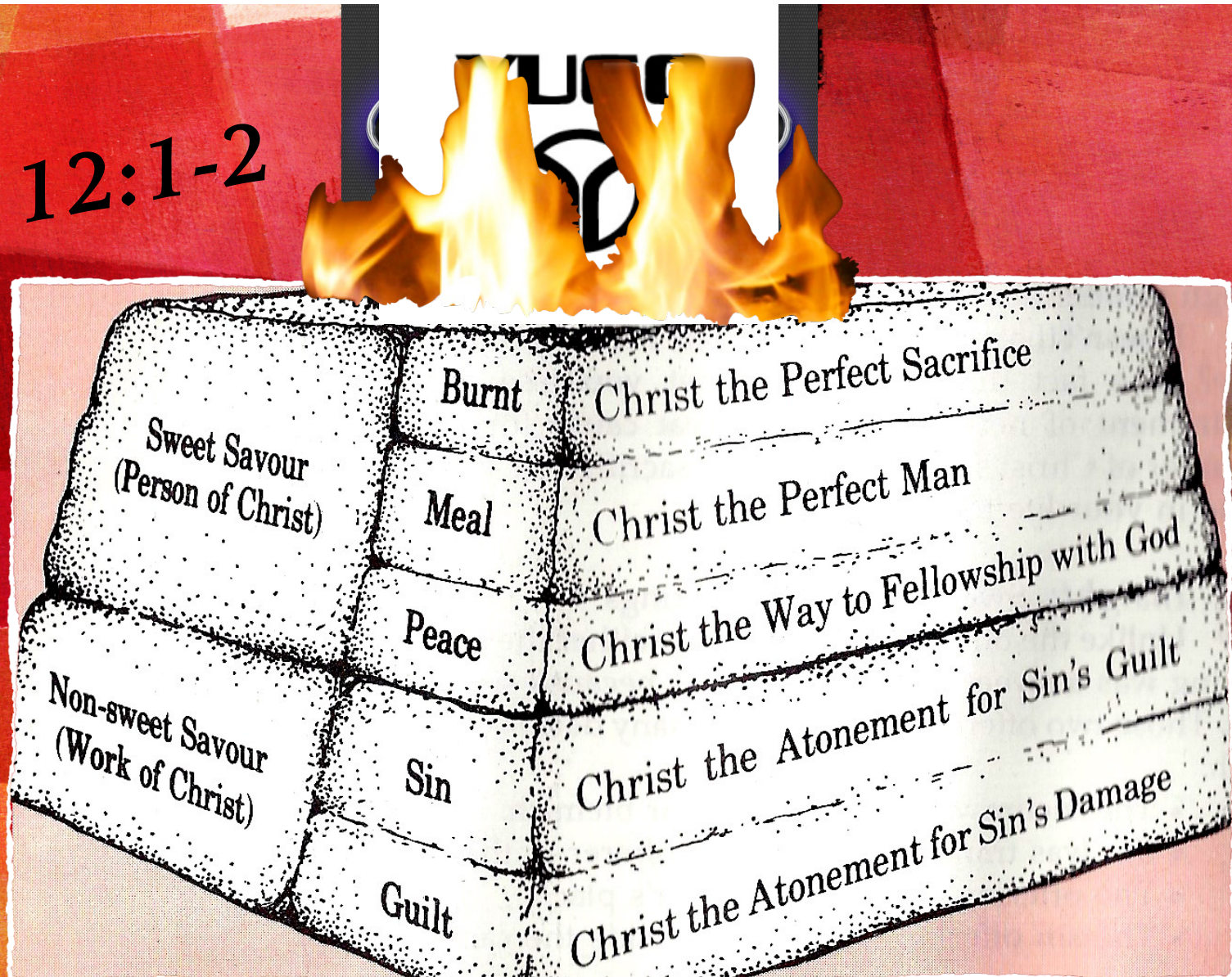
Rom 12:1-2



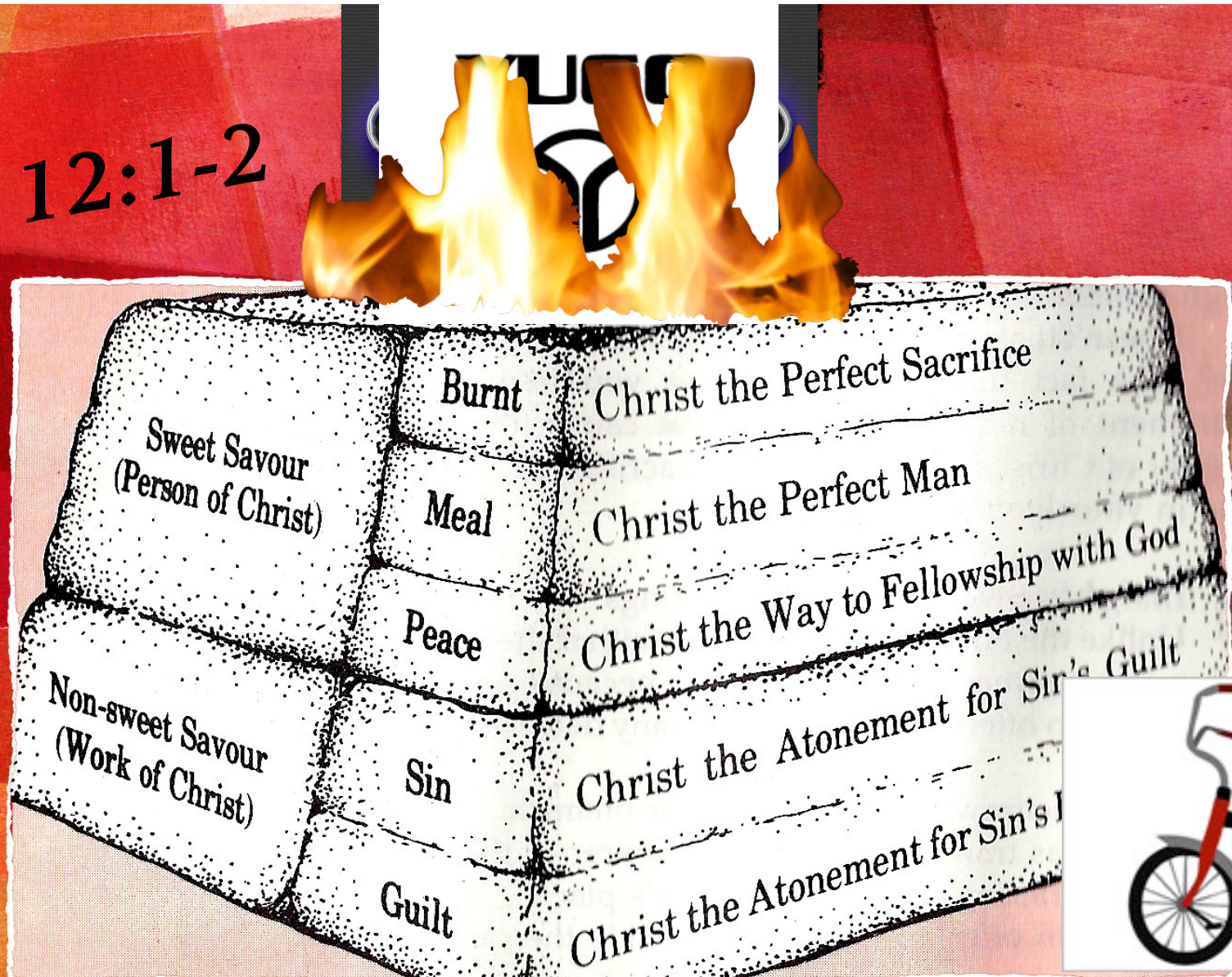
Rom 12:1-2



Rom 12:1-2



Rom 12:1-2



Rom 12:1-2





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The *fire* on the altar
Ch 8-10 *Open For Business*