

## Levitical Offerings - 1-6

Background	Burnt Offerings (1)	Grain Offerings (2)
<p>Ro 12:1-2 - living sacrifices I Peter 2:4-5 - holy priesthood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- God desired fellowship with man</li> <li>- Man walked with God in perfect harmony</li> <li>- God gave man a choice - would he trust and love God completely</li> <li>- Man chose Satan's lies instead of God's love</li> <li>- Sin brought separation</li> <li>- God brought the solution to come back to Him - death of a substitute</li> <li>- We can't become righteous to be accepted by God - the substitute (Jesus) will become our righteousness (Ro 4:3, 5, 13; II Cor 5:21)</li> <li>- God killed an innocent animal to cover man's sin</li> <li>- Sacrificial system put into place - with a substitute that died for sin - Jesus is our substitute (Jn 14:6)</li> <li>- God establishes a worship system that was far different for any pagan nation</li> </ul> <p>Time period - covers 1 month</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- voluntary or freewill offerings (2)</li> <li>- Specific animals</li> <li>- From herd or flock</li> <li>- Male without defect (picture of Jesus)</li> <li>- Giver lays his hand on the head (4) - it will become his atonement</li> <li>- He will slay the animal</li> <li>- Priests will take blood and parts and offer them on the altar (5-6)</li> <li>- Priests will arrange the offering (7-8)</li> <li>- Wash the entrails and the legs (represented the sacrifice being cleansed)</li> <li>- Purpose - it is to dedicate, consecrate, cleanse - to show repentance for sins and the understanding of guilt that needs to be punished</li> <li>- Makes atonement to show that sin is covered (He 10:4 - doesn't take away sin)</li> <li>- Christ's sacrifice - perfect - satisfied God's wrath assuring our salvation (He 9:12; I Jn 2:2)</li> <li>- Soothing aroma to the Lord - likened to us being obedient and please to the Lord (I Sam 15:22)</li> <li>- God is pleased with obedience</li> <li>- Whole animal was consumed (sin should be consumed in our lives)</li> <li>- Cleansing process</li> <li>- Opens communication with God</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fine flour (best), oil (anointing oil), frankincense (1)</li> <li>- Handful (memorial offering) was burnt - all the incense was burnt (2-3)</li> <li>- All these offerings had no leaven (represents sin - sin had to be dealt with) (4-6)</li> <li>- No honey - this causes the leavening agent to work - getting rid of the mind set on sin</li> <li>- First fruits are not offered on the altar - brought into the store house of the priest (12)</li> <li>- Seasoned with salt - salt of the covenant (13) - salt represents a permanence or a preserving of something</li> <li>- Early ripening things (14-16) - feast of first fruits (spring) and feast of weeks (May)</li> </ul> <p>This was added to burnt offering - sin was dealt with</p> <p>This was given to the Priests (Jesus being our High Priest)</p> <p>This was to show our allegiance - desire to walk blameless before God - to give our very best to Him and trust Him to care for us</p>

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Peace Offerings (3)	Sin Offerings (4)	Guilt Offerings (5-6)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- herd, lamb, goat (1, 7, 12)</li> <li>- Male or female without defect (1)</li> <li>- Lay hands on it and slay it (2)</li> <li>- Blood is sprinkled around the altar and the fat, kidneys, and liver are burned (3-11)</li> <li>- They were not to eat the fat or the blood, kidneys or the liver (17)</li> <li>- A shared meal together - worshipper and priest (God)</li> </ul> <p>Burnt offering - for atonement</p> <p>Grain offering - dedication, consecration</p> <p>Peace offering - reconciliation between God and the sinner - fellowship as you eat together</p>		