

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"> - God desired fellowship with man - Man walked with God in perfect harmony - God gave man a choice - would he trust and love God completely - Man chose Satan's lies instead of God's love - Sin brought separation - God brought the solution to come back to Him - death of a substitute - 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) - God killed an innocent animal to cover man's sin - Sacrificial system put into place - with a substitute that died for sin - Jesus is our substitute (Jn 14:6) - God establishes a worship system that was far different for any pagan nation <p>Time period - covers 1 month</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - voluntary or freewill offerings (2) - Specific animals - From herd or flock - Male without defect (picture of Jesus) - Giver lays his hand on the head (4) - it will become his atonement - He will slay the animal - Priests will take blood and parts and offer them on the altar (5-6) - Priests will arrange the offering (7-8) - Wash the entrails and the legs (represented the sacrifice being cleansed) - Purpose - it is to dedicate, consecrate, cleanse - to show repentance for sins and the understanding of guilt that needs to be punished - Makes atonement to show that sin is covered (He 10:4 - doesn't take away sin) - Christ's sacrifice - perfect - satisfied God's wrath assuring our salvation (He 9:12; I Jn 2:2) - Soothing aroma to the Lord - likened to us being obedient and please to the Lord (I Sam 15:22) - God is pleased with obedience - Whole animal was consumed (sin should be be consumed in our lives) - Cleansing process - Opens communication with God 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fine flour (best), oil (anointing oil), frankincense (1) - Handful (memorial offering) was burnt - all the incense was burnt (2-3) - All these offerings had no leaven (represents sin - sin had to be dealt with) (4-6) - No honey - this causes the leavening agent to work - getting rid of the mind set on sin - First fruits are not offered on the altar - brought into the store house of the priest (12) - Seasoned with salt - salt of the covenant (13) - salt represents a permanence or a preserving of something - Early ripening things (14-16) - feast of first fruits (spring) and feast of weeks (May) <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"> - herd, lamb, goat (1, 7, 12) - Male or female without defect (1) - Lay hands on it and slay it (2) - Blood is sprinkled around the altar and the fat, kidneys, and liver are burned (3-11) - They were not to eat the fat or the blood, kidneys or the liver (17) - A shared meal together - worshipper and priest (God) <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>	<p>Offering of purification - unintentional sin (not like in Num 15:30-31)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - allows us to stay in the continual fellowship and presence of God <p>1-12 - high priest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high priest is the representative of the people his guilt is born by the nation (Jos 7:22-26) - Bull without defect - Hands laid on head - He would slay it - Blood - sprinkled 7 times before the veil (God's complete forgiveness), on the horns of the altar of incense, the rest was poured at base of altar in courtyard - Fat, liver, kidney - offered as burnt offerings - Rest of the bull - burn it outside the camp (Ps 103:12; He 13:11-14) <p>13-21 - the whole congregation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - elders are going to lay their hands on the head and slay the bull <p>22-26 - leader</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - male goat and blood is applied only to the horns of the bronze altar <p>27-31 - common people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - female goat <p>32-35 - female lamb</p>	