

SIN OFFERING

PURPOSE

The sin offering (also called the purification offering) dealt with purifying sinners against defilement. In essence, it “purifies” the sinner rendering him/her “clean.”

Its purpose was to cover sins of ignorance and/or those committed unintentionally. Leviticus 6:28. The atonement offered by the sacrifice relieved the offeror from his/her impurity before God.

CONSUMPTION?

Portions of this offering *could* be consumed by the priests, but only under particular circumstances:

First, if the offering was made on behalf of the congregation or the priests, it could not be eaten. Instead, the remaining meat of the animal must be burned outside of the camp. **Second**, if the offering was made on behalf of individuals or leaders, it *could* be consumed by the priests. However, this is a Most Holy offering and could only be consumed within the tabernacle gate. It could not be consumed by the priest’s family. **Third**, the fat and blood always belong to God. These must not be part of the consumed portions.

STEPS

First, The animal was brought to the tabernacle entrance for sacrifice (based on what the offeror can afford). The animal had to be male and without blemish. **Second**, the offeror placed his hands on the animal, transferring his sins to the animal and the sacrificial benefits to him/herself. **Third**, the animal was slaughtered; the blood was sprinkled in the holy place, on the horns of the altar of incense, and the bottom of the brazen altar

GUILT OFFERING

PURPOSE

The trespass/guilt offering (also called the reparation offering) offered expiation for sins against both God and other men. They dealt with breaches of covenant loyalty, the profanation of holy property and relationships. Its goal was reconciliation. These sins included: those against *self*, against *God*, and against *mankind*.

Against Self:

- concealing the truth
- contamination
- careless talk

Against God:

- using things dedicated to God for personal gain
- ignorant sins committed against God's law

Against mankind:

- distrustful; lying to a neighbor
- dishonesty between partners
- despoiling (taking by violence)
- denial of property

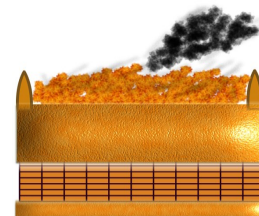
CONSUMPTION?

Portions of this offering *could* be consumed by the priests. However, as with the sin offering, this is a Most Holy offering, and could only be consumed within the tabernacle gate.

SYMBOLISM OF THE SARAPH FFERINGS

- The sinfulness of man requires atonement to escape the punishment for sin.
- The consequences of one man’s sin are first found in his relationship with God, and secondly found in his relationship with fellow man.
- The holiness of God, His people and His property is to be taken with utmost seriousness.

Sacrifices in the Tabernacle



Sacrifice was an act of atonement. If man wanted to have relationship with God, it was very costly. Due to their sin, great sacrifice was required; God's holiness requires a blood sacrifice.

The sacrifices in the Old Testament are often broken into two categories, ‘seraph’ and “gatar”. The first group were *shameful offerings*, due to the sin of the offeror. The second group of offerings were given to express thankfulness to God. These were *pleasant offerings*; a sweet aroma to the Lord. “Gatar” means a sweet smelling odor rising UP to God. “Saraph” means to consume with intense heat, signified wrath coming DOWN.

SWEET OFFERINGS (GATAR)

- Burnt Offering
- Grain (Meal) Offering
- Peace (Fellowship) Offering

SHAMEFUL OFFERINGS (SARAPH)

- Sin Offering
- Guilt Offering

BURNT OFFERING

PURPOSE

The burnt offering was a sweet aroma to the Lord, involving total consecrated sacrifice of an animal. The animal had to be male and without blemish, based on what the offeror could afford. This was a very costly sacrifice, since no portion would be kept by the priests. These offerings were given in either petition or praise, with the offerer acknowledging his/her need for and commitment to the grace of God.

CONSUMPTION?

No portion of this offering was to be consumed by the priests or lay people.

STEPS OF THE SACRIFICE

First, the animal was brought to the entrance of the tabernacle. **Second**, the offeror laid a hand on the head of the animal~ transferring the benefits of the subsequent offering to the offeror. **Third**, the animal was killed and placed upon the altar. **Fourth**, the animal was burned in its entirety, offered as a complete and total offering to God.

SYMBOLISM OF THE BURNT OFFERING

- Atonement requires a substitute; before a Holy God, men needed to provide an offering before approaching Him.
- The sacrifice to God by Christ was a **COMPLETE** and **TOTAL** sacrifice.
- Christian worship requires a complete and total consecration of the self to God.

GRAIN OFFERING

PURPOSE

The grain offering was a sweet smelling sacrifice which often accompanied the burnt offering. It involved the offeror giving cooked or uncooked bread. The offering *HAD* to include the following:

- Fine frankincense
- Flour
- Oil
- Salt

CONSUMPTION?

Portions of this offering *could* be consumed by the priests, but only within the tabernacle gate as it was a Most Holy offering.

STEPS OF THE SACRIFICE

First, the offeror prepares the grain and brings it to the priest. **Second**, the priest takes handful off the grain and burns it on the altar (a memorial portion). **Third**, the remainder of the offering goes to feed the priests and their sons.

SYMBOLISM OF THE GRAIN OFFERING

- It was an act of worship where the offeror acknowledged need for God's grace and favor for basic needs.
- It showed the costliness of sacrifice: flour, oil, and frankincense were very expensive.
- It emphasized the covenant relationship with the Lord: God takes care of His people.

PEACE OFFERING

PURPOSE

The peace offering (also called fellowship offering) was a celebration of peace **ALREADY** made with God. It was a sweet smelling sacrifice in which the offeror gave an animal as a sacrifice and shared a portion in a covenant meal. There were three categories of peace offerings: praise, vow, and freewill offerings.

Praise offering: giving thanks to God for what he has done.

Vow offering: a sacrifice given for answered prayer.

Freewill offering: an offering voluntarily and freely offered to God.

CONSUMPTION?

Portions of this offering *could* be consumed by both the priests and lay people with stipulations based on the category. **Praise offerings** must be consumed on the first day. **Vow & Freewill offerings** must be consumed by the second day.

STEPS OF THE SACRIFICE

First, the animal could be chosen by the offeror, because it was to be shared in a covenant meal with the Lord. **Second**, contrary to the burnt offering, only the fat and kidneys were sacrificed in this offering. **Third**, the remainder of the animal was eaten by the priests and offerors.

SYMBOLISM OF THE SACRIFICE

- This offering expresses and celebrates the peace between the Israelites and God.
- They have peace with God, peace from God and the peace of God.
- This sacrifice served primarily as a communion supper between God and His people. It celebrated the covenant promises of God, which made reconciliation possible.