

TORAH, GOD'S INSTRUCTIONS
LEVITICUS 4 – SIN OFFERING, 5 – TRESPASS OFFERING,
6 – BURNT AND MEAT OFFERING

Say - Welcome to Sabbath School class. Let's bow our head and ask God for understanding as we continue our study of the book of Leviticus.

Leviticus 4

Say – In verses 1-35 is of the sin offering through ignorance; in verses 1-6 below, first the High Priest, the head of the people and was symbolic of Christ was purified first and then the body of believers. The sin offering was a sacrifice offered on the altar to atone or cover the sin and sinner which was committed ignorantly. Also Leviticus 6:24-30 in this lesson.

¹And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, ²Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, If a soul (person, Hebrew - nephesh) shall sin through ignorance against any of the commandments of the LORD concerning things which ought not to be done, and shall do against any of them (meaning a sin of error not a deliberate sin):

(Sin offering for the priest) ³If the priest (The Priest was not infallible for he may have sinned by not knowing what the sin was or used his own reasoning.) that is anointed do sin according to the sin of the people; then let him bring for his sin, which he hath sinned, a young bullock without blemish unto the LORD for a sin offering (Remember the young bullock represented the repentant sinner.)

⁴And he shall bring the bullock unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation (when ever we see the words “tabernacle of the congregation” it means tent of assembly) before the LORD (always brought the sacrifice before God as if He were standing there); and shall lay his hand upon the bullock's head (this is where the mind or control center is which controls the act), and kill the bullock before the LORD (Remember also the sacrifice was killed outside the tabernacle).

⁵And the priest that is anointed shall take of the bullock's blood, and bring it to the tabernacle of the congregation (only the blood can come in the tent):

⁶And the priest shall dip his finger in the blood, and sprinkle (means throw or splash) of the blood seven times (meaning total or complete purging of the sin or the number of spiritual perfection) before the LORD, before the vail of the sanctuary (Remember the “veil” represented Christ, Hebrews 10:20, and we are saved by Christ's death; also the priest had to have his sin atoned for or covered by the blood before he could do the service for the people.).

⁷And the priest shall put some of the blood upon the horns of the altar of sweet incense before the LORD, which is in the tabernacle of the congregation; and shall pour all (the remaining blood) the blood of the bullock at the bottom of the altar of the burnt offering, which is at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation (Just like God's people pouring out their heart and purging and cleansing and asking forgiveness and tries harder not to repeat the sin again. God's people must repent of sin; Christ does not repent for us.).

⁸And he shall take off from it all the fat (All the best or choicest part.) of the bullock for the sin offering; the fat that covereth the inwards, and all the fat that is upon the inwards, ⁹And the two kidneys, and the fat that is upon them, which is by the flanks, and the caul above the liver, with the kidneys, it shall he take away, ¹⁰As it was taken off from the bullock of the sacrifice of peace offerings: and the priest shall burn them upon the altar of the burnt offering.

¹¹And the skin of the bullock, and all his flesh, with his head, and with his legs, and his inwards, and his dung, ¹²Even the whole bullock shall he carry forth without the camp unto a clean place, where the ashes are poured out, and burn him on the wood with fire: where the ashes are poured out shall he be burnt (In essence what happened to Christ, a collection of sins He took upon Him and it was outside the gate of the Temple, Hebrews 13:12.).

¹³And if the whole congregation of Israel (body of witnesses or assembly) sin through ignorance, and the thing be hid from the eyes of the assembly, and they have done somewhat against any of the commandments of the LORD concerning things which should not be done, and are guilty; ¹⁴When the sin, which they have sinned against it, is known, then the congregation (assembly) shall offer a young bullock for the sin (as a sin offering), and bring him before the tabernacle of the congregation.

¹⁵And the elders (first because they should have known and are most guilty) of the congregation shall lay their hands upon the head of the bullock before the LORD: and the bullock shall be killed before the LORD.

¹⁶And the priest that is anointed shall bring of the bullock's blood to the tabernacle of the congregation: ¹⁷And the priest shall dip his finger in some of the blood, and sprinkle it seven times before the LORD, even before the vail.

¹⁸And he shall put some of the blood upon the horns of the altar which is before the LORD, that is in the tabernacle of the congregation, and shall pour out all the blood at the bottom of the altar of the burnt offering, which is at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation (The people had to kill the animal not the High Priest.).

¹⁹And he shall take all his fat from him, and burn it upon the altar.

²⁰And he shall do with the bullock as he did with the bullock for a sin offering, so shall he do with this: and the priest shall make an atonement (to cover the sinner and the sin) for them, and it shall be forgiven them (because they repented of their sin).

²¹And he shall carry forth the bullock without the camp, and burn him as he burned the first bullock: it is a sin offering for the congregation.

²²When a ruler (the government, used as the king or head of a tribe and is one whom God had appointed so he is responsible to God) hath sinned, and done somewhat through ignorance against any of the commandments of the LORD his God concerning things which should not be done, and is guilty; ²³Or if his sin, wherein he hath sinned, come to his knowledge; he shall bring his offering, a kid of the goats, a male without blemish: ²⁴And he shall lay his hand upon the head (this is where the decision was made for the act of sin so they acknowledge their guilt in public and every Israelite had to kill the animal and offer it before God) of the goat, and kill it in the place where they kill the burnt offering before the LORD: it is a sin offering.

²⁵And the priest shall take of the blood of the sin offering with his finger, and put it upon the horns of the altar of burnt offering, and shall pour out his blood at the bottom of the altar of burnt offering.

²⁶And he shall burn all his fat upon the altar, as the fat of the sacrifice of peace offerings: and the priest shall make an atonement for him as concerning his sin, and it shall be forgiven him (because they repented).

²⁷And if any one of the common people (anyone in the nation) sin through ignorance, while he doeth somewhat against any of the commandments of the LORD concerning things which ought not to be done, and be guilty; ²⁸Or if his sin, which he hath sinned, come to his knowledge: then he shall bring his offering, a kid of the goats, a female without blemish, for his sin which he hath sinned.

²⁹And he shall lay his hand upon the head of the sin offering (the sinner does it not the High Priest and this is why sacrifices will be reinstated when the temple is built), and slay the sin offering in the place of the burnt offering (where the burnt offering is slain).

³⁰And the priest shall take of the blood thereof with his finger, and put it upon the horns of the altar of burnt offering, and shall pour out all the blood thereof at the bottom of the altar.

³¹And he shall take away all the fat thereof, as the fat is taken away from off the sacrifice of peace offerings; and the priest shall burn it upon the altar (of incense) for a sweet savour unto the LORD (God is now pleased with the repentance and it is a "sweet savour" to Him because the sinner humbled himself and repented of sin.); and the priest shall make an atonement for him, and it shall be forgiven him (The process never changed; it is a different administration but the same principle today.).

³²And if he bring a lamb for a sin offering (for his sin), he shall bring it a female without blemish (Remember the lamb was innocent of sin; it was the person who was guilty of the sin but something innocent had to die for the sins

of God's people; it was Jesus Christ, the Lamb of God, innocent of sin and died for His people.).

³³And he shall lay his hand upon the head of the sin offering, and slay it for a sin offering in the place where they kill the burnt offering.

³⁴And the priest shall take of the blood of the sin offering with his finger, and put it upon the horns of the altar of burnt offering, and shall pour out all the blood thereof at the bottom of the altar: ³⁵And he shall take away all the fat thereof, as the fat of the lamb is taken away from the sacrifice of the peace offerings; and the priest shall burn them upon the altar, according to the offerings made by fire unto the LORD: and the priest shall make an atonement (to cover the sinner and the sin) for his sin that he hath committed, and it shall be forgiven him (because he repented and it is the same today).

Say – Always remember “¹¹But Christ being come an high priest of good things to come, by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, that is to say, not of this building; ¹²Neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us. ¹³For if the blood of bulls and of goats, and the ashes of an heifer sprinkling the unclean, sanctifieth to the purifying of the flesh (not the conscience only God could do the conscience): ¹⁴How much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from dead works to serve the living God (God's people are to appear to God without spot and blemish by asking forgiveness of our sins)? ¹⁵And for this cause he (Jesus) is the mediator of the new testament (the marriage covenant placed on the heart), that by means of death, for the redemption of the transgressions that were under the first testament (covenant), they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance (if God's people obey and live for Him)” Hebrews 9:11-15.

Leviticus 5

Say – If God's people do not deal with sin in our lives, we become guilty of the sin so we are to purge the leaven of sin from our midst; see verse 1-3 below.

¹And if a soul (person, nephesh in Hebrew) sin, and hear the voice of swearing, and is a witness, whether he hath seen or known of it; if he do not utter it, then he shall bear his iniquity (the punishment due).

²Or if a soul (person) touch any unclean thing, whether it be a carcase of an unclean beast, or a carcase of unclean cattle, or the carcase of unclean creeping things, and if it be hidden from him; he also shall be unclean, and guilty. ³Or if he touch the uncleanness of man, whatsoever uncleanness it be that a man shall be defiled withal, and it be hid from him; when he knoweth of it, then he shall be guilty.

⁴Or if a soul (person) swear (don't take the name of God in vain; this is a Christian principle or anyone speaking evil), pronouncing with his lips to do evil, or to do good, whatsoever it be that a man shall pronounce with an oath, and it be hid from him; when he knoweth of it, then he shall be guilty in one of these.

⁵And it shall be, when he shall be guilty in one of these things, that he shall confess that he hath sinned in that thing (when we recognize guilt we need to get it off our chest):

⁶And he shall bring his trespass offering unto the LORD for his sin which he hath sinned, a female from the flock, a lamb or a kid of the goats, for a sin offering; and the priest shall make an atonement for him concerning his sin.

⁷And if he be not able to bring a lamb, then he shall bring for his trespass, which he hath committed, two turtledoves, or two young pigeons, unto the LORD; one for a sin offering, and the other for a burnt offering (Whatever you can afford; God was not unfair.).

⁸And he shall bring them unto the priest, who shall offer that which is for the sin offering first, and wring off his head from his neck, but shall not divide it asunder:

⁹And he shall sprinkle of the blood of the sin offering upon the side of the altar; and the rest of the blood shall be wrung out at the bottom of the altar: it is a sin offering.

¹⁰And he shall offer the second for a burnt offering (complete repentance for forgiveness), according to the manner: and the priest shall make an atonement for him for his sin which he hath sinned, and it shall be forgiven him (by God if he has gone through the entire process).

(If homeless or landless or poor) ¹¹But if he be not able to bring two turtledoves, or two young pigeons, then he that sinned shall bring for his offering the tenth part of an ephah of fine flour for a sin offering; he shall put no oil upon it, neither shall he put any frankincense thereon: for it is a sin offering (at this point not forgiven of the sin so not a sweet scent).

¹²Then shall he bring it to the priest, and the priest shall take his handful of it, even a memorial thereof, and burn it on the altar, according to the offerings made by fire unto the LORD: it is a sin offering.

¹³And the priest shall make an atonement for him as touching his sin that he hath sinned in one of these, and it shall be forgiven him (because of repentance): and the remnant shall be the priest's, as a meat offering.

Say – The trespass or guilt offering through ignorance. The sin offering and trespass offering were both for making atonement for the sin and sinner but for the trespass offering if they hid knowledge, verse 1, touching something unclean, verses 2-3, in swearing, verse 4, in stealing holy things verses 14-16; also see Leviticus 6:2-4, 9:12, Numbers 6:12 for a trespass offering.

¹⁴And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, ¹⁵If a soul commit a trespass (meaning in a covenant matter or between husband and wife or with God), and sin through ignorance, in the holy things of the LORD; then he shall bring for his trespass unto the LORD a ram without blemish out of the flocks, with thy estimation (valuation) by shekels of silver, after the shekel of the sanctuary, for a trespass offering.

¹⁶And he shall make amends for the harm that he hath done in the holy thing, and shall add the fifth part thereto (add another 20% and think about what we're doing), and give it unto the priest: and the priest shall make an atonement for him with the ram of the trespass (guilt) offering, and it shall be forgiven him.

¹⁷And if a soul sin, and commit any of these things which are forbidden to be done by the commandments of the LORD (and how would God's people know when we are in sin if we do not study God's word); though he wist it not (though he knew it not), yet is he guilty, and shall bear his iniquity (wasn't a willing sinner but was still guilty because he had done it).

¹⁸And he shall bring a ram without blemish out of the flock, with thy estimation, for a trespass offering, unto the priest: and the priest shall make an atonement for him concerning his ignorance wherein he erred and wist it not, and it shall be forgiven him.

¹⁹It is a trespass offering: he hath certainly trespassed (guilty) against the LORD.

Leviticus 6

Say – Verses 1-7 below belong to the trespass offering above. When we do something to our neighbor or judge him and we are not to judge one another, “Speak not evil one of another, brethren, He that speaketh evil of his brother and judgeth his brother, speaketh evil of the law, and judgeth the law: but if thou judge the law, thou are not not a doer of the law, but a judge” James 4:11.

¹And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, ²If a soul (person) sin, and commit a trespass (disobey against God) against the LORD, and lie unto his neighbour in that which was delivered him to keep, or in fellowship (in pledge), or in a thing taken away by violence, or hath deceived his neighbour; ³Or have found that which was lost, and lieth concerning it, and sweareth falsely; in any of all these that a man doeth, sinning therein: ⁴Then it shall be, because he hath sinned, and is guilty, that he shall restore that which he took violently away, or the thing which he hath deceitfully gotten, or that which was delivered him to keep, or the lost thing which he found, ⁵Or all that about which he hath sworn falsely; he shall even restore it in the principal, and shall add the fifth part more thereto (20% more, Zacchaeus gave much more, “fourfold” Luke 19:8), and give it unto him to whom it appertaineth, in the day of his trespass offering (God does not want anyone to perish so this teaches one a lesson.).

⁶And he shall bring his trespass offering unto the LORD, a ram without blemish out of the flock, with thy estimation (valuation), for a trespass offering, unto the priest:

⁷And the priest shall make an atonement (cover the sinner and the sin) for him before the LORD: and it shall be forgiven him for any thing of all that he hath done in trespassing therein (God is trying to teach His people to come and bring repentance before God even though this was in front of a man the forgiveness is from God and always will be.).

Say – Verses 8-13 is the law of burnt offering or a sacrifice which went up in smoke; see Leviticus 1. The daily sacrifices were done in the morning and at evening for the nation. This was a daily sacrifice for repentance from the people to make atonement/cover their sins and the sinner. The burnt offering burned the whole ram upon the altar, Exodus 29:18.

⁸And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, ⁹Command Aaron and his sons, saying, This is the law of the burnt offering: It is the burnt offering, because of the burning (The priests were to keep the fire burning) upon the altar all night unto the morning, and the fire of the altar shall be burning in it (God wants His people to keep our minds on divine things of God and think of love to our God and to our friends and neighbors.).

¹⁰And the priest shall put on his linen garment, and his linen breeches shall he put upon his flesh, and take up the ashes which the fire hath consumed with the burnt offering on the altar, and he shall put them beside the altar (Special garments for the altar because it was to God which the priest wore when he did any service at the altar. Just like today; God’s people are to dress their very best for God. The priest was to take care of the ashes or dispose of them and he would put on other garments to remove the ashes, see vs. 11.).

¹¹And he shall put off his garments, and put on other garments, and carry forth the ashes without the camp unto a clean (pure) place.

¹²And the fire upon the altar shall be burning in it; it shall not be put out: and the priest shall burn wood on it every morning, and lay the burnt offering in order upon it; and he shall burn thereon the fat of the peace offerings (The fire was started by God so it was a divine fire, “²⁴ Fire came out from the presence of the LORD and consumed the burnt offering and the fat portions on the altar...” Leviticus 9:24; they were to keep it going.). ¹³The fire shall ever be burning upon the altar; it shall never go out (Same today God’s people must be diligent to keep it going in our lives; some let it die out.).

Say – Verses 14-23 is the Law of the Meat offering and only a small amount, verse 15, was to be burned on the altar and the rest of the food was for the Priest and their families. See Leviticus 2:1-16 and in verse 9 of this chapter, is says “a memorial thereof”.

¹⁴And this is the law of the meat offering: the sons of Aaron shall offer it before the LORD, before the altar.

¹⁵And he shall take of it his handful, of the flour of the meat offering, and of the oil thereof, and all the frankincense which is upon the meat offering (Don't bring any stinking food before God for it has to smell sweet; remember the "sweet savour" is spiritual of our prayers to God and they must smell sweet.), and shall burn it upon the altar for a sweet savour, even the memorial of it, unto the LORD.

¹⁶And the remainder thereof shall Aaron and his sons eat: with unleavened bread shall it be eaten in the holy place; in the court of the tabernacle of the congregation they shall eat it. ¹⁷It shall not be baked with leaven. I have given it unto them for their portion of my offerings made by fire; it is most holy, as is the sin offering, and as the trespass offering. ¹⁸All the males among the children of Aaron shall eat of it. It shall be a statute for ever in your generations concerning the offerings of the LORD made by fire: every one that toucheth them shall be holy (this was to be eaten only in the tabernacle and the priest and his sons could eat of it).

Say – Verses 19-23 are of the High Priest Meat Offering. It was to be offered half in the morning and half at night and not eaten vs. 23.

¹⁹And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, ²⁰This is the offering of Aaron and of his sons, which they shall offer unto the LORD in the day when he is anointed; the tenth part of an ephah of fine flour for a meat offering perpetual, half of it in the morning, and half thereof at night. ²¹In a pan it shall be made with oil; and when it is baked (bring it in well-kneaded), thou shalt bring it in: and the baken pieces of the meat offering shalt thou offer for a sweet savour unto the LORD. ²²And the priest of his sons that is anointed in his stead shall offer it: it is a statute for ever unto the LORD; it shall be wholly burnt. ²³For every meat offering for the priest shall be wholly burnt: it shall not be eaten.

Say – Verses 25-30 are of the Sin Offering. The sin offering was to impress upon the priests and people to stay away from sin. Only the priest and his family could feast upon the remainder after the blood and fat had been offered to God in the court of the tabernacle, vs. 26. The sin offering was to be killed in the same place as the burnt offering, vs. 25.

²⁴And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, ²⁵Speak unto Aaron and to his sons, saying, This is the law of the sin offering: In the place where the burnt offering is killed shall the sin offering be killed before the LORD: it is most holy. ²⁶The priest that offereth it for sin shall eat it: in the holy place shall it be eaten, in the court of the tabernacle of the congregation.

²⁷Whatsoever shall touch the flesh thereof shall be holy: and when there is sprinkled of the blood thereof upon any garment, thou shalt wash that whereon it was sprinkled in the holy place (must wash the clothes if the blood touched the garment).

²⁸But the earthen vessel wherein it is sodden shall be broken (If the vessel is clay the blood is absorbed and must be destroyed but if metal the vessel can be cleaned and re-used.): and if it be sodden in a brasen pot, it shall be both scoured, and rinsed in water.

²⁹All the males among the priests shall eat thereof: it is most holy (Don't take out and give to females or animals only males who served in the court of the Priests.).

³⁰And no sin offering, whereof any of the blood is brought into the tabernacle of the congregation to reconcile (to make atonement for) withal in the holy place, shall be eaten (because the blood was taken into the holy place): it shall be burnt in the fire. (Christ's blood cleanses us and purges us from all sin; the Bible tells us "In whom we have redemption through **his blood**, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of **his** grace" Ephesians 1:7) let us comfort one another by these words.

Say – Now "By him therefore let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually, that is, the fruit of our lips giving thanks to his name. But to do good and to communicate forget not: for with such sacrifices God is well pleased" Hebrews 13:15-16.

MEMORY VERSE

BELOW IS THE SABBATH SCHOOL LESSON FOR TOTS AND YOUTH; VERSE
IS WRITTEN FROM THE NEW LIVING TRANSLATION

CONTINUAL SACRIFICE OF PRAISE

TO GOD

THEREFORE, LET US OFFER
THROUGH JESUS A CONTINUAL
SACRIFICE OF PRAISE TO GOD,
PROCLAIMING OUR ALLEGIANCE TO
HIS NAME.

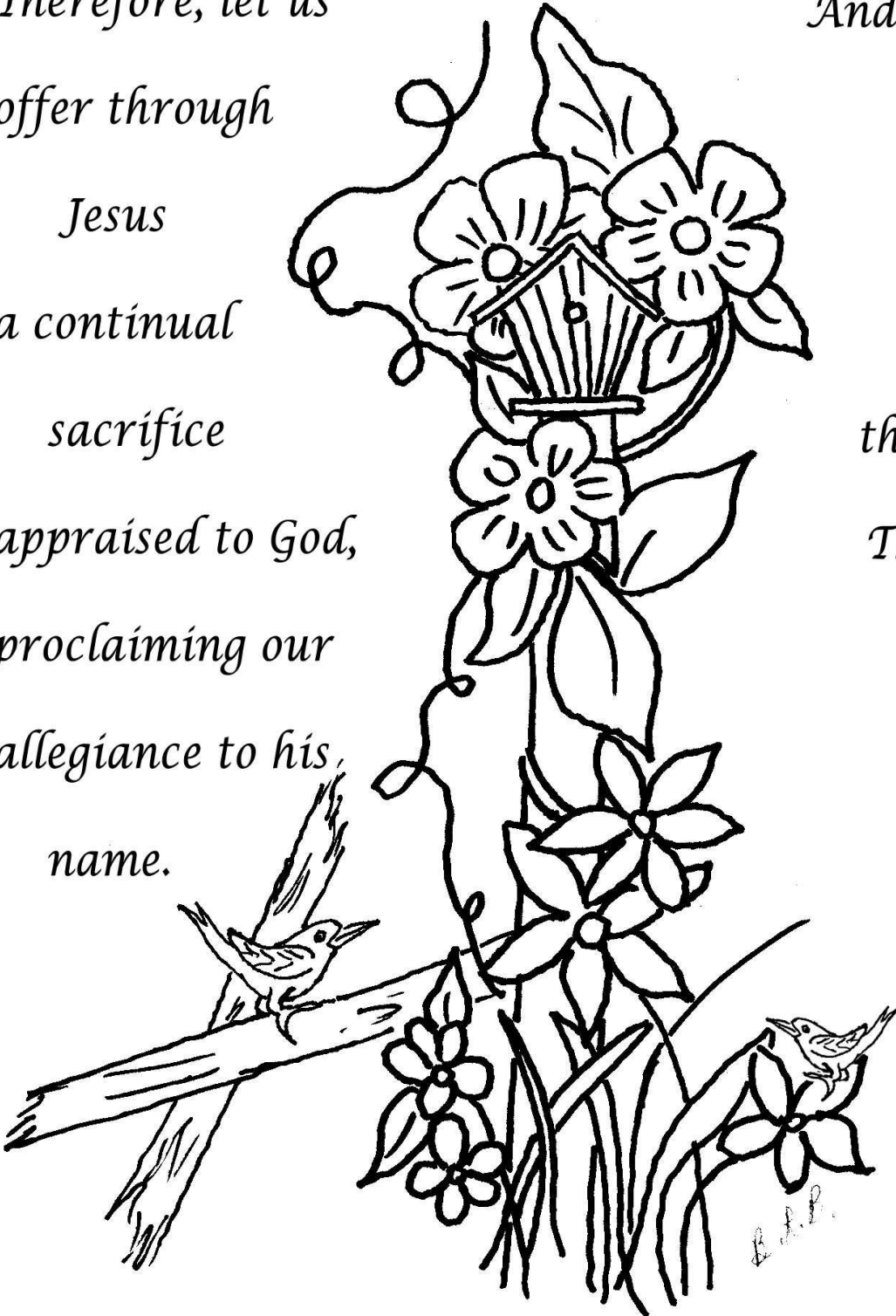
AND DON'T FORGET TO DO GOOD
AND TO SHARE WITH THOSE IN
NEED. THESE ARE THE SACRIFICES
THAT PLEASE GOD.

HEBREWS 13:15-16



Therefore, let us
offer through
Jesus
a continual
sacrifice
appraised to God,
proclaiming our
allegiance to his
name.

And don't forget
to do good
and to
share with
those in need.
These are the
sacrifices
that please
God.



Hebrews 13:15-16