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God, through His Son Jesus, provides eternal grace for our failures and human limitations.

Various information and topics that help the reader of the Bible understand the apostles and the Lord Jesus Christ's teachings.

Leviticus 1.

(2010).

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Teach it, don't demand it.

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Leviticus 1.

Introduction; Leviticus begins with the people of Israel at the foot of Mount Sinai. The Glory of the LORD had just filled the Tabernacle (Ex. 40:34-38) and God now tells Moses to instruct the Levitical priests and the people of Israel concerning sacrifices, offerings and worship, the ordination of Aaron and his sons, ceremonial cleanness, the Day of Atonement, feasts and holy days, and the Year of Jubilee. The central message is that God is Holy and he requires his people to be holy. But the book also shows that God graciously provides atonement for sin through the shedding of blood. Most Jews and Christians recognise Moses as the author, writing sometime after the giving of the Law (about 1445 B.C.).

Aids to help in understand Sin and Grain Offerings.

Sin Offerings; when the blood of a Sin offering was taken into the Holy Place to make Atonement the animal sacrificed was not to be eaten, it was to be completely burned and whatever touched the offering would become holy. (Lev 6:18, 27). The Sin offering is just like the Guilt offering; there is one law for them both and they both became food for the priests, the Priest who offered the Sin or Guilt offering could have the skin for himself. The priest made atonement for the sinner by burning (*cooking*) the offerings on the Altar (they then became food for the priests to eat). Christ made atonement for us on the Altar of the Cross, and it is by eating his flesh and drinking his body (meaning making him and his will our life) we are cleansed (John 6:52-59).

Sin and Guilt Offerings; the Sin offering appears to be for things a person can choose to do or not to do, while the Guilt offering seems to be for things a person has no control over, but under the Law they are proclaimed unclean, in this case it is Leprosy that is making the person unclean.

Bull Offering; when a Bull was offered a Grain offering of three 10th of an ephah of fine flour, mixed with ½ hin of Oil and a Drink offering of ½ hin of wine was to be offered for each bull regardless of how many were offered and the Bull had to come from his or her own herd. This offering was a pleasing aroma to the LORD (it became food for the Priests).

Ram Offering; when a Ram was offered a Grain offering of Two 10th of an ephah of fine flour mixed with 3rd hin of Oil and a Drink offering of 3rd hin of Wine, had to be offered with each Ram regardless of how many were offered and the Ram had to come from his or her own herd. This offering was a pleasing aroma to the LORD (it became food for the Priests).

Lamb or Young Goat Offering; when a Lamb or Young Goat was offered a Grain offering of 10th of an ephah of fine flour, mixed with ¼ hin of Oil and a Drink offering of ¼ hin of Wine had to be offered with each Lamb, regardless of how many were offered. The Lamb or Young Goat had to come from his or her own herd. This offering was a pleasing aroma to the LORD (it became food for the Priests).

Grain Offerings; every Grain offering baked in the oven, on a Pan or a Griddle belonged to the Priest who offered it.

Devoted; means a dedicated thing devoted to religious uses (especially destruction).

Leviticus 1.

LAWS THE LORD GAVE MOSES REGARDING BURNT OFFERINGS.

The following are the instructions for the offering of Sin Sacrifices the LORD gave to Moses from the Tent of Meeting.

A Burnt (cooked) Offering of a Bull for individual Atonement.

When a person offers a Bull as the gift for the offering they are to kill the Bull before the LORD, meaning before the Levitical Priests (the Bull is cooked and becomes food for the Levitical Priesthood).

The person making the Sin Offering; the person making the burnt (cooked) offering was to bring the Bull from their own herd to the entrance of the Tent of Meeting they were to lay their hand on its head then kill it.

Aarons' Sons; were to bring the blood of the Bull and throw it against the sides of the Altar that is at the entrance of the Tent of Meeting, wash the entrails and its legs, flay (strip or spread out) the Bull and cut it into pieces, arrange the wood and the pieces of the Bull, the head and the fat, and start a fire on the Altar to burn (cook) all the burnt (cooked) Bull offering.

It was a (cooked) food offering with a pleasing aroma to the LORD and accepted as atonement for the person making the offering.

Flay; from Strong's Concordance means to spread out, strip, unclothe or plunder.

Summary; the sinner lays their hands on the animal and kills it, but the Priest does all the work in preparing it, cooking it and later eating it.

A Burnt (cooked) Offering of Sheep or Goat for individual Atonement.

The Sheep or Goat is cooked and becomes
Food for the Levitical Priesthood.

When a person offers a Sheep or Goat as the gift for the Sin offering they were to kill the Sheep or Goat before the LORD (meaning before the Priests). The Sheep or Goat was to be a male without blemish.

The person making the Sin Offering; was to lay their hands on it (v4) and Kill the Sheep or Goat on the north side of the Altar before the LORD (meaning before the priests).

Aarons' Sons; were to throw its blood against the sides of the altar, cut it into pieces, with its head and its fat and wash the entrails and the legs with water, arrange all the pieces and the wood on the Altar, burn (cook) it and offer it as a burnt offering, a food offering with a pleasing aroma to the LORD.

A Burnt (cooked) Offering of Turtledoves or Pigeons Individual Atonement

The Turtledove or Pigeon is cooked and becomes
Food for the Levitical Priesthood.

The person making the Sin Offering; when the offering to the LORD is a burnt offering of a Turtledove or Pigeon, the only thing the person making the offering was to do was to bring his Turtledove or Pigeon to the priest.

Aarons' Sons; then the priest was to bring the Turtledove or Pigeon to the altar and wring its head off, drain its blood onto the side of the altar, remove the birds crop and cast it on the east side beside the altar in the place for ashes, tear the bird open by its wings, but was not to sever it completely.

Then he was to burn (cook) it on the wood that is on the altar as a burnt (cooked) offering, a food offering with a pleasing aroma to the LORD.

Notice.

- The person kills the bull, the sheep and the goat, but the priest kills the turtledove or pigeon.
- The entire bull, the sheep and the goat is cooked (the fat is poured on the wood and used for cooking).

- The entire turtledove or pigeon is cooked on the wood except for their crop with its contents and the blood is not taken into the Holy Place it is thrown against the sides of the Altar that is at the entrance of the Tent of Meeting.
- The animal is killed at the entrance of the Tent of Meeting.
- Animal Sacrifices are called a Burnt Offering.
- The offerings includes men and woman (v1).

End.