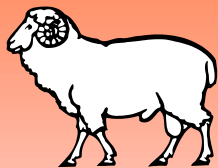


# The Sacrifices of Leviticus Part 2



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## Peace Offerings / Sacrifices continued from Part 1

### Additional Symbolism:

- Breast**-motherhood, nourishment, strength, abundance
- Caul**-nourishment, strength
- Flanks**-choice, ability to move and act
- Kidney**-emotions
- Liver**-blood, center of sin, atonement
- Priests**-representatives of God
- Right**-righteousness, the side of God
- Thigh**-creative power, strength

from the Herd	from the Lamb	from the Goat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can be made or female (Lev. 3:1)</li> <li>• Must be without blemish (Lev. 3:1)</li> <li>• The offerer shall lay his hand upon the animal's head and kill it at the door of the tabernacle (Lev. 3:2)</li> <li>• Aaron and his sons shall take the blood thereof and sprinkle it around the altar (Lev. 3:2)</li> <li>• The fat of the inwards, and outwards shall be removed (Lev. 3:3)</li> <li>• The two kidneys, the fat thereof, the fat of the flanks and the caul of the liver is removed (Lev.3:4)</li> <li>• The priest shall take the removed pieces and place them upon the burning wood of the altar (Lev. 3:5)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can be made or female (Lev. 3:6)</li> <li>• Must be without blemish (Lev. 3:6)</li> <li>• The offerer shall lay his hand upon the animal's head and kill it at the door of the tabernacle (Lev. 3:7,8)</li> <li>• Aaron and his sons shall take the blood thereof and sprinkle it around the altar (Lev. 3:8)</li> <li>• The fat of the inwards, the whole rump, and the fat of the backbone shall be removed (Lev. 3:9)</li> <li>• The two kidneys, the fat thereof, the fat of the flanks and the caul of the liver is removed (Lev. 3:10)</li> <li>• The priest shall take the removed pieces and place them upon the burning wood of the altar (Lev. 3:11)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The offerer shall lay his hand upon the animal's head and kill it at the door of the tabernacle (Lev. 3:13)</li> <li>• Aaron and his sons shall take the blood thereof and sprinkle it around the altar (Lev. 3:13)</li> <li>• The fat of the inwards even all the fat of the inwards shall be removed (Lev. 3:14)</li> <li>• The two kidneys, the fat thereof, the fat of the flanks and the caul of liver is removed (Lev. 3:15)</li> <li>• The priest shall take the removed pieces and place them upon the burning wood of the altar (Lev. 3:16)</li> </ul>

## Trespass offerings / Sacrifices

The Hebrew word used in Trespass offering is 'asam', which means fault. Trespass offerings are associated with the second part of the atonement. While the burnt offering was associated the part of the atonement that overcame death and the consequences of Adam's transgression, the trespass offering deals with our sins against each other. It deals with deals with our frailties in regards to our fellow man. Sin offerings are very similar; but they have to do with sins directly against God. Though one could argue that all sins are against God. In the Trespass Offerings you have a sacrifice for the sins of life; lying, fraud, perjury, etc. These sins must be done in ignorance. In the Sin Offering you have a sacrifice for the sins against heaven; breaking covenants, vows and divine command. Obviously, if one has taken an oath to the Lord that he would be honest with his fellowman and then he lies to his neighbor it is no longer a trespass offering but a sin offering that is required for forgiveness.

The trespass offering is much more simple than a sin offering and even a burnt offering. This probably conveys the idea of magnitude. The only material that is used in a Trespass Offering is ram or a lamb, and the lamb is only used when

concerning a leper or a Nazarite. There are not any regular or special sacrificial occasions for a trespass offering and the reasons for giving one are specific, other than ones sins. An offering is required if a soul commits a trespass, or a sin through ignorance (sins not associated with personal covenants) in the holy things of the Lord. Ignorant transgressions of any definite prohibition of the law require a trespass offering also. Any fraud, suppression of truth, or perjury against a neighbor calls for a sacrifice along with compensation and an additional fifth part of the property in question to the person wronged. The rape of a betrothed slave, and the purification of a leper or a polluted Nazarite also require a trespass offering.

Trespass offerings also have a very short and specific procedure. The offerer first brings the animal to the priest where it is slaughtered on the North side of the altar. The blood is then sprinkled over the rest of the altar and the fat is removed and burned. Finally the skin is given to the officiating priest and the flesh is eaten by the priests in the holy place.

### No Additional Symbolism for Trespass Offerings



The Hebrew word for sin offering is 'hatta't' which means an offense. The Sin Offering stands opposite to the Burnt Offering. In the Burnt Offering all is given to God; the fat and the flesh. Likewise, in the atonement Christ died that all mankind will live again; the righteous and the wicked. He did this for the will of the Father and His love for us. In the Sin Offering as well as the Trespass Offering, only a portion is for God and a portion is for man. This carries the idea that though eternal life shall be given to all mankind, exaltation will only be given to the righteous. It will be given only to those that sufficiently purify themselves and partake of the second part of the atonement.

The sin offering was viewed as a penalty or an offering of sin, specifically against God. The materials used in the sin offering are not unlike those used of the burnt offerings, however, there are some differences. Each material used for this offering had a separate purpose and time. If a young bull was sacrificed it was for; The consecration of priests and Levites to their office, for a high priest on the Day of Atonement, the sin of a high priest, and the sin of a whole congregation. When a male goat was offered it was the occasion of a new moon and annual festivals, the dedication of a tabernacle or temple, and the sin of a prince or ruler. The sin of a common person was atoned for by the sacrifice of a

## For the Individual

- Offender brings forth a ram (Lev. 5:15)
- The ram shall be without blemish (Lev. 5:15)
- The monetary value of the offenders trespass is to be calculated in shekels of the sanctuary (Lev. 5:15)
- One-fifth of the restitution value shall be calculated and given to the priest (Lev. 5:16)
- The ram shall be killed at the door of the tabernacle (Lev. 7:2)
- The blood of the sacrifice shall be sprinkled around the altar of burnt offering (Lev. 7:2)
- The fat of the sacrifice shall be removed, including the rump, and the fat that covers the inwards (Lev. 7:3)
- The two kidneys, the fat thereof, the fat of the flanks, and the caul of the liver is removed (Lev. 7:4)
- The removed part shall be burned on the altar (Lev. 7:5)
- The priest shall eat the offering in the holy place (Lev. 7:6)

female goat. If a Nazarite was released from his vow or at the cleansing of a leper, a female lamb was offered. If the sacrifice consisted of birds (turtle doves or pigeons) it was for; The purifying of a woman after birth, a man and his issues, a woman who had protracted issues of blood, a Nazarite touched by dead body, and a bird offering could be substitute if a poor person or leper needed atoned for an ordinary sin. Lastly, a tenth of an ephah of flour was the substitute for birds if the offerer was very poor.



Sin offerings also have regular and special occasions, however, there is no free will offering like there is with a burnt offering. The regular times of sacrifice were given for all of the people and were on a new moon, Passover, Pentecost, the Feast of Trumpets, and the Day of Atonement. Special occasions for sacrifices were offered for any sin of ignorance against a commandment of the Lord and the ceremonial defilement.

The procedure for a sin offering is somewhat more complicated than that of a burnt offering. It varies for different animals and also for different events and actions. In the case that a young bull is being offered for a priest or congregation, the animal is first slain by the priest. The blood is then sprinkled seven times toward the inner veil of the holy place and on the horns of the altar. The rest is poured at the foot of the burnt offerings altar. If a ram goat or a lamb is being sacrificed then the blood is sprinkled only on the horns of the altar and poured at the foot of the altar for burnt offerings. For an offering on the Day of Atonement the priest would take the blood of a bull for himself and the blood of a ram, goat, lamb for the congregation. He would then sprinkle it on and before the mercy seat in the most holy place. The fatty portions would then be separated from the animal and burned. In any case where the blood is being sprinkled the flesh, skin, head, bones, intestines, and dung would be taken to a clean place where the ashes of the sacrifice were emptied and there they would be burned. In all other cases, the



flesh would be eaten by priests in the holy place and the skin would go to the officiating priest.

Note that it is the only offering that requires the priest to enter the tabernacle. Such symbolism shows that the path to exaltation is through the atonement.

**Additional Symbolism:**

- Ashes- repentance, remorse
- Floor- earth
- Holy of Holies- Presence of God, The Celestial Kingdom
- Holy Place- The Terrestrial Kingdom
- Horns- royalty, earth, mortality, great power
- Outside the Tabernacle- the dark and dreary world
- Seven- completeness, perfection
- Veil- Flesh of Jesus Christ, Atonement

**for the High Priest or Priest**

**for the Congregation**

**for the Ruler**

**for the Commoner**

**for the Poor**

**for the Very Poor**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priest is anointed to perform sin offerings (Lev. 4:3)</li> <li>• Young bullock is selected (Lev. 4:3)</li> <li>• The animal is to be without blemish Lev. 4:3)</li> <li>• Bullock to be brought before the Tabernacle door (Lev. 4:4)</li> <li>• Offerer shall lay his hands upon the animal's head and kill it at the tabernacle door (Lev. 4:4)</li> <li>• The anointed priest shall take the blood of the sacrifice to the tabernacle ( Lev. 4:5)</li> <li>• The priest shall dip his finger in the blood and sprinkle it 7 times before the veil entering the Holy of Holies (Lev. 4:6)</li> <li>• The priest will then enter the holy place and place some blood on the horns of the altar of incense (Lev. 4:7)</li> <li>• Priest will pour the rest of the blood on the floor before the front veil (4:7)</li> <li>• All the fat of the sacrifice is to be removed (Lev. 4:8)</li> <li>• The two kidneys, the fat thereof, the fat of the flanks and the caul of the liver shall be removed (Lev. 4:9)</li> <li>• The fat shall then be burned on the altar (Lev. 4:9)</li> <li>• Remainder of the Sacrifice is to be carried outside to the place where the ashes of the altar are placed and then burned (Lev. 4:21)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priest is anointed to perform sin offerings (Lev. 4:3)</li> <li>• Young bullock is selected (Lev. 4:14)</li> <li>• Bullock to be brought before the Tabernacle door ( Lev. 4:14)</li> <li>• Elder of the congregation shall lay his hand upon the animal's head and kill it a the tabernacle door (Lev. 4:15)</li> <li>• The anointed priest shall take the blood of the sacrifice to the tabernacle ( Lev. 4:16)</li> <li>• The priest shall dip his finger in the blood and sprinkle it 7 times before the veil entering the Holy of Holies (Lev. 4:17)</li> <li>• The priest will then enter the holy place and place some blood on the horns of the altar of incense (Lev. 4:18)</li> <li>• Priest will pour the rest of the blood on the floor before the front veil (4:18)</li> <li>• All the fat of the sacrifice is to be removed (Lev. 4:19)</li> <li>• The two kidneys, the fat thereof, the fat of the flanks and the caul of the liver shall be removed (Lev. 4:9,20)</li> <li>• The fat shall then be burned on the altar (Lev. 4:19)</li> <li>• Remainder of the Sacrifice is to be carried outside to the place where the ashes of the altar are placed and then burned (Lev. 4:21)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kid goat is selected (Lev. 4:23)</li> <li>• The animal is to be without blemish (Lev. 4:23)</li> <li>• Ruler shall lay his hand upon the animal's head and kill it at the tabernacle door (Lev. 4:24)</li> <li>• The priest shall take the blood of the sacrifice ( Lev. 4:25)</li> <li>• The priest will place some blood on the horns of the altar of burnt offering (Lev. 4:25)</li> <li>• Priest will pour the rest of the blood at the bottom of the altar of burnt offering (Lev. 4:25)</li> <li>• The fat shall then be burned on the altar (Lev. 4:26)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A female kid goat or lamb is selected (Leviticus 4:28)</li> <li>• The animal is to be without blemish (Leviticus 4:28)</li> <li>• The offerer shall lay his hand upon the animal's head and kill it at the tabernacle door (Lev. 4:29)</li> <li>• The anointed priest shall take the blood of the sacrifice ( Lev. 4:30)</li> <li>• The priest will place some blood on the horns of the altar of burnt offering (Lev. 4:30)</li> <li>• The priest will pour the rest of the blood at the bottom of the altar of burnt offering (Lev. 4:30)</li> <li>• All the fat of the sacrifice is to be removed (Lev. 4:31)</li> <li>• The fat shall then be burned on the altar (Lev. 4:31)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two turtle dove or two pigeon are selected (Leviticus 5:7)</li> <li>• The priest shall lay his hand upon the first animal's head and wring it off its body (Lev. 5:8)</li> <li>• The anointed priest shall take the blood of the sacrifice ( Lev. 5:8)</li> <li>• The priest will place some blood on the side of the altar of burnt offering (Lev. 5:9)</li> <li>• The priest will pour the rest of the blood at the bottom of the altar of burnt offering (Lev. 5:9)</li> <li>• The second bird will be sacrificed as a burnt offering according to that which is outlined under burnt offerings (Lev. 5:10)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tenth part of an ephah of fine flour without flour or oil or frankincense (Leviticus 5:11)</li> <li>• The priest shall take a handful of it and keep the remainder for himself (Leviticus 5:12)</li> <li>• The handful the priest took shall be burnt of the altar of burnt offering (Lev. 5:13)</li> </ul>
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