

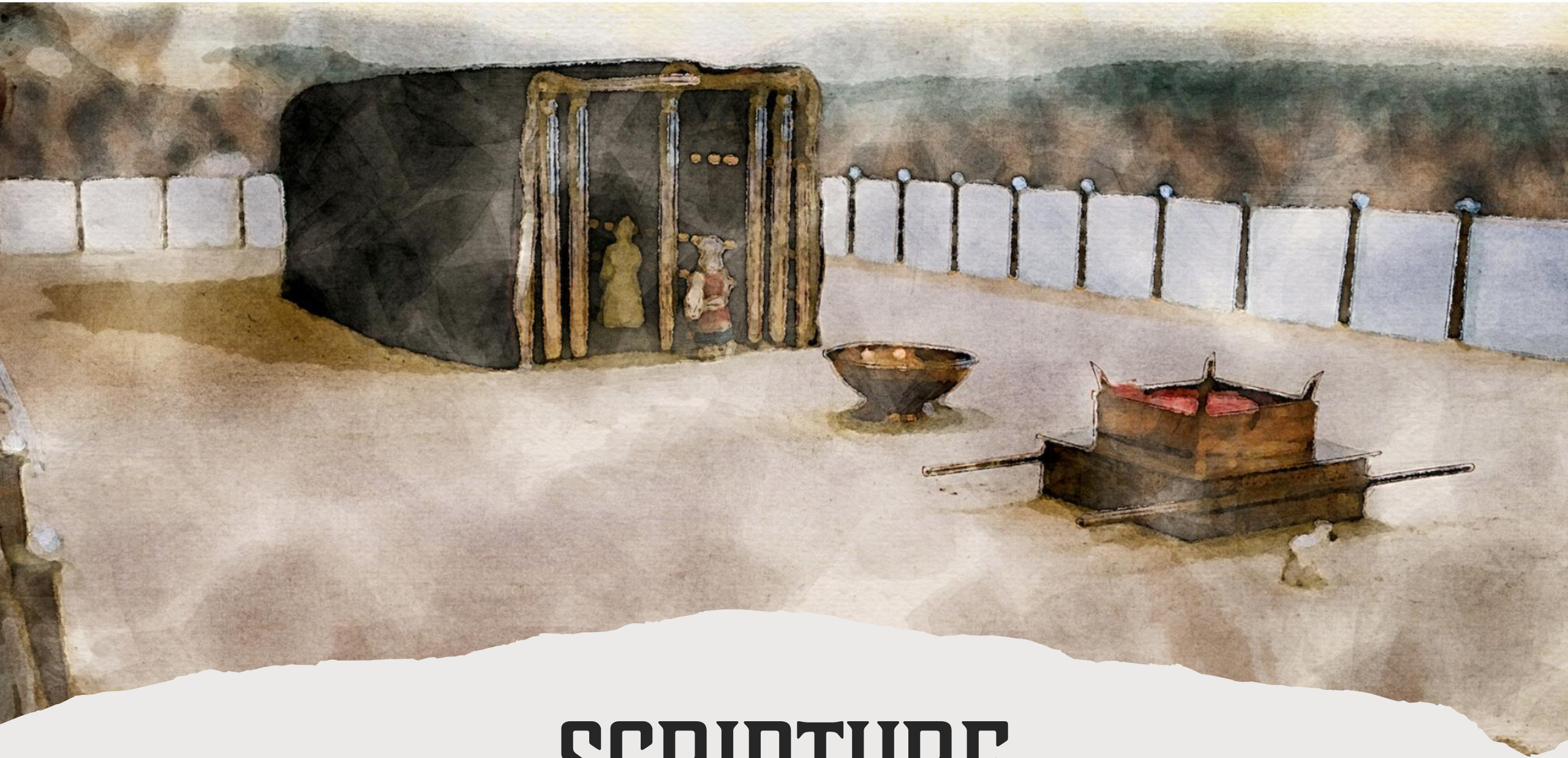


LEVITICUS

Chapter 6: 1-30

Chapter 6 Outline

- V. 1-7 – Continuing the Trespass Offering
- V. 8-13 – More on the Burnt Offering
- V. 14-18 - More on the Grain Offering
- V. 19-23 – The Priestly Grain Offering
- V. 24-30 – More on the Sin Offering



SCRIPTURE

v. 1-3: “And the LORD spoke to Moses, saying: “If a person sins and **commits a trespass against the LORD** by lying to his neighbor about what was delivered to him for safekeeping ¹, or about a pledge ², or about a robbery ³, or if he has extorted from his neighbor ⁴, or if he has found what was lost and lies concerning it ⁵, and swears falsely ⁶—in any one of these things that a man may do in which he sins...”

*Bottom line: sinning against your
neighbor is sinning against God
because humans are made in the
image of God!*

INTENTIONAL TRESPASSES

1. Lying about what happened to something you were taking care of for someone else
2. Lying about a deposit you received
3. Stealing something
4. Cheating someone
5. Finding something that was lost and lying about having it
6. Failing to keep a promise

v. 4-7: “...Then it shall be, because he has sinned and is guilty, that he shall restore what he has stolen, or the thing which he has extorted, or what was delivered to him for safekeeping, or the lost thing which he found, or all that about which he has sworn falsely. **He shall restore its full value, add one-fifth¹ more to it, and give it to whomever it belongs, on the day of his trespass offering.** And he shall bring his trespass offering to the LORD, a ram without blemish from the flock, with your valuation, as a trespass offering, to the priest. So the priest shall make atonement for him before the LORD, and he shall be forgiven for any one of these things that he may have done in which he trespasses.”

1. One-fifth = 20% = double tithe!

OFFERINGS

- Why did God go over the offerings again in chapters 6-7?
 - “This time the particular focus is on how the fellowship meals were to be eaten in the Lord’s house.” ~ Packer
 - Wholly Consumed by God – Burnt Offering
 - Shared by God and the Priests – Grain, Sin, Trespass Offerings
 - Shared by God, the Priests, and the People – Peace Offering

The Burnt Offering

V. 8-13 *“Then the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, “Command Aaron and his sons, saying, ‘This is the law of the burnt offering: The burnt offering shall be **on the hearth upon the altar all night until morning, and the fire of the altar shall be kept burning on it.**¹ And the priest shall put on his **linen garment,**² and his linen trousers he shall put on his body, and take up the ashes of the burnt offering which the fire has consumed on the altar, and he shall put them beside the altar.*

*Then he shall take off his garments, put on other garments, and **carry the ashes outside the camp**³ to a clean place. And the fire on the altar shall be kept burning on it; it shall not be put out. And the priest shall burn wood on it every morning, and lay the burnt offering in order on it; and he shall burn on it the fat of the peace offerings. **A fire shall always be burning on the altar; it shall never go out.**⁴”*

BURNT OFFERING REMINDERS

1. Herd or Flock, male without blemish, or a bird
2. Voluntary for consecration = sweet aroma
3. Laying on of hands- Confession, Designation, Transference
4. Offerer kills the animal
5. The blood is sprinkled around the altar
6. Skin the burnt offering and cut it into pieces.
7. Wash entrails and legs.
8. Burn the whole thing on the altar

NEW INFORMATION

1. The burnt offering is on the altar fire all night.
2. Garments of linen.
3. Ashes carried outside the camp.
4. The fire on the altar should never go out.

1. The burnt offering is on the altar fire all night.

"It is here provided that the daily evening burnt sacrifice should be kept burning during the night until the priest kindled from it the wood for the morning burnt sacrifice. Thus by means of the two daily sacrifices (described in the singular as 'a continual burnt offering,') a perpetual fire was kept burning on the altar." ~

[Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges](#)

Ex. 29:38-44 *“This is what you are to offer on the altar regularly each day: two lambs a year old. Offer one in the morning and the other at twilight. With the first lamb offer a tenth of an ephah of the finest flour mixed with a quarter of a hin of oil from pressed olives, and a quarter of a hin of wine as a drink offering. Sacrifice the other lamb at twilight with the same grain offering and its drink offering as in the morning—a pleasing aroma, a food offering presented to the LORD.*

For the generations to come this burnt offering is to be made regularly at the entrance to the tent of meeting, before the LORD. There I will meet you and speak to you; there also I will meet with the Israelites, and the place will be consecrated by my glory. So I will consecrate the tent of meeting and the altar and will consecrate Aaron and his sons to serve me as priests.”

Num. 28:3-8 *“Say to them: ‘This is the food offering you are to present to the LORD: two lambs a year old without defect, as a regular burnt offering each day. Offer one lamb in the morning and the other at twilight, together with a grain offering of a tenth of an ephah of the finest flour mixed with a quarter of a hin of oil from pressed olives. This is the regular burnt offering instituted at Mount Sinai as a pleasing aroma, a food offering presented to the LORD.*

The accompanying drink offering is to be a quarter of a hin of fermented drink with each lamb. Pour out the drink offering to the LORD at the sanctuary. Offer the second lamb at twilight, along with the same kind of grain offering and drink offering that you offer in the morning. This is a food offering, an aroma pleasing to the LORD.”

2. Garments of linen

- a. From Ex. 28:42 re: priestly garments: *“You shall make for them linen undergarments to cover their naked flesh.”*
- b. Hebrew: **bad** – white linen, from **badad** (baw-dad), meaning separate fibers – no mixed fabrics.
 - Single-fabric clothing denotes single-hearted devotion (Deut. 22:11)
- c. Why linen?
 - White – denoted purity and righteousness
 - *“Let us be glad and rejoice and give Him glory, for the marriage of the Lamb has come, and His wife has made herself ready.” And to her it was granted to be arrayed in fine linen, clean and bright, for the fine linen is the righteous acts of the saints.”*
Rev. 19:8

- No sweating – Practical, but also denotes work.
 - *“And it shall be, whenever they enter the gates of the inner court, that they shall put on linen garments; no wool shall come upon them while they minister within the gates of the inner court or within the house. They shall have linen turbans on their heads and linen trousers on their bodies; they shall not clothe themselves with anything that causes sweat.”* Ezek. 44:17-18

3. Ashes carried outside the camp.

- “During the second Temple [period], a priest was appointed by lot to take off from the altar every morning at least a shovelful of ashes and carry it without the camp, and when the ashes accumulated they were entirely removed to the same place...Great care was taken that the place to which the ashes were removed was well sheltered, so that the wind should not blow them about. The priest was not allowed to scatter them, but had to deposit them gently. No stranger was permitted to gather them, or to make profit by the ashes.” ~ Ellicott
- “As the burnt offering was a type of Christ in his sufferings and death, enduring the fire of divine wrath in the room and stead of his people; so the carrying forth the ashes of the burnt offering, and laying them in a clean place, may denote the burial of the body of Christ without the city of Jerusalem, wrapped in a clean linen cloth and laid in a new tomb, wherein no man had been laid.” ~ John Gill, Baptist Theologian, 1697-1771

4. The fire on the altar should never go out.

- “The first fire upon the altar came from heaven; by keeping that up continually, all their sacrifices might be said to be consumed with the fire from heaven, in token of God's acceptance.” ~ Matthew Henry
- *“Fire came out from the presence of the LORD and consumed the burnt offering and the fat portions on the altar. And when all the people saw it, they shouted for joy and fell facedown.” ~ Lev. 9:24, NIV*
- Symbolized continual worship of God, fueled by sacrifice. The people were in constant communion with God.

The Grain Offering

V. 14-18 *“This is the law of the grain offering: The sons of Aaron shall offer it on the altar before the LORD. He shall take from it his handful of the fine flour of the grain offering, with its oil, and all the frankincense which is on the grain offering, and shall burn it on the altar for a sweet aroma, as a memorial to the LORD.*

And the remainder of it Aaron and his sons shall eat; with unleavened bread it shall be eaten in a holy place; in the court of the tabernacle of meeting they shall eat it. It shall not be baked with leaven. I have given it as their portion of My offerings made by fire; it is most holy, like the sin offering and the trespass offering. All the males among the children of Aaron may eat it. It shall be a statute forever in your generations concerning the offerings made by fire to the LORD. Everyone who touches them must be holy.’ ”

GRAIN OFFERING REMINDERS

1. Offered in Thanksgiving
2. Voluntary – sweet aroma
3. Fine crushed flour - Represents Jesus' humanity
4. Oil (Holy Spirit) and Frankincense (Prayer)
5. Could be offered as bread or cakes
6. Unleavened – no leaven or honey
7. Must have salt
8. Could offer firstfruits – beaten heads of barley

NEW INFORMATION

- “The new instructions are introduced with regard to what was left and had not been burned upon the altar. The priests were to eat this as unleavened, and to eat it in a holy place, in the court of the tabernacle.” ~ Keil and Delitzsch
- Numbers 18:11 – what the daughters of Aaron could consume: the heave and wave offerings (to be covered next week!)

The Priestly Grain Offering

V. 19-23 *“And the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, “This is the offering of Aaron and his sons, which they shall offer to the LORD, beginning on the day when he is anointed: one-tenth of an ephah of fine flour as a daily grain offering, half of it in the morning and half of it at night. It shall be made in a pan with oil. When it is mixed, you shall bring it in.*

The baked pieces of the grain offering you shall offer for a sweet aroma to the LORD. The priest from among his sons, who is anointed in his place, shall offer it. It is a statute forever to the LORD. It shall be wholly burned. For every grain offering for the priest shall be wholly burned. It shall not be eaten.”

- This is a specific grain offering FROM Aaron and his sons. Because it is from them, it is not to be eaten and must be wholly burned.
- “This offering, which is called the ***oblation of initiation***, was according to the practice which obtained during the second Temple of the high priest and of every common priest. The ordinary priest, however, only offered it once on the day of his consecration, whilst the high priest was bound to offer it every day after the regular [burnt offering], with its [grain] offering and before the drink offering.” ~ Ellicott
- Oblation = offering

The Sin Offering

V. 24-30 “Also the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, “Speak to Aaron and to his sons, saying, ‘This is the law of the sin offering: In the place where the burnt offering is killed, the sin offering shall be killed before the LORD. It is most holy. **The priest who offers it for sin shall eat it.**¹ In a holy place it shall be eaten, in the court of the tabernacle of meeting. **Everyone who touches its flesh must be holy.**²

And when its blood is sprinkled on any garment, **you shall wash that on which it was sprinkled,**³ in a holy place. But the **earthen vessel in which it is boiled shall be broken. And if it is boiled in a bronze pot, it shall be both scoured and rinsed in water.**⁴ All the males among the priests may eat it. It is most holy. But no sin offering from which any of the blood is brought into the tabernacle of meeting, to make atonement in the holy place, shall be eaten. It shall be burned in the fire.”

SIN OFFERING REMINDERS

1. Offered for unintentional sins
2. Pungent Aroma
3. Different valuations of offerings based on who is sinning – priest, whole nation, ruler, common person, etc.
4. Blood sprinkled 7x, put on the horns of the altar of incense, poured at the base of the altar of sacrifice.
5. Fat only is offered = most valuable. The rest is burnt outside the camp.
6. Lists four specific unintentional sins
7. Gives economic options for various social statuses of the common person.
8. No oil or frankincense.

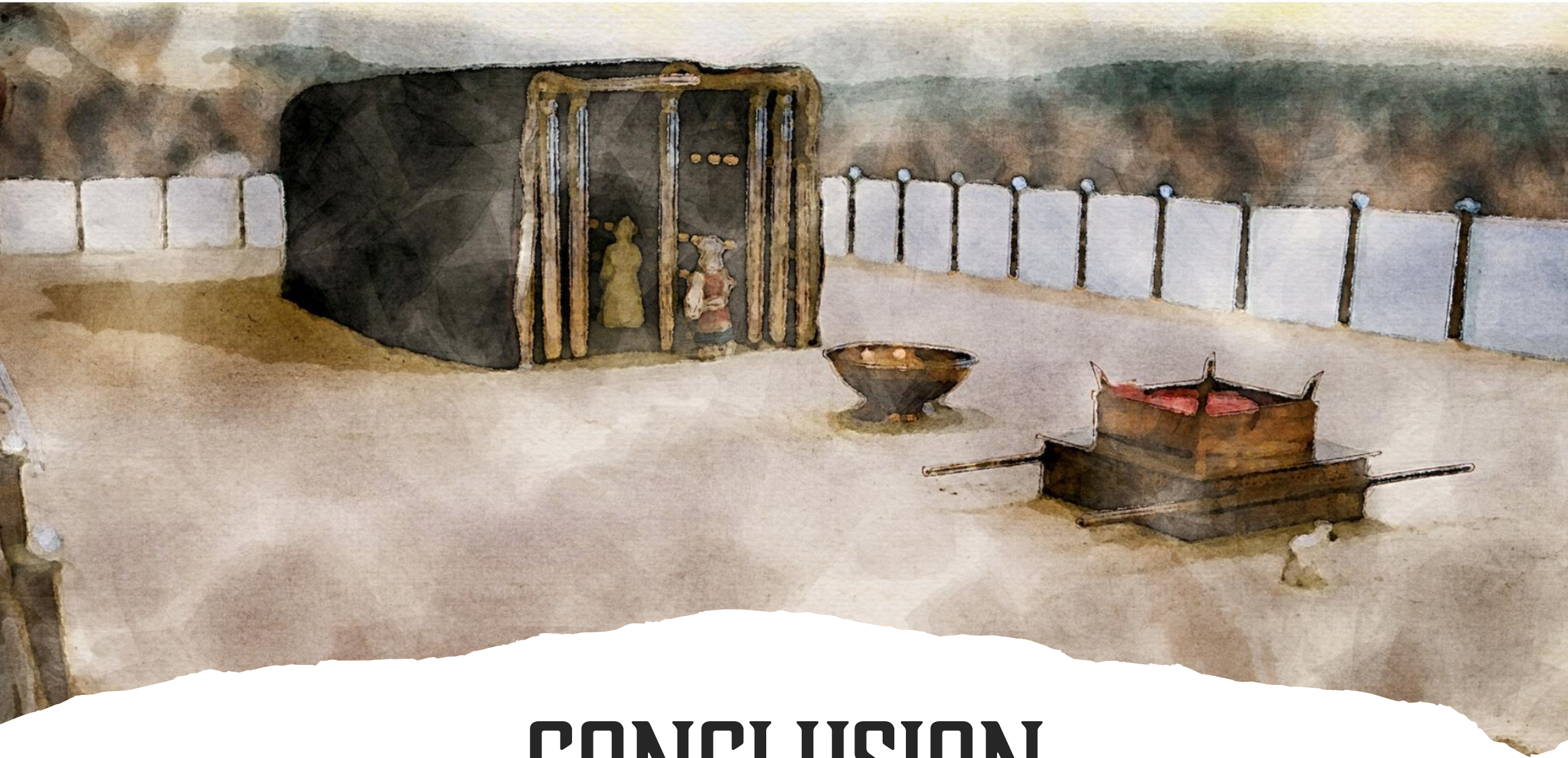
NEW INFORMATION

1. The priest can eat the sin offerings that come from a ruler or common person. Sin offerings from a priest or a corporate offering for the whole nation must be taken outside the camp and could not be eaten.
2. Only Aaron and his sons were considered worthy of eating the offering.
3. “If anyone sprinkled any of the blood upon his clothes, whatever the blood was sprinkled upon was to be washed in a holy place, in order that the most holy blood might not be carried out of the sanctuary into common life along with the sprinkled clothes, and thereby be profaned.” ~ Keil and Delitzsch

4. “The earthen vessels need by the Hebrews were unglazed. From their porous character, therefore, they would absorb some of the fat juices of the flesh which was boiled in them for the priests to eat. And as the absorbed juices could not be washed out, the inexpensive earthenware was to be broken up. During the second Temple the fragments were carefully buried in the ground when there was a large accumulation of them.

- [Re: the bronze pot] Being a solid metal, no juices could sink into it, and any of the most holy flesh that might adhere to it could easily be removed by washing. During the second Temple the scouring was done with hot water, and the rinsing with cold.” ~ Ellicott





CONCLUSION

To be continued....

In Chapter 7!