

The Tabernacle

The Offerings – Part II

Lesson Overview

- In this lesson we will cover the two “non-sweet savor” offerings.
 - A.C. Gaebelien – “In these offerings we see Christ typified as the bearer of the sins of His people. And as such He had to take upon Himself the judgment of God. This, no doubt, is the reason why these two offerings are not called a “sweet savour”; for God does not delight in judgment. Judgment is His strange work (Isaiah 28:21). Note also that the preceding three offerings were voluntary, the two remaining were compulsory. Forgiveness had to be sought and secured by them.”
 - It must be noted that these offerings are for sins committed “in ignorance” (Leviticus 4:2, 5:15), but not for “presumptuous” sin (Numbers 15:30-31). David makes the same distinction in Psalm 19:12-13 (“secret faults” and “presumptuous sins”). The first group are sins committed without full knowledge or consciousness and the second group are sins committed pridefully and defiantly. I theorize that a simple test between the two is the sinner’s response to correction: if done in ignorance they will be convicted and repent of their sin (Leviticus 4:27-28), but if done presumptuously they will not repent nor admit wrong (Proverbs 15:32).

Sin Offering

- Leviticus 4:1-5:13
- Vine’s – “This was an offering for some specific ‘sin’ committed unwittingly, without intending to do it and perhaps even without knowing it at the time (Lev. 4:2; 5:15).”
- For the High Priest – 4:3-12
 - A young bull is offered – 4:3
 - The High Priest lays his hands on the head of the sacrifice and kills it – 4:4
 - Blood is sprinkled seven times before the veil inside the Tabernacle, placed on the horns of the Altar of Incense, and then the rest poured out at the base of the Brazen Altar – 4:5-7
 - The fat and prescribed portions are burned on the Brazen Altar – 4:8-10
 - The rest of the sacrifice is burned outside the camp where the ashes from the Brazen Altar are disposed of – 4:11-12
- For the people of Israel – 4:13-21)
 - A young bull is offered – 4:14
 - Same method as for the High Priest, except the elders place their hands on the sacrifice and kill it – 4:15
- For a leader (Hebrew: *nasi*, meaning “prince, leader, or ruler”) – 4:22-26
 - A young male goat is offered – 4:23
 - The leader lays his hands on the sacrifice’s head and kills it – 4:24

- The priest places blood on the horns of the Brazen Altar and pours out the rest at its base – 4:25
- Fat and prescribed portions are burned on the Brazen Altar – 4:26
- The rest of the sacrifice is given to the priests to eat – 6:26
- For a common person – 4:27-35
 - A young female goat or lamb is offered – 4:27,32
 - The procedures are otherwise the same as above for a leader.
- In prescribed circumstances – 5:1-13
 - Note: some include this section with the Trespass offering.
 - Which are: withholding information (5:1), contacting unclean animal carcass (5:2), contacting unclean human discharge (5:3), and making rash oaths that prove untrue (5:4).
 - Can sacrifice a female lamb (5:6), female goat (5:6), two doves (5:7), two pigeons (5:7), or 1/10 *ephah* (1 *omer*, slightly more than 5 pints) of flour (5:11).
 - If lamb/goat: offered as a sin offering as prescribed in 4:27-35.
 - If doves/pigeons: one is killed, its blood sprinkled on the side of the Brazen Altar then poured out at its base, then (per John Gill) it's remains are given to the priest. The second is offered as a burnt offering as in Leviticus 1:15.
 - If flour: the priest burns one handful on the Brazen Altar and keeps the rest.

Trespass or Guilt Offering

- Leviticus 5:14-6:8, 7:1-7
- Vine's – "This specialized kind of sin offering (Lev. 5:7) was to be offered when someone had been denied what was due to him"
- A ram is offered – 5:15,18; 6:6
 - Its blood sprinkled on the Brazen Altar – 7:2
 - Fat and prescribed parts are burned on the Brazen Altar – 7:3-5
 - The priests eat the remaining meat – 7:6-7
- 100% restitution plus 20% is made to God or individuals that have been wronged and paid in silver – 5:15-16,18; 6:5

Truths from the Tabernacle

- David Reagan on LearnTheBible.org says that the Sin Offering indicates Christ's "payment for the sin nature" of man and the Trespass Offering indicates "forgiveness of committed sins".
- I think while we do see sin dealt with judicially (sacrifice, blood, etc.), these two sacrifices have an emphasis on restoration.
 - Christ paid for our sins, and they are forgiven (Ephesians 1:7).
 - Yet we still seek the forgiveness of our sins from God (I John 1:9) and man (Ephesian 4:32)