

# Week 1: The Five sacrifices

## The Five Sacrifices: Leviticus 1-7

### Objective:

- The Burnt Offering
- The Grain Offering
- The Peace Offering
- The Sin Offering
- The Trespass Offering
- The Portion of Aaron and His Sons

### Resources:

- [Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary](#)
- [Catena Bible Commentary](#)

### Reading:

- Leviticus 1: 1-17
- Leviticus 2: 1-13
- Leviticus 3: 1-11
- Leviticus 4: 1-21
- Leviticus 5: 1-5
- Leviticus 6: Skip
- Leviticus 7: 28-38

### Key verse(s):

"When any one of you brings an offering to the Lord, you shall bring your offering of the livestock of the herd and of the flock." Leviticus 1:2

### Comments:

- God instructed Moses about the five sacrifices.
- The reason there are multiple sacrifices and many laws regarding each sacrifice shows that God loves order and organization.
- A summary of the sacrifices:

# Old Testament Sacrifices

Sacrifice	Purpose	Consisted of	God's portion	Priest's portion	Significance
<b>Burnt Offering</b>	Voluntary sacrifice for the atonement Sins in general	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bull without blemish</li> <li>Male sheep or goat without blemish</li> <li>Turtledoves or young pigeons</li> </ul>	Everything except the skin	The skin only	Complete dedication to God  Symbolizes the sacrificial death of our Lord Jesus Christ
<b>Grain Offering</b>	Accompanied all burnt offerings First fruits offering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flour, oil, frankincense, or corn</li> <li>Unleavened cakes/wafers of fine flour mingled with oil</li> <li>Green heads of roasted grain mixed with oil and frankincense</li> </ul>	Memorial portion burned on the altar of burnt offering	Remainder to be eaten in the court of the tabernacle	The flour signifies the humanity of our Lord Jesus Christ  These were unleavened offerings because the body of Christ was clean of any sin
<b>Peace Offering</b>	To enjoy the peace of the Lord and to thank Him for it	According to wealth from the herd or the flock A male or female without blemish of the herd A male or female without blemish from the sheep or the goats	Fatty portions burned on the altar	Breast and right thigh	Complete dedication to God  Symbolizes the sacrificial death of our Lord Jesus Christ

  

Sacrifice	Purpose	Consisted of	God's portion	Priest's portion	Significance
<b>Sin Offering</b>	For the forgiveness of sins that were committed unknowingly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>For a priest:</b> A bull without blemish</li> <li><b>For the congregation:</b> A bull without blemish</li> <li><b>For a ruler:</b> A male goat without blemish</li> <li><b>For one of the common people:</b> A female goat or lamb without blemish</li> </ul>	Fatty portions to be burned on the altar  The rest of the sacrifice is to be taken outside the camp to be burnt	When the sin offering was for a ruler or commoner, the remainder of the goat or lamb was to be eaten in the Tabernacle court	The one offering this sacrifice had to put his hand on the head of the offering The blood shed was that of the animal after transferring the sin to it by putting the hand of the sinner on its head Taking all the parts of the animal and burning them outside the camp symbolizes the crucifixion of Christ outside Jerusalem
<b>Trespass Offering</b>	For forgiveness of specific sins concerning uncleanness and swearing, especially where restitution was possible	If the offense were <u>against the Lord</u> (lithes, offerings), a ram without blemish was to be brought; restitution was reckoned according to the priest's estimate of the value of the trespass, plus 1/5 If the offense were <u>against man</u> , a ram without blemish was to be brought; restitution according to the value, plus 1/5	Fatty portions to be burned on the altar	Remainder to be eaten in a holy place	The restoration of the object was necessary and it symbolizes that there is no forgiveness without repentance and removing any iniquity

## Review/recap questions:

*\*\*Servant may add more questions*

1. Why did God divide the Burnt offerings into three categories of animals?
2. What is the importance of including salt in the Grain Offering?
3. What is the meaning of a Peace Offering?
4. What portion of the offering belongs to the priest who makes the atonement in case of:
  - a) a Burnt Offering
  - b) a Peace Offering
5. Briefly summarize the purpose of each of the offerings mentioned in these chapters.

## Homework:

*\*\*Servant may add more questions*

1. The burnt sacrifice pleases God for it is:
  - a) presented at the tabernacle
  - b) an expensive offering
  - c) a sweet aroma to the Lord
  - d) given by the priests

2. Every offering of grain shall have:
    - a) leaven b) honey c) salt d) frankincense
  3. A sacrifice of Peace Offering shall be killed:
    - a) on the altar b) at the door of the Tabernacle of Meeting c) at the north gate d) at the south gate
  4. If the anointed priest sins he shall offer as a Sin Offering:
    - a) a goat b) a bull c) a kid of the goats d) a lamb
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Revision #2

Created 6 November 2023 23:49:33 by Mena Ibrahim

Updated 19 November 2023 20:59:13 by Jan Guirguis