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The Levitical Sacrifices & Offerings of the Sinai Covenant

Name	Scripture	Purpose	Consisted of:	Who received	Prophetic Significance
Ascension (Burnt) offering/ sacrifice Olah (Heb.) Sweet aroma Voluntary	Lev. 1:3-17 6:8-13	to propitiate for sin in general (1:4) -to signify complete dedication and consecration to God; therefore it is called the "whole burnt offering"	According to wealth: -bull without blemish (Lev. 1:3-9) -male sheep or goat without blemish (Lev. 1:10-13) -Turtledoves or young pigeons (Lev. 1:14-17)	God's portion = entirely burnt on altar of burnt offerings (Lev 1:9) God received everything except the skin -Priest's portion = skin (Lev. 7:8)-offer's = none	Signifies complete dedication of life to God: 1. On the part of Christ (Matt.26:39-44; Mk 14:36 Lk 22:42; Phil 2:5-11) 2. On the part of the believer: (Rom 12:1,2; Heb 13:15)
Tribute (Grain) Offering Minhah (Heb) Sweet aroma Voluntary	Lev. 2:1-16 6:14-18 7:12-13	The grain offering Accompanied all burnt offerings. It signified that true repentance had now reestablished communion with God	Three Types: 1.Fine flour mixed with oil and frankincense (Lev. 2:1-3) 2.Cakes made of fine flour mixed with oil and baked (Lev. 2:4-5) 3.Green heads of roasted grain mixed with oil and frankincense(2:14,15)	Memorial portion burned on the altar of burnt offering as God's portion. (2:2,9,16) -Remainder to be eaten in the court of the Tabernacle (2:3,10; 6:16-18; 7:14,15) for the Priests. -None for offer's portion	Signifies the perfect humanity of Christ: 1. Absence of leaven typifies the sinlessness of Christ (Heb. 4:15; 1John 3:5) 2. The presence of oil is emblematic of the Holy Spirit (Lk.4:18; 1John 2:20, 27)
Peace Offering Shelem or shalem (Heb) Latin = Pax also called a Thanksgiving Offering Toda (Heb) Greek = Eucharistia eu , "good" + <i>charizesthai</i> , "to show favor" also Latin = Eucharistia	Lev. 3:1-17 7:11-21 28 – 34	The peace offering expressed peace and fellowship between the offender and God = the restoration of communion. The Toda or thank offering was a sacrifice for being saved from death and being given a new life.	According to wealth: 1. From the herd a male or female without blemish (3:1-5) 2.from the flock, a male or female without blemish (3: 6-11) 3. From the goats (3:12-17). *minor imperfections sometimes permitted 3:22-23	Fatty portions burned on the altar of burnt offering for God's portion (3:3-5). Breast (wave offering) and right thigh (heave offering for the priests; 7:30-34) Remainder to be eaten in the court by the worshipper and his family: *the Toda, thank offering was to be eaten the same day (Lev. 7:15) This is the only offering in which the offerer shared and in which unleavened bread was eaten and wine is drunk. It is a sacrificial meal.	Foreshadows the peace and restoration of perfect communion that the believer has with God through the giving of Jesus Christ to us in the Eucharist ("eucharistia" means "thanks". The early church also called this communion meal the "pax" or the peace) 1Cor 5:7-8; 10:16-18; 11:23-26; Col. 1:20
Purification offering Hattat , (Heb.) Non-sweet aroma; Compulsory	Lev. 4:1-5:13; 6:24-30	To atone for sins committed unknowingly especially where no restitution was possible. *Note Num.15:30,31: The sin offering was of no avail in cases of defiant Rebellion against God.	1. for high priest, a bull without blemish Lev.4:3-12 2.for the congregation, a bull without blemish 4:13-21 3.for a ruler, a male goat without blemish 4:22-26 4.for a commoner, A female goat or female lamb without blemish Lev. 4: 27-35 5.in cases of poverty, two turtledoves or two young pigeons (one for a sin offering, the other for a burnt offering) could be substituted 5:7-9 6.in cases of extreme poverty, fine flour could be substituted Lev. 5:11-13 (see Heb. 9:22)	God's portion = fatty portions burned on the altar of burnt offerings. Lev. 4:8-10, 19, 26, 31, & 35 When the sin offering was for a high priest or congregation, the remainder of the bull was to be burned outside the camp. Lev 4:11; 12, 20, 21 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. Lev. 6:26 Offer's portion = none.	Prefigures the fact that in His death: 1. Christ was made sin for us. 2Cor. 5:21 2. Christ suffered outside the gates of Jerusalem. Heb. 13:11-13
Reparation Offering 'asham (Heb) Non-sweet aroma; compulsory	Lev 5: 14-6:7	To atone for sins committed unknowingly, especially where restitution was possible.	If the offense were against the Lord (tithes, offerings, etc.), a ram without blemish was to be brought; restitution was reckoned according to the priest's estimate of the value of the trespass plus one-fifth (5:15, 16) If the offense were against man, a ram without blemish was to be brought; restitution was reckoned according to the value plus one-fifth (6:4-6)	Fatty portions to be burned on the altar of burnt offering (7:3-5) for God The remainder to be eaten in a holy place for the portion for priests' Offer's portion = none	Foreshadows the fact that Christ is also our trespass offering (Col. 2:13)
The Daily Burnt Sacrifice: The Standing or Perpetual Sacrifice Heb= Tamid or Tamyid , [a holocaust offering but the first & most important of all sacrifices known as the "Perpetual sacrifice"]	Ex. 29:38-42, Num. 28:3-8 (<i>bayin ha ereb</i> literal translation = between the twilight = noon	Daily sin offering for the people. This is the first liturgical sacrifice of the Sinai Covenant and so important that the whole day was structured around this sacrifice.	2 yearling male lambs. The first was tied to the altar at dawn (1 st hr) & sacrificed 9am (3 rd hr). The second lamb was tied to the altar at noon (6 th hr) & sacrificed at 3pm (9 th hr Hebrew time) Both lambs included libation of 4.5 ltrs. fine flour mixed w/ 1.87 ltrs. wine poured inside the sanctuary. (doubled on the Sabbath)	This whole burnt offering was to be offered perpetually. The Hebrew word <i>Tamyid</i> means "Standing" as in perpetual.	Christ is the Standing (Tamyid) Sacrifice. His passion occurred in the same time frame as the Daily Sacrifice: At dawn He was condemned (Mat 26:66-75), at 9am He was crucified (Mk 5:25-6), at 12 the sun turned dark (mat 27:45), at 3pm He died (Mat 27:46-50). John sees Jesus as the Standing Sacrifice in Rev. 5:5-6. He is also our High Priest (Heb 8:1-3)
Remembrance Sacrifices	Leviticus chapter 23	To reenact the Exodus and Sinai experiences	All 7 annual Holy Days of Obligation. See the chart on the 7 Sacred Feasts	The Covenant people	All looked forward to the sacrifice of Jesus the Messiah and the Eucharistic banquet: " <i>Do this in remembrance of me</i> "

INSIDE THE TEMPLE

(Cutaway view)

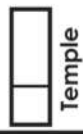
1. Holy of Holies
2. Ark
3. Veil
4. Altar of Incense
5. Lampstand (Menorah)
6. Holy Place
7. Table of Shewbread
8. Outer Veil

Pillar of Smoke

The Temple

Pillar

Size comparison
(approximate):



Brazen Laver
Altar

Court of the Tabernacle

TEMPLE COVERINGS AND CURTAINS

9. Outer covering of badger skins
10. Covering of Ram's skin dyed red
11. Curtain of goat's hair
12. Curtain of fine linen

Curtain enclosure

Entrance Curtain

American Football Field

The Tabernacle

This portable temple was built in the wilderness by the Israelites circa 1450 BC after they were freed from Egyptian slavery. The Tabernacle was the first temple dedicated to God and the first resting place of the Ark of the Covenant. It served as a place of worship and sacrifices during the Israelites' 40 years in the desert while conquering the land of Canaan.

