

Worship of the One True God – Five Major Offerings

(The Levitical system is the system of worship established by God during the time of Moses, using the sons of Levi in various services concerning the tabernacle, including the materials for the tabernacle court, and the priesthood, using even more specifically, the sons of Aaron. The burnt offering and the drink offering were mentioned before the Levitical .

Sin Offering - This is the offering of atonement. The first offering because atonement had to be made before there could be further progress in a relationship with God through the other offerings. Lev. 4:1-5,13; 6:25-30; 7:7, Num. 15:22-31 Fat around the inwards, 2 kidneys with the fat, and the caul were the Lord's burnt on the brazen altar. Remains offered for the high priest and congregation burnt outside the camp in the place of the ashes. Remains eaten by the priests in the outer court Lev. 6:26, 29 Blood sprinkled seven times before the inner veil of the sanctuary. Horns of incense altar, rest poured out at the bottom

Trespass Offering - Similar to the sin offering except that some kind of restitution had to be made to the victim (pay some money, replace an animal, ect.) Lev. 5;14-6:7; 19:20-22; Num 5:5-8; Ex 22:1-15; Lev. 14, 22:14-16

Burnt Offering – The whole animal is burnt on the brazen altar, possibly signifying that the whole heart is toward the Lord. An offering of consecration. Lev.1:1-17; 6:9-13; 7:8

Meat (meal) Offering – (flour not meat) No leaven and no honey - Consecration both to God and man. Lev. 2:6: 14-18; 7:9-10; 10:12-13

Peace Offering – festive meal, shared by God, the priests and offerer. (3 types: thanksgiving, the vow and the freewill offerings) Peace in the Hebrew meant to give in return. Ex. 29:26-28; Lev. 3; 7:11-21, 28-36; 10:14-15; 19:5-8; 22:21-23, 29, 30; Deut. 18:3 Meal had to be eaten the day it was offered. If a vow offering, could be eaten on second day but third day had to be burnt.