

The 5 Main Offerings of Leviticus

Offering	Animals Used	Portion Burnt	Other Portions	Some Occasions for the Offering	Important Symbolism	Significant NT Connections	Overall Meaning in light of Jesus
Burnt Offering (Lev. 1, 6:8-13)	Male cow, sheep/goat, or Pigeon/ Turtledove, based on wealth Without blemish	All	Skin- given to priest	- Childbirth, healing, or uncleanness (Lev 12, 14, 15) - Ransom, express faith, fulfill a vow (Ps. 51:16-17) - Nazirite vow (Num 6:14-15) - Day of Atonement (Lev. 16:5). - New Moon, each day in Passover and Feast of weeks (Num 28). - Feast of Booths (Num. 29:12ff) - Altar consecration (Gen. 8:20, Judg. 6:26, 2 Sam 24:25)	Laying of hand on animal shows that the animal either represents you, or that your sins are being transferred onto the animal.	Heb. 10:1-18	The journey of wholeness/holiness begins with God accepting us through an atonement sacrifice (Jesus).
Grain Offering (Lev. 2, 6:14-23)	Fine grain: raw, loaf, pan fried, or deep friend. Amount depended on accompanying animal (Num 15:1-6). Cannot contain leaven or honey. Must be salted, mixed with oil.	“memorial” portion, or a handful	Given to priest to eat	- Followed the daily burnt offerings and other occasions for burnt offerings (Num 28) - Certain Annual celebrations, like the Feast of Weeks (Lev. 23:16-17) - Done by individuals, mentioned together often in historic books (Josh 22:23, Jud. 13:19, 23; 1 king. 8:64, etc.)	Salt- symbol of permanence (2 Chr. 13:5, Num. 18:9) Oil- symbol of joy (Isa. 61:3) Leaven, Honey- Decay and Death.	Some would reference John 6:35, 48-51 (Jesus saying He is bread of life). However, context of John 6 deals more directly with the manna references in Ex. 16.	Wholeness (or Holiness) involves: - remembering God and His promises, - a commitment to get rid of even the smallest bad influences - perseverance, faithfulness - joy in God
Peace offering (Lev. 3, 7:11-36)	Male or female cow or lamb Based on wealth and choice Slight blemish allowed	Kidney, Liver, and Fat	Priest gets right thigh and breast, offerer gets the rest to eat	- Every time meat was to be eaten (Lev. 17:1-9) - General thankfulness - Making of Vow in times of trouble (see Lev. 7:11ff for latter two)	Kidney, Liver- place of deepest emotions (Lam 2:11, Ps. 16:7- heart or mind are literally liver and kidney in original language). Fat- abundance, the best (Gen. 45:18)	No direct reference. Possible connection with concept of Lord’s supper.	Wholeness with God involves: - giving Him or best - having Him be basis of joy - running to Him in trouble
Purification (Sin) Offering (Lev. 4:1-5:13, 6:24-30)	Priest or congregation: bull Non-religious leader: male goat Individual: female lamb or goat; dove or pigeon, flour as well	Liver, Kidney, Fat.	Given to priest to eat	- Whenever guilt of sin is discovered - Childbirth (Lev. 12:6) - Skin disease (Lev. 14:19) - Bodily discharge (Lev. 15:15)	Blood- symbolizes life of animal, shows that death must occur for forgiveness Horn of altars- symbol of the power of the altar.	2 Cor. 5:21 Heb. 10 1 John 1:7-9 1 Peter 1:12	Guilt can be overcome and forgiveness truly experienced through the blood of Jesus
Reparation (Guilt) Offering (Lev. 5:13-6:7, 7:1-10)	Ram Without defect Of proper value according to temple standards	Liver, Kidneys, Fat	Given to priest and his family	- Desecration of God’s holy things - Stealing other people’s things - Skin disease (Lev.14:10ff) - Violation of a slave promised to someone else (Lev.19:20-22) - Nazirite, being away from his commitment (Num. 6:9-12)	Holy things- can also refer to offering portions, tithes, firstfruits, time committed to God.	Isa. 53:10 Luke 19:1-10 Matt. 5:23-24	Wholeness requires that: - we treat our possessions (which are God’s) properly - we make amends with those we wrong - we embrace Jesus’ payment of debt