

Mon.  
**10**  
March

### Verse to Learn

The precepts of the Lord are right,  
rejoicing the heart;  
*Psalm 19:8a*



#### reading



#### notes



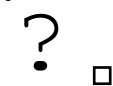
Leviticus 5:1-13 - Christ Our Sin Offering

These verses in Leviticus chapter 5 deal with the different reasons you offer a sin offering. Remember that in a sin offering the one who has sinned brings his offering. He lays his hands on the sacrificial victim showing that this animal is taking his place. The animal is killed and then its blood is sprinkled before the Lord. The fat of the animal is burned, and then the rest of the animal is carried outside the camp and burned. This sacrifice points to Christ as our sin offering. He is our Substitute, our sins are put on Him. His blood is shed to make us clean before God. He is taken outside of Jerusalem to the place of criminals and put to death, enduring the wrath and curse of God. Every aspect of this offering points to Christ.

Sin leaves stains that no human effort can remove. Only sacrificial blood can cleanse such impurity. But the blood of animals can't purify the results of human sin, only the blood of Jesus to which the animal sacrifices point. Through that one offering for sin, every Christian becomes both a cleansed worshipper and a purified temple fit for the Holy Spirit.

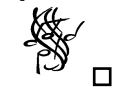
In verse 5 we have the first occurrence of the word confess in the Bible. Knowing that we have sinned and aware of our guilt, we are to look to Jesus Christ our sin offering. Verses 10 and 13 tell us that through the sin offering we are forgiven. All sin is disobedience to God, and these laws about the sin offering show us how seriously God takes sin. But they also show how ready God is to forgive and restore us to a right relationship with Him. But this comes at the price of the blood of Christ, our sin offering.

#### questions



1. What happens in the sin offering?
2. How is Christ like a sin offering?
3. How can our sins be forgiven?

#### praise



Ps. 90:1-9

#### prayers



1. Give thanks for forgiveness of sins in Jesus Christ.
2. Pray from one of the prayer points in In The Pew.
3. Give thanks for Grant and Yvonne Alexander.
4. Pray for family matters.

Sat.  
**15**  
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### Verse to Learn

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#### notes



Leviticus 7:11-38 - Peace-Offering Meals

There are three kinds of peace offerings. The thanksgiving type is presented to glorify God in times of difficulty when there is a need to confess sin, or as an expression of love and gratitude for God's blessing. With this offering in mind, the writer to the Hebrews urges us to come through Jesus and continually offer up a sacrifice of praise to God. (Hebrews 13:15) The meat is also to be eaten on the same day it is presented, possibly to encourage the worshipper to share with others.

Vow offerings are made to fulfil solemn promises to God. Hannah makes a vow and when God answers her prayer, in the gift of Samuel, she offers this kind of peace offering (1 Samuel 1:11, 24). The freewill peace offering is presented as a spontaneous expression of gratitude to God for His general kindness and generosity. Paul encourages spontaneous cheerful giving in support of poor Christians from a heart grateful to God for His generous, indescribable gift (2 Corinthians 8-9). To encourage all to participate in giving freewill offerings, minor blemishes are allowed in the animals sacrificed (Leviticus 22:23). In these last two types of peace offerings the meat can be eaten on the second day, but never on the third day. The meat is not allowed to go bad and become unclean. Interestingly, Christ, who is our peace offering, rose on the third day according to the Scriptures. Peter says in his sermon that God does not allow His flesh to see corruption (Acts 2:24-32).

Giving the fat to the Lord reminds the Israelites that God deserves our best, and never eating the blood reminds them that the life is in the blood, and without the costly shedding of blood there can be no forgiveness of sins.

#### questions



1. What kind of peace offerings are there?
2. Why were the Israelites not to eat fat or blood?

#### praise



Ps. 92:10-15

#### prayers



1. Pray for the preaching and hearing of God's Word tomorrow; that sinners would be converted and Christians grow in their faith.
2. Pray from one of the prayer points in In The Pew.
3. Give thanks for Beth Bogue.
4. Pray for family matters.

Fri.  
14  
March

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Leviticus 7:1-10 - The Guilt Offering

The guilt offering is like the sin offering in that the animal is killed in the same place, the fatty parts are burned on the altar, and the remainder seen as most holy and can only be eaten by the priests within the tabernacle.

notes

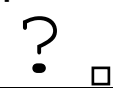


The main difference between the sin and guilt offerings has to do with what happens to the blood. The blood of the sin offering is either sprinkled against the curtain in the Holy Place of the tabernacle or placed on the horns of the incense altar or the main bronze altar. But the blood of the guilt offering is dashed all around the sides of the main altar.

After describing what the priest can eat from the guilt offering, these verses go on to describe how the priest benefits from the burnt and grain offerings. The law says that the priest who officiates at the burnt offering is given the privilege of receiving the animal's skin. This might remind the priests of the first animal sacrifices that God makes after the Fall, using the skins of the animals to clothe Adam and Eve.

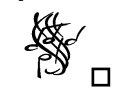
The grain offering is prepared in different ways - oven-baked, in a pan, on a griddle, or left uncooked. The cooked offerings are to be for the officiating priest, but the uncooked type, whether mixed with oil or dry, can be distributed equally to all the priests. The priests are entirely dependent on the people for their daily provisions. The Lord is careful to see that no one is left out. He is concerned that our physical needs are met, as well as our spiritual, and encourages us to pray for our daily bread.

questions



1. How is the guilt offering like the other offerings?
2. What part of an animal do the priests receive in the burnt offering?
3. Where do the priests get their food?

praise



Ps. 92:1-9

prayers



1. Pray that God would provide for all your needs.
2. Pray from one of the prayer points in In The Pew.
3. Give thanks for Sam and May Bell.
4. Pray for family matters.

Tue.  
11  
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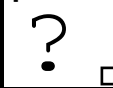
Leviticus 5:14-19 - Guilt Offerings

The fifth sacrifice dealt with in Leviticus is the guilt offering. The sins for which this offering is prescribed are all sins which may be seen as trespasses on the rights of God or man in respect to ownership. Because the rights of another in respect to property have been violated, there must not only be a sacrifice to cover the sin, but there must also be a paying back of what is stolen. God is no respecter of persons. Every sinner, rich or poor, no matter what their circumstances, must offer the same sacrifice, valued by the priests, and must repay their debt in full. In addition they must add to what they have defrauded a fifth of its value.

These verses deal with trespasses against the holy things of the Lord, both through carelessness and neglect or through ignorance. Examples are a man inadvertently offering an animal with a disease or a defect. Then he owes the ram, another animal, and a penalty payment of one-fifth. Perhaps one discovers at the end of the year that he has underpaid his tithe. He now owes the tithe, plus an animal sacrifice, plus an extra 20%. Even though the sin is done in ignorance, it still disturbs man's relationship to God, and man must be restored back into fellowship with God. The sacrifice reminds the guilty party that it is not in his power to cancel his debt against God.

Verses 16 and 18 declare: The priest shall make atonement for him. It is to the atonement (paying back of God) alone that we owe all our forgiveness and peace. Being sorry for sin, confession, restitution, and all that goes with it, are indispensable. But it is faith in the atonement of Jesus Christ alone which makes us right with God. Christ and Christ alone is our only sacrifice.

questions



1. What animal must be offered in a guilt sacrifice?
2. Can man ever repay his debt to God?

praise



Ps. 90:10-17

prayers



1. Give thanks that God has provided an atonement in Jesus Christ.
2. Pray from one of the prayer points in In The Pew.
3. Give thanks for Lorna and Joshua Alexander.
4. Pray for family matters.

Wed.  
12  
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notes



Leviticus 6:1-7 - Property Rights

These verses deal with sinning against the property rights of others. In each of these cases the sin is compounded by swearing falsely. To make false promises or when questioned to lie means that God's name is taken in vain. Ultimately, these sins are first and foremost against God. It is not enough, therefore, for a thief to make restitution to his earthly victim. He must also make restitution to God.

The guilt offering teaches us 6 lessons. The first is that the Lord has holy things which we may not trespass upon. God will not tolerate our defrauding Him of His due, whatever that may be. The second lesson is that man also has rights, rights given to him by God. God will not ignore any injuries done by man to his neighbour's rights. The third lesson is one of repentance. The guilt offering specifically calls for repentance as essential to forgiveness. True repentance requires the works of repentance. It is useless for a man to hope for the forgiveness of sin from God, offering or no offering, so long as he has his neighbour's money in his pocket. The fourth lesson of the guilt offering is that God's standards are applied, not man's. Just because the world doesn't require God's standard doesn't mean that God no longer demands it. The fifth lesson is that God's justice is perfectly equal and fair. Everyone is treated the same; none are excused.

The final lesson of the guilt offering is that it teaches us about Jesus. We have, by our sins, trespassed on God's rights. There is no other way for this debt to be paid. Christ alone is our guilt offering. Sin is a debt, and we have an enormous and ever accumulating debt to God. Jesus makes full restitution and satisfaction for everything of which we sinners defraud God. He pays our considerable debt. He is our guilt offering.

1. What made these sins worse?
2. How is Christ like our guilt offering?

Ps. 91:1-8

1. Give thanks that Christ has paid our debt.
2. Pray from one of the prayer points in In The Pew.
3. Give thanks for Margaret Allan.
4. Pray for family matters.

questions



praise



prayers



Thur.  
13  
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notes



Leviticus 6:8-30 - The Priest's Role

Chapters 6 and 7 in Leviticus focus on the priest's role in worship. It is the worshipper's duty to bring the animal on the right occasion, and it is the priest's duty to sacrifice it according to the proper form. He has to know which parts of the animal have to be burned, which can be eaten and which can not. He is also interested in which parts of the sacrifice belong to him, which are shared with other priests, and which are returned to the worshipper.

It's emphasised that the fire of the burnt offering is not to be allowed to go out. Possibly this is because the first burnt offerings are lit by fire from Heaven. It is this fire that they are to keep going, so that all sacrifices are seen to be consumed by the Lord's fire. Only priests from Aaron's family can remove the ash from the altar, and all the priests have clothes they are to wear inside the tabernacle and outside the tabernacle. This need to be clean and pure emphasises to the Israelites that their sin has made them unclean and impure. Before we can come into the presence of the holy God we need to be washed and made clean. The grain offerings as well stress the need for holiness, especially on the part of leaders.

With the sin offering, everything that touches it is to be seen as holy and devoted to the Lord. Even though the sacrifice is an offering for sin, it is still considered holy. When Christ is made sin for us, suffering as our substitute, He does not become for a period of time unclean. Jesus Christ, who bears our sins, even though weighed down by the curse of God, is still at all times most holy.

1. Why is the fire of the burnt offering not to go out?
2. Was the sin offering considered holy?
3. Even though Christ took our sins, was He ever a sinner?

Ps. 91:9-16

1. Pray that we would seek to be holy in our lives.
2. Pray from one of the prayer points in In The Pew.
3. Give thanks for John and Rae Barr.
4. Pray for family matters.

questions



praise



prayers

