

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE OFFERINGS

"The Sin Offering"

Lev. 4:1-5:13

INTRODUCTION

1. By a study of the offerings, one gets a rare appreciation of God's holiness. Every true relationship with God starts with His holiness.
2. The burnt offering denotes Christ's death as an expression of His full devotion to the Father. The meal offering expresses His full obedience to the Father. The peace offering expresses His full peace-making with the Father.
3. Now comes the sin offering which expresses man's sin and God's full substitutionary efficacious death of Christ. It is God's satisfaction with the remedy for the sin problem. Study the offering by answering some questions:

1. WHO?

- a. Priest (4:3-12).
- b. Congregation (4:13-21).
- c. Ruler (4:22-20).
- d. People (4:27-5:13).

NOTE: 1) The sin offering was obligatory.

2) The four classes noted shows all men are sinners (Rom. 3:9-20, 23).

2. WHAT?

- a. Priest (4:3) young bullock.
- b. Congregation (4:14) same as for priest.
- c. Ruler (4:23) kid of goats
- d. People A variety due to circumstances:
 - 1) Female goat without blemish (4:28; 5:6).
 - 2) Female lamb without blemish (4:32; 5:6).
 - 3) Two turtle doves or two pigeons (5:7).
 - 4) Tenth part of ephah of flour, no oil or frankincense (5:11).

NOTE:

- a) Offerings brought according to ability of offerer.
- b) Offerings brought according to one's position in the congregation.
- c) Offerings brought to show provision made for everyone (unlimited atonement).

3. HOW?

- a. Presentation
The offering was brought to the door of the

tabernacle (4:4, 14, 24, 39). Here is public declaration (Rom. 10:9, 10).

b. Identification

The act of laying on of hands constituted the offerer and the offering one in God's sight (4:4).

c. Immolation

The offering was to be killed by the offerer himself (4:4).

d. Application

The blood sprinkled before the vail secured the relationship of the people with God (4:6), on the golden altar secured the worship of the people (4:18), at the bottom of the altar secured the peace of the offerer before God (4:30).

e. Consummation

The fat belongs to the Lord (3:16; 4:8-10; 31). There is a precious thought here of acceptance before God.

f. Separation

Here is a distinctive of this offering--the flesh was burnt outside the camp (4:11, 12; 6:30 cf. Heb. 13:11, 12).

4. WHY?

a. Toward God

A sweet savour unto the Lord (4:31).

b. Toward sinner

Provided for sins of ignorance (4:2).

CONCLUSION

Christ is our sin offering throughwhom we approach God (Isa. 53:10, 11; 2 Pet. 2:24).