

Leviticus 1

Outline and time frame of Leviticus

See Chart 105

Leviticus	Event	Year 2 - 1445	Place
1-7	Types of offerings	1st Month	The Desert of Sinai
8-9	Ordination of Aaron and his sons	1st Month	The Desert of Sinai
10	Death of Nadab and Abihu	1st Month	The Desert of Sinai
11-15	Clean and unclean	1st Month	The Desert of Sinai
16	Day of Atonement	1st Month	The Desert of Sinai
17 - 19	Various Laws	1st Month	The Desert of Sinai
20	Punishment for sin	1st Month	The Desert of Sinai
21 - 22	Rules for Priests	1st Month	The Desert of Sinai
23	Appointed Festivals	1st Month	The Desert of Sinai
24	Blasphemer put to death	1st Month	The Desert of Sinai
25	Sabbath year and Jubilee	1st Month	The Desert of Sinai
26	Reward and Punishment	1st Month	The Desert of Sinai
27	Vows	1st Month	The Desert of Sinai

This teaching was delivered during the 1st month of 1445 BC

How do we know that?

The last chapter of Exodus takes place on 1-1-02. (1445 BC)

The first chapter of Numbers occurs on 2-1-02. (1445 BC)

Verses 1-2

Then the Lord called to Moses and spoke to him from the tent of meeting, saying,
²“Speak to the sons of Israel and say to them, ‘When any man of you brings an offering to the Lord, you shall bring your offering of animals from the herd or the flock.

Then the Lord called to Moses and spoke to him from the tent of meeting

Is this the temporary tent used by Moses in the book of Exodus or is this the Tabernacle that was set up on 1-1-02.

See Exodus 40:1-2

Both were called the tent of meeting and it is possible that God is relaying the content of Leviticus to Moses at the tent of meeting that was outside the camp.

You shall bring your offering of animals from the herd or the flock.

From the herd means tame animals, in distinction from wild ones

Of the flock means the small cattle, sheep or goats

Verses 3-4

³ If his offering is a burnt offering from the herd, he shall offer it, a male without defect; he shall offer it at the doorway of the tent of meeting, that he may be accepted before the Lord. ⁴ He shall lay his hand on the head of the burnt offering, that it may be accepted for him to make atonement on his behalf.

If his offering is a **burnt offering from the herd**

The burnt-offering was completely consumed by fire except for the hide which was given to the priests. See Leviticus 7:8

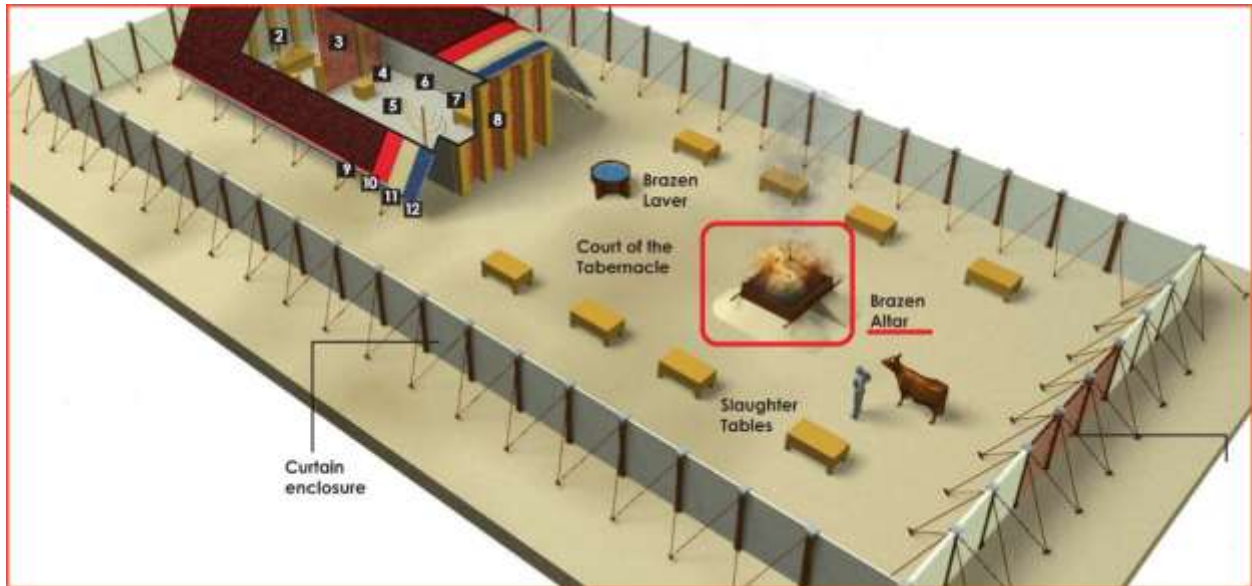
Other sacrifices were, in part, eaten by the priests.

A male without defect

This was symbolic of the coming savior

He shall offer it at the doorway of the tent of meeting

See pic 110



The altar of bronze, where the animals were sacrificed, was just inside the doorway of the tent that surrounded the Tabernacle (on the east side).

He shall lay his hand on the head of the burnt offering, that it may be accepted for him to make atonement on his behalf.

By laying his hand on the head of the bull the worshipper was asking that the sacrifice be accepted as atonement for his sins.

Sacrifices were a type, or a shadow, of what Christ would do on the cross.

Verses 5-9

⁵ He shall slay the young bull before the Lord; and Aaron's sons the priests shall offer up the blood and sprinkle the blood around on the altar that is at the doorway of the tent of meeting. ⁶ He shall then skin the burnt offering and cut it into its pieces. ⁷ The sons of Aaron the priest shall put fire on the altar and arrange wood on the fire. ⁸ Then Aaron's sons the priests shall arrange the pieces, the head and the suet over the wood which is on the fire that is on the altar. ⁹ Its entrails, however, and its legs he shall wash with water. And the priest shall offer up in smoke all of it on the altar for a burnt offering, an offering by fire of a soothing aroma to the Lord.

He shall slay the young bull before the Lord

Again, the worshipper is the one doing this.

The worshipper was involved in the process of sacrificing an animal by slaying it.

Aaron's sons the priests shall offer up the blood and sprinkle the blood around on the altar

After the worshipper slayed the animal by cutting its throat the priests would offer up the blood and sprinkle it on the altar

The sons of Aaron shall put fire on the altar and arrange wood on the fire

The priests were in charge of getting the altar ready to burn the sacrifice

And the priest shall offer up in smoke all of it on the altar for a burnt offering

With this type of sacrifice all of it was burned (None of it was eaten).

Verses 10-13

¹⁰ 'But if his offering is from the flock, of the sheep or of the goats, for a burnt offering, he shall offer it a male without defect. ¹¹ He shall slay it on the side of the altar northward before the Lord, and Aaron's sons the priests shall sprinkle its blood around on the altar. ¹² He shall then cut it into its pieces with its head and its suet, and the priest shall arrange them on the wood which is on the fire that is on the altar. ¹³ The entrails, however, and the legs he shall wash with water. And the priest shall offer all of it, and offer it up in smoke on the altar; it is a burnt offering, an offering by fire of a soothing aroma to the Lord.

But if his offering is from the flock, of the sheep or of the goats

If the offering was a sheep or a goat instead of a young bull the same procedure was followed except for one detail.

"He shall slay it on the side of the altar northward before the Lord"

It is a burnt offering, an offering by fire of a soothing aroma to the Lord.

As it burned the offering rose up to God in the form of smoke.

A similar image was used by Paul.

See Ephesians 5:1-2

Verses 14-17

¹⁴ **‘But if his offering to the Lord is a burnt offering of birds, then he shall bring his offering from the turtledoves or from young pigeons. ¹⁵ The priest shall bring it to the altar, and wring off its head and offer it up in smoke on the altar; and its blood is to be drained out on the side of the altar. ¹⁶ He shall also take away its crop with its feathers and cast it beside the altar eastward, to the place of the ashes. ¹⁷ Then he shall tear it by its wings, *but* shall not sever *it*. And the priest shall offer it up in smoke on the altar on the wood which is on the fire; it is a burnt offering, an offering by fire of a soothing aroma to the Lord.**

But if his offering to the Lord is a burnt offering of birds, then he shall bring his offering from the turtledoves or from young pigeons

Not just any kind of bird would do, only pigeons and doves were allowed

In all ages, the dove has been the symbol of peace

Three different burnt offerings are mentioned in this chapter:

1. A bull,
2. A sheep or goat, and
3. A pigeon or dove

Which kind of animal a person sacrificed was determined by their income.

This pic is a good summary of the grain offerings

See pic 115

BURNT OFFERING

WHY: Atonement for intentional sin.

WHERE: Bronze Altar

WHAT: A young male animal without defect or a bird.



Prior to this time altars were made of uncut stones and set up in various places.

But now the Jews had one place to offer sacrifices; at the Tabernacle.