

Leviticus 6

Verses 1-7

Then the Lord spoke to Moses, saying, ²“When a person sins and acts unfaithfully against the Lord, and deceives his companion in regard to a deposit or a security entrusted *to him*, or through robbery, or *if* he has extorted from his companion, ³ or has found what was lost and lied about it and sworn falsely, so that he sins in regard to any one of the things a man may do; ⁴ then it shall be, when he sins and becomes guilty, that he shall restore what he took by robbery or what he got by extortion, or the deposit which was entrusted to him or the lost thing which he found, ⁵ or anything about which he swore falsely; he shall make restitution for it in full and add to it one-fifth more. He shall give it to the one to whom it belongs on the day *he presents* his guilt offering. ⁶ Then he shall bring to the priest his guilt offering to the Lord, a ram without defect from the flock, according to your valuation, for a guilt offering, ⁷ and the priest shall make atonement for him before the Lord, and he will be forgiven for any one of the things which he may have done to incur guilt.”

This paragraph is the explanation of Leviticus 5:17-19.

When a person deceives his companion in regard to a deposit Or a security entrusted *to him*, Or through robbery

Or *if* he has extorted from his companion

Or has found what was lost and lied about it and sworn falsely

There are three different situations here

1. This sounds like property entrusted to a neighbor while he is absent

There were no banks at this time in history so neighbors had to trust one another if they had business or family matters in a distant place.

If the one accepting a deposit, be it animal or treasure, slaughtered it, or sold it and then claimed it was lost or stolen, a court would have to decide if he was telling the truth

See Exodus 22:7-13

2. Extortion

This is when a person threatens to reveal some private matter that would damage the reputation of another person.

3. This covers a case of lost and found

The most common situation for this would have been a straying animal.

The second most common thing was a lost cell phone. 😊

Anyone who found someone's property was required to return it to the owner

Then it shall be, when he sins and becomes guilty

This seems to indicate some kind of court procedure where the person was under oath and was found guilty.

He shall make restitution for it in full and add to it one-fifth more

This additional penalty was applied to a guilt offering when someone had acted unfaithfully against the Lord's holy things

See Leviticus 5:14-16

The same penalty of 20% was added here.

He shall give it to the one to whom it belongs on the day *he presents* his guilt offering

The cost for not being a good neighbor was high

1. The restoration of the money/property
2. A 20 percent penalty
3. An offering of a valuable ram to God

Even if a man was not particularly religious, it made sense (many cents), to do the right thing. 😊

Verses 8 - 13

⁸ Then the Lord spoke to Moses, saying, ⁹ “Command Aaron and his sons, saying, ‘This is the law for the burnt offering: the burnt offering itself *shall remain* on the hearth on the altar all night until the morning, and the fire on the altar is to be kept burning on it. ¹⁰ The priest is to put on his linen robe, and he shall put on undergarments next to his flesh; and he shall take up the ashes *to which the fire reduces the burnt offering* on the altar and place them beside the altar. ¹¹ Then he shall take off his garments and put on other garments, and carry the ashes outside the camp to a clean place. ¹² The fire on the altar shall be kept burning on it. It shall not go out, but the priest shall burn wood on it every morning; and he shall lay out the burnt offering on it, and offer up in smoke the fat portions of the peace offerings on it. ¹³ Fire shall be kept burning continually on the altar; it is not to go out.

So far in Leviticus we have discussed 5 kinds of offerings

1. Burnt offering
2. Grain offering
3. Peace offering
4. Sin Offering
5. The guilt offering

The regulations for these 5 offerings are covered in verses 6:8 thru 7:38

Each section begins with the words, this is the law of

This is the law for the burnt offering

1. The burnt offering *shall remain* on the altar all night

This applied to The Daily Sacrifices which were burnt offerings

See Ex 29:38 – 42

The burnt offerings which were part of the other offerings had the same requirement, and had to remain on the altar all night.

2. And the fire on the altar is to be kept burning on it.

As part of the daily sacrifices, one lamb was offered in the morning, and the other lamb was offered at twilight.

Therefore, the fire would have to be kept burning throughout the day and night. Since this was a perpetual sacrifice the altar was always in use.

Then he shall take off his garments and put on other garments, and carry the ashes outside the camp to a clean place

The priest could not wear his priestly clothes outside the tabernacle court so he had to put on other garments to take the ashes outside the camp

Verses 14-18

¹⁴ ‘Now this is the law of the grain offering: the sons of Aaron shall present it before the Lord in front of the altar. ¹⁵ Then one *of them* shall lift up from it a handful of the fine flour of the grain offering, with its oil and all the incense that is on the grain offering, and he shall offer *it* up in smoke on the altar, a soothing aroma, as its memorial offering to the Lord. ¹⁶ What is left of it Aaron and his sons are to eat. It shall be eaten as unleavened cakes in a holy place; they are to eat it in the court of the tent of meeting. ¹⁷ It shall not be baked with leaven. I have given it as their share from my offerings by fire; it is most holy, like the sin offering and the guilt offering. ¹⁸ Every male among the sons of Aaron may eat it; it is a permanent ordinance throughout your generations, from the offerings by fire to the Lord. Whoever touches them will become consecrated.’”

This is the law of the grain offering

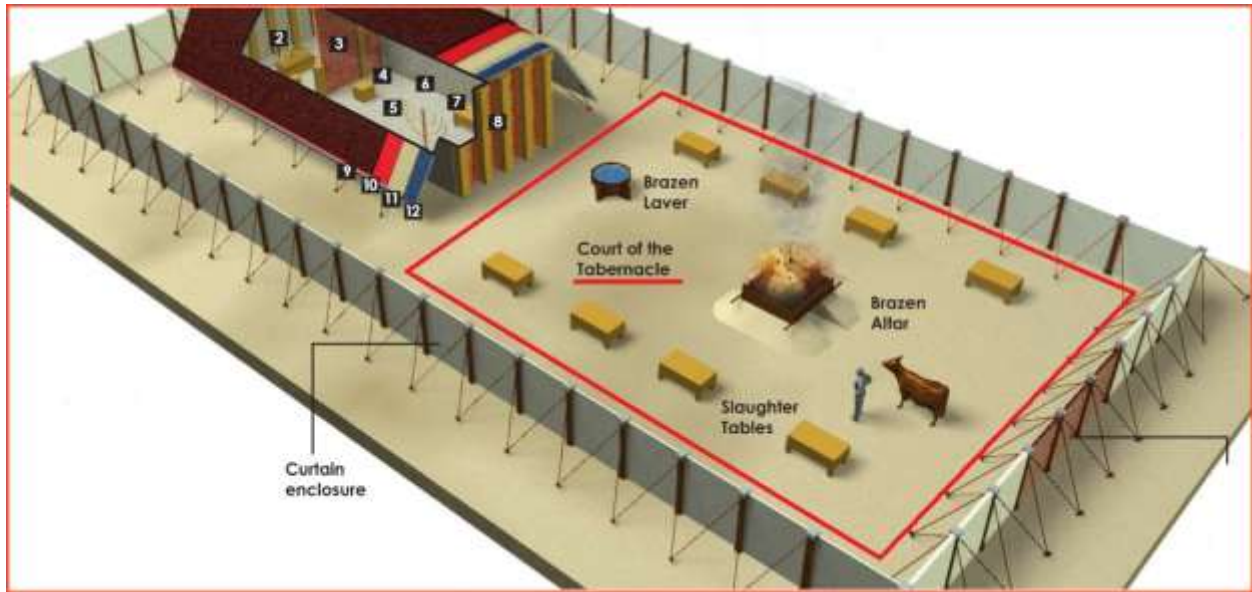
A handful of it was offered as a burnt offering.

The rest of the offering was eaten by the priests, any of Aaron’s sons.

No leaven was allowed

The priests had to eat the bread in the court of the tent of meeting.

See Pic 610



Verses 19-23

¹⁹ Then the Lord spoke to Moses, saying, ²⁰ “This is the offering which Aaron and his sons are to present to the Lord on the day when he is anointed; the tenth of an ephah of fine flour as a regular grain offering, half of it in the morning and half of it in the evening. ²¹ It shall be prepared with oil on a griddle. When it is *well* stirred, you shall bring it. You shall present the grain offering in baked pieces as a soothing aroma to the Lord. ²² The anointed priest who will be in his place among his sons shall offer it. By a permanent ordinance it shall be entirely offered up in smoke to the Lord. ²³ So every grain offering of the priest shall be burned entirely. It shall not be eaten.”

The Ordination Offering

This is the offering which Aaron and his sons are to present to the Lord on the day when he is anointed

1. The tenth of an ephah of fine flour
2. It shall be entirely offered up in smoke to the Lord
3. It shall not be eaten
4. It shall be prepared with oil on a griddle
5. Half of it in the morning and half of it in the evening

Verses 24-30

²⁴ Then the Lord spoke to Moses, saying, ²⁵ “Speak to Aaron and to his sons, saying, ‘**This is the law of the sin offering**: in the place where the burnt offering is slain the sin offering shall be slain before the Lord; it is most holy. ²⁶ **The priest who offers it for sin shall eat it**. It shall be eaten in a holy place, in the court of the tent of meeting. ²⁷ Anyone who touches its flesh will become consecrated; and when any of its blood splashes on a garment, in a holy place you shall wash what was splashed on. ²⁸ Also the earthenware vessel in which it was boiled shall be broken; and if it was boiled in a bronze vessel, then it shall be scoured and rinsed in water. ²⁹ Every male among the priests may eat of it; it is most holy. ³⁰ But no sin offering of which any of the blood is brought into the tent of meeting to make atonement in the holy place shall be eaten; it shall be burned with fire.

This is the law of the sin offering

The sin offering covered 4 groups of people

Any priest

The whole community

A leader

The common man

The priest who offers it shall eat it

It shall be eaten in the court of the tent of meeting

But no sin offering of which any of the blood is brought into the tent of meeting shall be eaten; it shall be burned with fire.