

Having A Basic Understanding of Some Old Testament Truths

Part 13 – The Lord Calls Unto Moses Through The Blood of the Sin Offering (Leviticus 1-6)

1. The Lord called unto Moses and spake unto him out of what?
 - The tabernacle of the congregation (**Leviticus 1:1**).
2. Was the offering of the cattle, herd, or flock to be “forced” on someone?
 - No, it wouldn’t be an offering then (**Leviticus 1:2-3**). As the text says, “his own voluntary will” we see choice in the matter.
3. Based on your studies of chapter one, did the Lord want the bullock, sheep, etc. that was injured and already at death’s doorstep?
 - No, he wanted the males without blemish (**Leviticus 1:3; 10**).
4. What was to be done with the remnant of the meat offering?
 - *“And the remnant of the meat offering shall be Aaron's and his sons': it is a thing most holy of the offerings of the Lord made by fire”* (**Leviticus 2:3; cf. 2:10**).
5. Could the peace offering be either male or female?
 - Yes, it just had to be without blemish before the Lord (**Leviticus 3:1; 6**).
6. What two things were they not to eat as a perpetual statute for their generations throughout all their dwellings?
 - Not to eat fat or blood (**Leviticus 3:17**).
7. Would an offering have to be made if one committed a sin in ignorance?
 - Yes, a sin offering was to be made with more than just a few stipulations (**Leviticus 4:1-5:19; cf. Acts 17:30**).
8. What would a soul have to touch to become unclean and guilty?
 - Any unclean thing, whether it be a carcase of an unclean beast, or a carcase of unclean cattle, or the carcase of unclean creeping things, and if it be hidden from him; he also shall be unclean, and guilty. Or if he touch the uncleanness of man, whatsoever uncleanness it be that a man shall be defiled withal, and it be hid from him; when he knoweth of it, then he shall be guilty (**Leviticus 5:2-3**).
9. If a man could not bring a female from the flock or a lamb or a kid of the goats for his trespass offering, what was a suitable substitute?
 - *“And if he be not able to bring a lamb, then he shall bring for his trespass, which he hath committed, two turtledoves, or two young pigeons, unto the Lord; one for a sin offering, and the other for a burnt offering ... But if he be not able to bring two turtledoves, or two young pigeons, then he that sinned shall bring for his offering the tenth part of an Ephah of fine flour for a sin offering; he shall put no oil upon it, neither shall he put any frankincense thereon: for it is a sin offering.”* (**Leviticus 5:7; 11**).

10. What was to be done if a soul commit a trespass, and sin through ignorance, in the holy things of the Lord?

- *“If a soul commit a trespass, and sin through ignorance, in the holy things of the Lord; then he shall bring for his trespass unto the Lord a ram without blemish out of the flocks, with thy estimation by shekels of silver, after the shekel of the sanctuary, for a trespass offering. And he shall make amends for the harm that he hath done in the holy thing, and shall add the fifth part thereto, and give it unto the priest: and the priest shall make an atonement for him with the ram of the trespass offering, and it shall be forgiven him”* (**Leviticus 5:15-16**).

11. If a man sinned against the commandments of the Lord ignorantly, was it still considered a trespass against the Lord?

- Yes, (**Leviticus 5:17-19**).

12. If a man sinned against his neighbor gaining something that belonged to his neighbor, would restoring all he had taken settle the matter?

- No, he would restore in principal and add the fifth part more thereto and also have to bring his trespass offering to the Lord through the priest (**Leviticus 6:2-7**).

13. Was the fire used for burnt offerings supposed to be burning all of the time?

- Yes, (**Leviticus 6:13**).

14. The remainders of what, were to be eaten by Aaron and his sons with unleavened bread?

- The remainders of the meat offering in the holy place in the court of the tabernacle (**Leviticus 6:16**).

15. What was to occur with every meat offering for the priest?

- It was not to be eaten, but wholly burnt (**Leviticus 6:23**).

16. What was to be done with the blood from the sin offering that is brought into the tabernacle?

- Washed off of garments, earthen vessels in contact with it were to be boiled and rinsed in water. The blood was not to be eaten but it was to be burned in fire (**Leviticus 6:27-30**).

** The following two questions are outside of the context we're studying and are meant to help us consider some things...*

17. Why do we no longer have all of these offerings that have to be made?

- Jesus is the perfect sacrifice (**I Corinthians 15:3, Galatians 1:3-4, Colossians 1:12-14, Hebrews 7:22-28, Hebrews 8:3-6, Hebrews 9:11-28, and Hebrews 10:1-3; 12-14; 18; cf. I Corinthians 5:7 and Ephesians 5:2**).
- These offerings were not for us in the first place to carry out (**Leviticus 1:1-2; 4:2; 13; 7:23; 29; etc.**).

18. After reading through these six chapters, how thankful are you that you live under the New Testament Law of Christ?

- Thankful for what Jesus did (**I Peter 3:18**) through the will of our Father (**I John 4:9-10**).
- Thankful that we are not under the bondage of the old law (**Galatians 4:1-8**).
- Thankful that we can truly have our sins remitted and not remembered (**Hebrews 10:16-17**).
- Thankful for the grace of our Lord (**Ephesians 2:1-5; 11-17**).
- Thankful for the simplicity in Christ (**II Corinthians 11:3**).