

tabernacle. The priest dips his finger in blood, smears the blood on the horns of the altar of burnt offering and pours the remaining blood at the foot of the altar. Blood is not taken inside the Holy Place. Fat and kidneys of the animal are burnt on the altar. The remaining flesh is cooked and eaten by the priests inside the court of the tabernacle. "All the males among the priests shall eat there of : it is most holy" (Lev. 6 : 29). This points to the fellowship of the children of God who are priests. Every child of God who has obtained remission of sins through the sacrifice of Jesus Christ must keep themselves continually in fellowship with God and His people. This fellowship also stands for the Lord's Table.

Have you received remission of your sins by accepting Jesus Christ as your Saviour? If so, the Lord requires of you to suffer for Him outside the camp, leaving all worldly pleasures. Are you prepared for it? Are you keeping in constant fellowship with God and His children?

QUESTIONS

1. What are the various materials used in sin offering?
2. Name the four types of people who are required to offer sin offerings. Which are the animals to be offered by them?
3. Describe the procedure when the sacrifice is to be made for the priest and the congregation of Israel. Explain the spiritual meaning of each step.
4. Describe the steps in case of offering for elders and for ordinary Israelites and explain their spiritual meanings.

LESSON - 10

TRESPASS OFFERING

Reading : Lev. 5 : 1- 16, 7: 1 - 10

Memory verses : Micah 7 : 18 - 19

Theme: There is remission in Christ for all our sins not only those inherited by birth, but also trespasses committed individually. Let us therefore experience the joy of forgiveness of all our sins in our lives.

Introduction : We are currently studying the details about sacrifices. How many important sacrifices are there ? Which are the sweet

savour offerings and which are the non-sweet savour offerings ? The first type of sacrifices show that Christ became in the sight of God and the second type shows what He became for us. We identify ourselves with Christ in the sweet savour offerings while Christ identifies Himself with us (sinners) in the nonsweet savour offerings. Sin offering teaches us that we are sinners by birth and the remission of our sins can be obtained through the sacrifice of Jesus Christ. Trespass offering shows that there is remission through Christ for the trespasses (sins) committed by us individually.

TRESPASSES

Sin is the nature that man has acquired by birth. Trespasses (sins) are those transgressions of the law which man commits individually in his life. Trespasses are those deeds which go outside the boundaries of the law. There are two types of trespasses : 1) Those against God and 2) those against man. Look at the ten commandments given by God through Moses. The first four of those are concerned with man's relationship with God. The other six are concerned with man's relationship with man. Breaking of these laws constitutes trespasses. Trespass offering is instituted to obtain remission of these transgressions. Through the death of Christ on the cross, a believer obtains forgiveness for his sin and sins (trespasses). We have redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of sins (Eph. 1 : 7; Is 53 : 5, 10).

Sacrificial objects: The worshiper was permitted to offer anyone of the following objects according to his ability as trespass offering:

- 1) A female goat or lamb (Lev. 5 : 7)
- 2) Two turtle doves or two young pigeons (Lev. 5 : 7)
- 3) Tenth part of an ephah of fine flour (Lev. 5 : 11)
- 4) A ram if the trespass is against the holy things of the Lord (Lev. 5 : 18)

Method of offering: The method was the same as that of sin offering. The worshiper brings the animal at the entrance to the tabernacle, places his hand upon its head and kills it. Priest takes some of its blood and sprinkles it round about the altar. The remaining blood is poured out at the foot of the altar. The fat, the kidneys and the caul are burnt on the altar. Priests eat the remaining portions of the flesh inside the court of the tabernacle. If the offering consists of turtle doves or pigeons, priest wrings off the head of one of them, sprinkles some of its blood on the altar and the rest poured at the foot of the altar. The other dove is offered as a burnt offering on the altar. If the offering is fine flour, no oil or frankincense is added. Priest takes a handful of the flour and burns

it on the altar. The remaining flour is like a meal offering for the priest. If the offering is a ram, priest sacrifices it as a trespass offering.

The different articles for the offering signify different aspects of the divine nature of Jesus Christ. What do goat, sheep, dove and fine flour show? (Revise what you learned in previous lessons). Jesus Christ suffered silently to bring forgiveness for our sins and trespasses (Is. 53 : 7). He bore our curses (Gal. 3: 13). He was born poor and suffered sorrows (2 Cor. 8 : 9, Heb. 5 : 7) and presented His unblemished life to His Father. Let us praise God for the great salvation that we have received through His death on the cross.

Compensation : If the trespass offering is in connection with the holy things of God or with the property of a friend, the guilty person has to pay compensation for the cost and fifth more. This is a speciality of trespass offering. There are two spiritual meanings underlying the compensation clause;

1) Christ's death has restored all the losses of mankind completely. The glory that is in store for the redeemed children of God is much more than the glory that Adam had before his fall (1 John 3 : 2). God has saved us by the gospel to give the glory of Jesus Christ (2 Thes. 2 : 14, Is 40 : 1 - 2).

2) A man who repents and is saved must compensate for the trespasses that he committed against God and men earlier- seek pardon from those whom he wronged; return property wrongly acquired; be reconciled with people where reconciliation is needed. When Zacchaeus came into contact with Jesus, see what happened in his life (Luke 19 : 8).

Examine yourself seriously: have you obtained the redemption, the forgiveness of sins?

QUESTIONS

1. What is the difference between 'sin' and trespasses (sin) according to the scriptures?
2. What are trespasses ? How are they classified?
3. Which are the objects used as trespass offerings and how are they pointing to the divine nature of Christ?
4. Explain the spiritual meaning of the compensation to be paid in relation to trespass offering.