

QUESTIONS

1. What are the differences between burnt offering and peace offering? Why?
2. Which are the main spiritual truths that we learn from peace offering?
3. Why is leaven allowed in peace offering?
4. The sacrificial animal can either be male or female in peace offering. Give its reason.
5. What is the difference between the thanksgiving offering and the vow offering?
6. In what way can a sinful man obtain peace with God ?
7. Which are the different aspects of life where we must enjoy peace?

LESSON - 9

SIN OFFERING

Reading : Lev. 4 : 6 : 24 - 30

Memory verse : 1 Pet. 2 : 24

Theme: To lead a holy life after obtaining remission of sins by faith in Jesus Christ who became a sacrifice on the cross bearing sins of all mankind.

Introduction: What is it that keeps man away from fellowship with God ? How did sin enter into the world ? What happened to mankind by the disobedience of Adam and Eve ? Jesus christ came to this world as a man and took upon Himself the punishment for our sins and suffered death on the cross. Sin offering was instituted for Isreal as a shadow of Christ's sacrifice. Christ was made sin for us (2 Cor. 5 : 21).

Sin offering is one of the two non sweet savour offerings. A person was required to offer sin offering at first when he comes to the presence of God.

PEOPLE WHO WERE REQUIRED TO OFFER SIN OFFERING

Four types of people were commanded to offer sin offering. 1) Priest, 2) Congregation of Isreal, 3) Elders of the people and 4) Ordinary Israelite. All people are covered by these four groups. It proclaims the truth that all have sinned and come short of glory of God (Rom. 3 : 23). As all are sinners every one needs remission of sins. Even by birth, man is a sinner and with the nature of sin. Every sin committed, whether inadvertently or not needs remission.

SACRIFICIAL ANIMALS AND METHOD OF OFFERING

People belonging to the above four groups were commanded to offer sacrifices differently. The differences point to different aspects of the death of our Lord.

1. Sacrificial animals to be offered by the priest and the congregation of Isreal were of the same type. The animal was young bullock. The priest would place his hands on the bullock if the offering is for himslef and the elders of Isreal would do the same if it is for the whole congregation. The animal is, then killed. The priest takes some blood of the animal, enters the Holy Place in the tabernacle, sprinkles it before the veil seven times and smears it on the horns of the altar of incense. The remaining blood is poured at the foot of the altar of burnt offering. Fat, kidneys and covering of the liver are burnt on the altar of burnt offering. All the remaining portions of the animal are taken outside the camp to a clean place meant for dumping ash and then burnt on a wood fire.

Christ who came down in the form of servant took our sins and became a sin offering of Calvary. The sprinkling of blood in front of the veil signifies that we can enter into the presence of God (Heb. 9 : 11 - 14). Smearing of blood on the horn of the altar of incense points to the priveilege that has come to us for worshiping God. It also signifies the intercessory prayer of Christ (John 17). Pouring of blood at the foot of the altar shows reconciliation that we have received individually with God (Rom.5 : 9 - 10). All the remaining portions of the animal are burnt outside the camp of Isreal. It points to the suffering that Christ had to undergo outside Jerusalem (Heb. 13 : 11 - 13). We must also be prepared to bear His reproach and suffer outside camp.

2. Sacrifices of elders and ordinary Israelite: An elder offers a male goat and an ordinary Israelite offers either a female goat or a female lamb. The procedure for offering was the same in both cases. The worshiper places his hand upon the head of animal and kills it at the entrance to the

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