

Discipleship:
An
Introduction to
Systematic Theology and
Apologetics

The Doctrines of Redemption: The Law

The Heights Church May 21, 2017

The Old Testament Sacrificial System – Sin Offerings (Leviticus 4)

- **Sin offerings were made regularly for all the people:**
 - 1. New Moon**
 - 2. Passover**
 - 3. Pentecost**
 - 4. Feast of Booths**
 - 5. Feast of Trumpets**
 - 6. Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)**

The Old Testament Sacrificial System – Sin Offerings (Leviticus 4)

- The animal's fat had to be removed and burned on top of the burnt offering.
- The animal itself, including its skin, had to be taken outside the camp and burned there for the consecration of priests.
- For other sin offerings the priests ate the sacrifice in the Holy Place and the skin became the possession of the officiating priest.
- When the Priest had sinned, the Priest sprinkled blood seven times *on* the veil of the sanctuary and put the blood on the horns of the Alter of fragrant incense. The rest of the blood was poured out at the base of the alter of burnt offering.

The Old Testament Sacrificial System – Sin Offerings (Leviticus 4)

- When the congregation had sinned the elders put their hands on the head of the bull, and blood was sprinkled *before* the veil. The rest of the process was the same as for a Priest.
- The High Priest made the sacrifice for himself or the congregation.
- A leader or a common person made the sacrifice for themselves.
- For a leaders sin the blood was not to be taken to the Holy of Holies but only to be put on the horns of the altar. There is no mention to burn the animal outside the camp. Leviticus 6 indicates that the meat was eaten.

The Old Testament Sacrificial System – Guilt Offerings (Leviticus 5, 6:1-7)

- The Hebrew word for *guilt offering* (*asham*) occurring 46 times in the Old Testament, meaning *guilt, offense, trespass, fault, compensation*. It is distinct from the sin offering in that it required compensation. The guilt offering represented a ransom for a single wrong while the sin offering symbolized general redemption.
- Guilt offerings for inadvertent sins: The offerer had to bring a ram as penalty for his sin and make restitution by paying 120% of the offense's worth to the one offended. The ram's blood was sprinkled against the altar, the fat burned and the meat eaten by the priest and his family.
- Guilt offerings for deliberate sins: In the case of deception, theft, cheating, extortion, false swearing against one's neighbor, the offender had to bring a ram as a guilt offering and pay 120% of the stolen property's worth.

The Old Testament Sacrificial System – Guilt Offerings (Leviticus 5, 6:1-7)

- **The guilt offering required a ram valued as one shekel by the priest. The only exception was that a lamb was substituted for a leper or a Nazirite. No mention of value was given.**
- **Guilt offerings also were required for the following offenses:**
 1. **Inadvertently taking away from God the things sacrificed. Besides the ram compensation of 120% of the value of the harm done.**
 2. **Ignorant transgression of any definite prohibition of the Law,**
 3. **Fraud, suppression of truth or perjury against a neighbor. Besides the ram compensation of 120% of the value of the harm done.**
 4. **Rape of a betrothed slave.**
 5. **For purification of a leper or defiled Nazirite.**

The Old Testament Sacrificial System – Guilt Offerings (Leviticus 5, 6:1-7)

- **The guilt offering was killed on the north side of the alter. Its blood was sprinkled on the alter and the fat burned on the alter. The priests ate the meat in the Holy Place. The skin belonged to the officiating priest.**
- **The guilt offering symbolized Christ's atoning for the damage of sin. It addressed the injury caused by the sin not the guilt of the sin.**

Against you, you only, have I sinned and done what is evil in your sight, so that you may be justified in your words and blameless in your judgment. (Psalm 51:4)

The Old Testament Sacrificial System: What is a Nazarite? (Numbers: 1-21)

A **nazirite** or **nazarite** voluntarily took a vow described in Numbers 6:1–21. "Nazarite" comes from a Hebrew word meaning "consecrated" or "separated". This vow required the person to:

- Abstain from wine, wine vinegar, grapes, raisins, intoxicating liquors, vinegar made from such substances, and eating or drinking any substance that contains any trace of grapes.
- Refrain from cutting the hair on one's head; but to allow the locks of the head's hair to grow.
- Not to become ritually impure by contact with corpses or graves, even those of family members.

The Old Testament Sacrificial System: What is a Nazarite? (Numbers: 1-21)

- After following these requirements for the time specified in the individual's vow, the person would immerse in a mikveh and make three offerings: a lamb as a burnt offering, a ewe as a sin-offering, and a ram as a peace offering, in addition to a basket of unleavened bread, grain offerings and drink offerings, which accompanied the peace offering. They would also shave their head in the outer courtyard of the Jerusalem Temple and then place the hair on the same fire as the peace offering.