

SIN AND TRESPASS OFFERINGS

Summer Series 04

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<u>Sin Offering</u>	<u>Trespass Offering</u>
Picture of Christ's provision for who we are (sinners by nature).	Picture of Christ's provision for what we have done (sins).
Deals with the stain of sin.	Deals with the damage of sin.
Emphasis on the blood that atones for sin.	Emphasis on confession and restitution.
For sins of ignorance, defilement and carelessness.	For sins of ignorance and willfulness.
Picture of the cleansing blood of Christ.	Picture of the restoring value of the work of Christ.
Key verse: "The blood of Jesus Christ, His Son, cleanses us from all sin" (1 John 1:7)	Key verse: "God was in Christ reconciling the world to Himself, not imputing their trespasses to them ..." (2 Cor 5:19)

SIN OFFERING (Lev 4:1-5:13; 6:24-30)

The sin offering was not for a sinner coming to God for salvation but for a redeemed Israelite coming to God for forgiveness. By coming with a sin offering he was acknowledging he had sinned unintentionally, either through weakness or ignorance, and with his offering he was seeking forgiveness and ceremonial cleansing.

<u>SIN OFFERING</u>			
<u>Offerer</u>	<u>Sacrifice</u>	<u>Blood</u>	<u>Body</u>
High Priest (Lev 4:3-12)	Young bull without blemish	Sprinkled 7x before the veil of sanctuary Put on horns of altar of incense Rest poured at bottom of brazen altar	Burned outside the camp
Whole congregation (Lev 4:13-21)	Young bull without blemish	Same as for High Priest	Burned outside the camp.
Ruler (Lev 4:22-26)	Male goat without blemish	Applied to and poured out around the brazen altar	Flesh eaten by the priests.
Common Person (Lev 4:27-5:13)	Female goat or sheep without blemish	Applied to and poured out around the brazen altar.	Flesh eaten by the priests.
	Two turtle doves or young pigeons	Sprinkled on side & poured at base of brazen altar	Burned on brazen altar.
	One-tenth of an ephah of fine flour.		Handful burned on altar w/ rest eaten by priests

A. Sin Offerings for Corporate Sin (Lev 4:3-21)

Sins which affected the ability of God to dwell among the people.

Picture of the work of Christ for all believers.

1. Need for sin offering:

Sins committed unintentionally or in ignorance against the commandments of Lord which affect the whole congregation.

Sins of ignorance - utter inability of man to keep God's law.

God making provision for what we are by nature.
Holiness of God's dwelling place not regulated by man's conscience.
The atoning death of Christ covers both known and unknown sins.

2. Offerers:

- a. High Priest - represented the people before God.
Christ our High Priest was without sin (Heb 7:26-27)
- b. Whole congregation - typified the universal nature of sin.
Elders represented the people in providing the offering.

3. Offering: Young bull without blemish

Typifies Christ in all his strength and energy who offered himself w/o spot to God (Heb 9:14)

4. Features of the Offering:

a. Identification:

- Offerer lays hands on the offering - symbolic of the transfer of sins to the offering. Picture of the truth that Christ was made sin for us (2 Cor 5:21; Isa 53:5)
- Offerer responsible to kill the animal - reminder that we are responsible for the death of our sacrifice Christ. Victim's death symbolic of offeror's death.
Killed in the place of the burnt offering - no inferiority of offering.

b. Application of the blood - three uses for the blood

- Sprinkled 7x before the veil of the sanctuary - picture of the complete satisfaction made by the blood of Christ to secure God's relationship with his people. Eternal security.
- Placed on horns of altar of incense - secured worship of assembly
- Remainder poured at the base of the brazen altar - satisfaction for individual redemption and conscience.

c. Offering of the Fat

Fat removed and burned on the brazen altar - represents God's portion.
Even in the sin offering God received the best portion.

d. Burning of the Sacrifice

- Remaining flesh and body taken outside the camp and burned.
- Outside the camp - outside the religious system, speaks of rejection and separation from man and God.
- Clean place - Christ's holiness and purity not diminished by becoming a sin offering.

Emphasis on the holiness of the offering (Lev 6:15,29)

- Burned with fire - the wrath of God falling on Christ for our sin.
Idea of total consummation - a holocaust.

Picture of the death of the Lord - Heb 13:11-13 "therefore Jesus also, that He might sanctify the people with His own blood, suffered outside the gate"

5. Result of offering: Atonement and forgiveness (Lev 4:20,26,35; 5:13)

6. Example of Sin Offering: Great Day of Atonement (Lev 16)

High Priest offers a young bull for his own sin.

Two goats offered for the people as sin offerings

Sins confessed on head of goat

One killed and blood applied per the sin offering

One lead into the wilderness.

Picture of the complete atonement made by Christ.

B. Sin Offering for Individual Sin (Lev 4:22-5:13)

1. Reason for offering:

Sins committed unintentionally or in ignorance or carelessness.

Sins of carelessness or defilement (Lev 5:1-4)

Failure to testify of what he has seen or heard (vs 1)

Failure of separation (vs 2-3) - defilement from world.
 Failure of self-control (vs 4)
 Covers what we see, hear, touch and say - the whole person.

2. Offerers:

- a. Ruler
- b. Common person

3. Offerings:

- a. Ruler: Male goat without blemish.
 Sin of a ruler has wider effect so requires a greater sacrifice.
- b. Common Person had choice of three depending on his financial ability.
 - Female lamb or goat
 - Two turtle doves or young pigeons - one as sin offering and one as a burnt offering.
 - One-tenth of an ephah of fine flour
 No person was too poor to provide a sin offering - typifies the availability of the work of Christ to all.

4. Features of the Offering

- a. Identification: - same as above.
- b. Application of the blood:
 - Placed on the horns of the brazen altar
 - Remainder poured at the base of the brazen altar - satisfaction for individual redemption and consciences.
- c. Offering of the Fat: removed and burned on the brazen altar - represents God's portion.
- d. Flesh or fine flour to be eaten by the priests
 Pictures the ability of the priests to sympathize with the sinner.
 Aaron reprimanded for not eating the sin offering (Lev 10:16-10)

5. Result of Offering: Atonement and forgiveness (Lev 4:26,35; 5:13)

6. Required Sin Offerings:

Sin offerings were commanded by God on many occasions:

<u>REQUIRED SIN OFFERINGS</u>		
<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Application to the Christian's Life</u>
Cleansing of the Leper	Lev 14	Death of Christ cleanses us from all of our past life (Rom 6:6)
Cleansing from childbirth	Lev 12	Death of Christ cleanses us from the sin nature we inherited by natural birth (Rom 6)
Consecration of Aaron & his sons	Lev 8	Death of Christ provides the basis for Christian consecration (Rom 12:1)
Commencement of priestly ministry	Lev 9	Our ability to worship is based on the full satisfaction provided by Christ (Heb 10:22)
Dedication of the Levites for service	Num 8	Our ability to serve God is based on the sacrifice of Christ.
Cleansing from bodily discharges	Lev 15	Blood of Christ cleanses us from all uncleanness that comes from our sin nature within (1 John 1:7)
Fulfillment of the Nazarite vow.	Num 6	Even the successes of Christian life are tainted by sin but Christ's death covers this sin also.
Monthly offerings	Num 28	Defilement from the sin nature is on-going in the Christian's life. Covered by the blood of Christ.
Special Festivals	Num 28-29	Many of the special feasts (Passover, Feast of Weeks, Feast of Trumpets and Feast of Tabernacles) were marked by sin offerings. Christ's cleansing allows us to participate in worship before God.

TRESPASS OFFERING (LEV 5:14-6:7; 7:1-7)

The trespass offering was brought by the Israelite who was guilty of trespassing either directly against God or against his fellow man. The trespass offering involved confession and restitution. With his trespass offering a person received forgiveness and ceremonial cleansing. Symbolically, the trespass offering is a picture of the restoring power of the death of Christ.

TRESPASS OFFERING		
Trespass	Sacrifice	Restitution
Against the holy things of the Lord (Lev 5:14-16)	Ram without blemish	According to the valuation determined by the shekel of the sanctuary <u>plus 20%</u> .
Breaking the Law of the Lord (Lev 5:17-19)	Ram without blemish	According to the valuation determined by the shekel of the sanctuary <u>plus 20%</u> .
Against fellow man (Lev 6:1-7)	Ram without blemish	The full value of what was taken <u>plus 20%</u> .

A. Trespasses against the Lord (Lev 5:14-19)

1. Reason for the Offering:

- a. Trespasses relating to the holy things of the Lord.
Trespass - idea of stepping over the boundary.
Unintentional sin in the holy things.
Unintentional - Every wrong must be made right in God's justice.
Failure to give God rightful tithes, worship, service, obedience.
- b. Commission of sins forbidden by the Law
Could be either intentional or in ignorance.
Ignorance does not remove guilt - trespasser "shall bear their iniquity" (vs 17).
- c. Emphasis on guilt of the offeror (vs 17)
Requirement of confession.

2. Offering:

- a. Ram without blemish
- b. Restitution for wrongs
Payment in shekels of silver the value of the transgression plus 20%.
Value of transgression based on the shekel of sanctuary
Only God can fully estimate sin and determine its payment.
Concept of restitution - work of Christ not only satisfies God but it restores more than sin took away. (Psalm 69:4b)
God gained more from the Cross than He was robbed by sin.

3. Features of Offering:

- a. Killed - where burnt offering killed.
- b. Uses of the blood:
Sprinkled around the brazen altar - satisfaction for individual redemption and conscience.
- c. Fat removed and burned on the brazen altar - represents God's portion.
- d. Flesh to be eaten by the male priests
Pictures the ability of the priests to sympathize with the sin of another.
- e. Skin to be retained by the offering priest.

4. Result of Offering:

- Atonement and forgiveness (vs 16,18)
"God was in Christ reconciling the world to Himself, not imputing their trespasses to them ... (2 Cor 5:19)

B. Trespasses against fellow man (Lev 6:1-7)

1. Reason for offering:

Primarily stealing or taking from our neighbors what is not ours to keep. Involves lying, stealing, extortion
While against another man, it was also a trespass "against the Lord".

2. Offering:

a. Ram without blemish

b. Restitution: Payment of the full value of what was stolen plus 20%.
Payment to be made to the person who was harmed.

Payment made to wronged person before trespass offering brought to Lord
Consistent with N.T. teaching of Christ (Matt 5:23-24)

3. Features of Offering: Same as other trespass offering.

4. Result of Offering: Atonement and forgiveness (Lev 6:7)

Picture of work of Christ which restores man to a greater level than from which he fell.

5. Required Trespass Offerings:

Trespass offerings were commanded by God on certain occasions:

<u>REQUIRED TRESPASS OFFERINGS</u>		
<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Application to the Christian's Life</u>
Cleansing of the Leper	Lev 14	Death of Christ cleanses us from all of our past sins. Blood was applied to the ear, thumb and big toe of the offeror showing that the whole life was affected.
Broken Nazarite vow	Num 6	Death of Christ covers our failures in devotion and service for him.
Immorality w/ engaged slave girl	Lev 19	While restitution is required, the harm that we have done to others is also covered by the blood of Christ.

CONCLUSION

"Symbolically, the trespass offering points to that aspect of the work of Christ by which he restored that which He took not away. Through man's sin, God was robbed of service, worship, obedience and glory. Man himself was robbed of life, peace, gladness and fellowship with God. As our trespass offering, the Lord Jesus not only restored what had been stolen through man's sin, but He added more. For God has received more glory through the finished work of Christ than if sin had never entered the world. And we are better off in Christ than we ever could have been in unfallen Adam." (William McDonald)