

Leviticus 1-7

Laws Pertaining to Sacrifice

- How can guilty people dwell in the presence of a holy God and not be consumed? How can sinners approach Him rightly?
 - One word- Sacrifice
- 5 Primary offerings
 - 3 voluntary- Burnt offering, grain offering, peace offering
 - 2 required- Sin offering and guilt offering

I. Laws for Laity in Voluntary Offerings: Burnt, Grain, and Peace

- Offerings of devotion, surrender, thanksgiving and fellowship

- 1) Burnt offering- Total consecration to God
- 2) Grain offering- Daily devotion and thanksgiving
- 3) Peace offering- Fellowship with God

The burnt offering says, "I give myself wholly to God."

The grain offering says, "I live daily before God in grateful devotion."

The peace offering says, "I enjoy fellowship with God through sacrifice."

II. Laws for Laity in Required Offerings: Sin and Trespass or Guilt Offerings

- Sin offering- Cleansing from defilement
 - Self deception
 - Willful unbelief
 - Spiritual darkness
 - Hardness of heart
- Trespass or guilt offering- Debt, restitution and restoration

III. Laws for Priesthood in All Offerings: Burnt, Grain, Peace, Sin, and Trespass or Guilt

- Priestly legislation for burnt offering- Continual worship
- Priestly legislation for grain offering- Holy provision
- Priestly legislation for guilt and sin offerings- Holy handling of Atonement
- Priestly legislation for peace offering- Purity in fellowship
- Priestly support and sacred stewardship

Conclusion

The burnt offering- I give my whole life to God.

The grain offering- I live daily before God in devotion and thanksgiving.

The peace offering- I enjoy fellowship with God through Christ's sacrifice.

The sin offering says- my guilt must be cleansed .

The guilt offering says- my debt must be addressed and restoration pursued.

Points to Christ

He is the perfect sacrifice.

He is the spotless Lamb.

He is the Bread of Life.

He is our peace.

He is the One made sin for us.

He is the One who paid our debt.

He is our great High Priest.