

Shadows of The Atonement In Leviticus

Elements of the Gospel				
1	2	3	4	5
Christ came as a man	He lived perfectly	He died for sinners	He was buried & ascended	He is coming back
Incarnation	Holiness	Atonement	Resurrection	Judgment

Leviticus 5 Visuals



Carob beans were possibly a common weight measurement in ancient times.

Leviticus offerings

Type of offering	Hebrew Offering Name	Verses	Purpose	Portions	Priest Job	Worshiper's Job	NT Spiritual Application
Burnt	<i>Olah</i> – means to ascend or go up. referring to the fact that it was all consumed or burnt like smoke going up to God.	1:1-17	A voluntary gift offered to God for atonement for general sin (inherited sinful nature) and showing devotion and thanks to God.	God: gets everything but the skin Priest: skin Worshiper: None	Accepts offering, collects blood, throws blood onto the sides of the altar, burns on altar	Brings male offering, lay hands, slays, skins, cuts into pieces	In Jesus Christ we have the perfect sacrifice, presented at the perfect time and place, for the purpose of bringing full atonement to His people.
Grain	<i>Minhah</i> – means to give such as a gift or a present. We honor people when giving a gift particularly when we are in the presence of someone greater such as God.	2:1-16	A voluntary expression of dedication and devotion and honor to God for his goodness and provision.	God: incense, oil, memorial portion of flour and grain Priest: left over grain Worshiper: None	Burns memorial portion, keeps remainder	Prepare and bring offering	Christians have been redeemed by the Lord Jesus Christ through His atonement on the cross and now belong to Him. As such, it is good and right to offer expressions of devotion and thanks to Him.
Fellowship or peace	<i>Shelamim</i> (from Shalom) – means peace, fellowship, completeness, prosperity, or harmony.	3:1-17	A voluntary offering to highlight the joyous fellowship between God and His people. Sometimes for thanks and/or for vows.	God: Fat, kidneys, liver and the fat tail. Priest: Breast and right thigh. Worshiper: all other meat.	Accepts offering, collects blood, throws blood onto sides of the altar, burns fatty pieces on altar, eats portion same day.	Brings male or female offering, lay hands, slays, skins, cuts into pieces, eats with family and friends the same day or next.	Fellowship enjoyed among brothers and sisters in the NT church is founded first on the fellowship we have with God, which is only made possible through the atoning work of Christ as illustrated in the Lord's Supper.
Sin or Purification	<i>Chatat</i> – means "missing the mark." unintentional sins committed through carelessness, not for intentional, malicious sins.	4:1-5:13	A Mandatory offering to provide atonement (forgiveness) for unintentional sins committed by individuals or the nation.	God: Fat, kidneys, liver and the fat tail. Priest: Meat unless the offering was for himself Worshiper: None	Accepts offering, collects blood, sprinkles 7 times on the inner veil, puts blood on horns of golden altar, throws blood onto sides of the bronze altar, burns fatty pieces on altar, eats his portion same day, throws carcass onto ash heap outside camp.	Priest, leaders, or nation brings male offering, common man brings female offering (or birds or flour) lay hands, slays, skins, cuts into pieces, eats with family and friends the same day or next.	The repetitive shedding of blood for forgiveness and the sprinkling of blood for purification in these OT offerings both point to Christ, who shed His blood once for all to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself.
Guilt or Trespass	<i>Asham</i> -“guilt” focuses on making restitution and amends for the harm caused by sin.	5:14 – 6:7	Same as above for sins involving holy things, or fellow man requiring restitution. (misappropriations or denial of rights.)	Exact same as above	Exact same as above	Brings male ram as offering,	Christ's work on the cross not only pays the penalty for sin, but also restores what was lost as a result of our sin.