

The Sacrifices

Offering	Text	Features	Significance
Burnt Offering	Deuteronomy. 33:10; Psalm. 51:19; Numbers 28; Leviticus 2:13; 6:8-13	Male animal less the thigh; entrails, wings, or feathers. Genesis 32:32.	Devotion & service . The only sacrifice Gentiles could offer. Salted as a sign of covenant (Romans 12:1).
Sin Offering	Numbers 29:12-38; Leviticus 5:1-13; 16:29-34; 23:27	Represented the sins of the people or sinning “in ignorance.” (never a ram used in the guilt offering). Substitutions allowed for poverty. Public sins require a male animal sacrifice; private sins, a female animal sacrifice.	To make atonement for the nation on festive occasions or as a general redemption . The most solemn of all sacrifices were those on the Day of Atonement. The High-priest stood before the Lord to purify all: the Sanctuary; the priests; & the people of all defilement, ceremonial & moral (Hebrews 2:17).
Trespass or Guilt Offering*	Leviticus 5:14-19; 14:12, 21; Numbers 6:12; Isaiah 53:10; Psalm 51:4	Male animal (a ram or a lamb). Represented an individual's sin done “in ignorance.” Substitutions never allowed.	A ransom for a specific individual wrong/sin.** A wrong done against another was considered done against the Lord. Some offered trespass offerings pre-supposing guilt or living with a sense of shame, though no sin was specified.*** (1 John 1:9).
Peace Offering	Psalm 51:17; 54:6; 56:12; 116:17; Leviticus 7:11-12, 16	The offering of completeness. A special term is used to designate this “killing.” The only public offering called “most holy” accompanied by a meal and drink offering	The grateful homage of a soul justified and accepted before God. Three types: for thanksgiving , vows, and strictly voluntary (Hebrews 13:20).
Grain or Meal Offering	Leviticus 2:11-13; Psalm 40:7; Jeremiah 17:26	Always offered with either the burnt or the peace offering—an Omer of wheat made into 10 (number of completeness) or 12 (representing all Israel) cakes. (1 Chronicles 21:23).	“A gift” which when with the burnt offering is totally consumed in the fire, made with oil & salt without yeast (pure). (Hebrews 10:22).
Drink Offering	Exodus 29:14	Wine poured at the base of the altar	Fellowship (Matt 26:29; Rev. 3:20).
Incense Offering	Exodus 30:1-10; 37:29	A holy formula not used elsewhere	Prayer (Revelation 8:3-4)

* Sins committed in ignorance for want of knowledge, unintentional, through weakness, or did not know his liability at the time. Sins done intentionally (mens rea) were considered (lex talionis) punishable without a gratuitous forgiveness.

** With both the sin and guilt offering “repentance” must be genuine, that is, a remembrance of sins.

***Trespases (individual sins) were violations of any of the 613 injunctions in the Mosaic Law.