

## Leviticus 5:1-19 Trespasses and Forgiveness Pt 1

Many people who confess to be God's people, saved and sanctified (set apart), born again believers are not aware of how they commit various sins against themselves and against YeHoVaH God through ignorance of His Law.

The Hebrews did not have their own personal copies of the Torah and relied on the reading or declaring of the Torah as Moses received it and was instructed to share it with the people.

Leviticus provided Instructions from YeHoVaH to His people on how to properly respond to His love for them and how they would be able to develop and maintain their special relationship with Him through voluntary Offerings and Sacrifices.

Offerings for Trespasses and Unintentional Sins required Offerings commanded by YeHoVaH, and the Offerings varied according to the categories of those required to offer the Offering.

Sacrifices and Offerings were required to atone for and obtain forgiveness from YeHoVaH Most High. Sin Offerings in this Chapter are continued from Chapter 4.

In Chapter 4, the four classes of people involved in committing Unintentional Sins were:

- (1) "The anointed Priest" (vv. 3-12),
- (2) the "Whole Israelite community" (vv. 13-21),
- (3) A "leader" (vv. 22-26) and
- (4) A "member of the community" (vv. 27-35).

Every sin a man commits is a sin against YeHoVaH, even when we sin against one another or sin against ourselves as referring to fornication mentioned by Paul in 1st Cor. 6:18.

1Co 6:18 Flee fornication. Every sin that a man doeth is without the body; but he that committeth fornication sinneth against his own body.

Sin by definition is a violation of YeHoVaH's Law as defined by John in 1st John 3:4.

1Jn 3:4 Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law: for sin is the transgression of the law.

The world is guilty of sin although many do not know this. The world is condemned already and those who reject the atoning sacrifice of Yeshua will be condemned with the world.

Paul declared all have sinned.

Ro 3:23 For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God;

And

Ro 6:23 For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Yeshua Messiah our Lord.

Ezekiel declared:

Eze 18:4 Behold, all souls are mine; as the soul of the father, so also the soul of the son is mine: the soul that sinneth, it shall die.

Sin causes YeHoVaH to hide His face from His people and not hear them.

Isa 59:1 Behold, the LORD'S hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear:

Isa 59:2 But your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid his face from you, that he will not hear.

Lev 5:1 And if a soul sin, and hear the voice of swearing, and is a witness, whether he hath seen or known of it; if he do not utter it, then he shall bear his iniquity.

A Hebrew is required to testify to a violation of YeHoVaH's Commandments.

Swearing – 0423 הָלַח 'alah {aw-law'}

Meaning: 1) oath 2) oath of covenant 3) curse 3a) from God 3b) from men 4) execration

Usage: AV - curse 18, oath 14, execration 2, swearing 2; 36

Iniquity – 05771 אָוֹן 'avon {aw-vone'} or אָוֹנָה 'avown )2 Ki 7:9, Ps 51:5 ]7([ {aw-vone'}

Meaning: 1) perversity, depravity, iniquity, guilt or punishment of iniquity 1a) iniquity 1b) guilt of iniquity, guilt (as great), guilt (of condition) 1c) consequence of or punishment for iniquity

Usage: AV - iniquity 220, punishment 5, fault 2, Iniquities +

This does not stand up in a secular court. In fact, YeHoVaH's Commandments are not dealing with a secular society, but YeHoVaH's community of people.

Bearing false witness is:

- Witnessing something and not testifying,
- Testifying but was not a witness or
- Testifying falsely or lying.

If a person is a witness to something and is required to testify and does not, they are an accomplice and will be punished.

This Command required Yeshua to speak when He had so far refused to answer the High Priest. To not answer would have put Him in jeopardy.

Mt 26:62 And the high priest arose, and said unto him, Answerest thou nothing? what is it which these witness against thee?

Mt 26:63 But Yeshua held his peace. And the high priest answered and said unto him, I adjure thee by the living God, that thou tell us whether thou be the Messiah, the Son of God.

Mt 26:64 Yeshua saith unto him, Thou hast said: nevertheless I say unto you, Hereafter shall ye see the Son of man sitting on the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of heaven.

Lev 5:2 Or if a soul touch any unclean thing, whether it be a carcase of an unclean beast, or a carcase of unclean cattle, or the carcase of unclean creeping things, and if it be hidden from him; he also shall be unclean, and guilty.

Unclean – 02931 טָמֵא 'tame' {taw-may'}

Meaning: 1) unclean, impure 1a) ethically and religiously 1b) ritually 1c) of places

Usage: AV - unclean 79, defiled 5, infamous 1, polluted 1, pollution 1; 87

Thing – 01697 דָּבָר *dabar* {daw-baw'}

Meaning: 1) speech, word, speaking, thing 1a) speech 1b) saying, utterance 1c) word, words 1d) business, occupation, acts, matter, case, something, manner (by extension)

Usage: AV - word 807, thing 231, matter 63, acts 51, chronicles 38, saying 25, commandment 20, misc 204; 1439

Guilty – 0816 אָשָׁם 'asham {aw-sham'} or אָשֵׁם 'ashem {aw-shame'}

Meaning: 1) to offend, be guilty, trespass 1a) (Qal) 1a1) to do wrong, offend, trespass, commit an offense, do injury 1a2) to be or become guilty 1a3) to be held guilty 1a4) to be incriminated

1b) Usage: AV - guilty 14, desolate 6, offend 6, trespass 4, certainly 1, destroy 1, faulty 1, greatly 1, offence 1; 35

Carcase – 05038 נְבֵלָה *nebelah* {neb-ay-law'}

Meaning: 1) carcass, corpse 1a) of humans, idols, animals

Usage: AV - carcase 36, dead body 5, dieth of itself 4, dead of itself 1, died 1, body 1; 48

The verse states that although he was unaware of it, he was still unclean and guilty.

In the Baptist Church (in reference to the elderly), the old folk use to ask God to forgive them for their sins known and unknown. That prayer from people who reject the Law most likely came from the Law for there is no such prayer in the New Testament.

YeHoVaH later spoke to the people through Isaiah.

Isa 52:11 Depart ye, depart ye, go ye out from thence, touch no unclean thing; go ye out of the midst of her; be ye clean, that bear the vessels of the LORD.

Paul quotes from Isaiah:

2Co 6:17 Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you,

2Co 6:18 And will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty.

Lev 5:3 Or if he touch the uncleanness of man, whatsoever uncleanness it be that a man shall be defiled withal, and it be hid from him; when he knoweth of it, then he shall be guilty.

Uncleanness – 02932 טִמְאָה *tum'ah* {toom-aw'}

Meaning: 1) uncleanness 1a) sexual 1b) of filthy mass 1c) ethical and religious 1d) ritual 1e) local (of nations)

Usage: AV - uncleanness 26, filthiness 7, unclean 4; 37

Guilty – 0816 אָשָׁם 'asham {aw-sham'} or אָשֵׁם 'ashem {aw-shame'}

Meaning: 1) to offend, be guilty, trespass 1a) (Qal) 1a1) to do wrong, offend, trespass, commit an offense, do injury 1a2) to be or become guilty 1a3) to be held guilty 1a4) to be incriminated

Usage: AV - guilty 14, desolate 6, offend 6, trespass 4, certainly 1, destroy 1, faulty 1, greatly 1, offence 1; 35

Some people today do not touch women because of the possibility of being rendered unclean. However, if you touch a man who is unclean, for whatever reason, you would still be unclean.

Think about shaking hands.

Lev 5:4 Or if a soul swear, pronouncing with his lips to do evil, or to do good, whatsoever it be that a man shall pronounce with an oath, and it be hid from him; when he knoweth of it, then he shall be guilty in one of these.

Swear – 07650 שָׁבַע shaba` {shaw-bah'}

Meaning: 1) to swear, adjure 1a) (Qal) sworn (participle) 1b) (Niphal) 1b1) to swear, take an oath 1b2) to swear (of Jehovah by Himself) 1b3) to curse 1c) (Hiphil) 1c1) to cause to take an oath 1c2) to adjure

Origin: a primitive root; TWOT - 2318; v

Usage: AV - sware 167, charge 8, oath 7, adjure 3, straitly 2; 187

Oath – 07621 שֶׁבַע shebuw`ah {sheb-oo-aw'}

Meaning: 1) oath, curse 1a) oath 1a1) attesting of innocence 1a2) curse 1b) oath (of Jehovah)

Usage: AV - oath 28, sworn + 01167 1, curse 1; 30

Lev 5:5 And it shall be, when he shall be guilty in one of these things, that he shall confess that he hath sinned in that thing:

There is a Process

Trespass Offering Requires:

1. Acknowledgement of wrongdoing
2. Confession of wrongdoing
3. Atonement or Recompense for the wrongdoing
4. Forgiveness

Think about this verse in connection to this portion of Leviticus.

1Jn 1:8 If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us.

1Jn 1:9 If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.