

Leviticus 6:1-30 The Law for Various Offerings Pt. 1

YeHoVaH had instructed Moses to have Israel make a Sanctuary for Him, and He would dwell among them. They were instructed to make the Tabernacle and all its furnishings exactly like the pattern He would show Moses.

YeHoVaH desired to dwell amongst His people, continually demonstrate His love for them, and protect them from their enemies as He developed them into the people He would have them become.

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

YeHoVaH not only wanted His people to live in harmony with Him, but also wanted them to live in harmony with one another as neighbors.

In this portion of Leviticus, YeHoVaH gives Instructions on being good neighbors through the Laws for Various Offerings.

From the opening verses of this portion of Leviticus, which is a continuation from the previous Chapter, it becomes very clear to all of the community of Israel that taking something that does not belong to you by trespass, lying, violence or by deception, costs the taker more than what was taken. **Crime does not pay!**

From the very beginning, YeHoVaH wanted man to know the consequences of not obeying His Instructions. These warnings or consequences were deterrents to keep man from straying away from YeHoVaH's Instructions. However, the deterrent did not work with Mr. and Mrs. Adam.

Lev 6:1 And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,

Lev 6:2 If a soul sin, and commit a trespass against the LORD, and lie unto his neighbour in that which was delivered him to keep, or in fellowship, or in a thing taken away by violence, or hath deceived his neighbour;

Lev 6:3 Or have found that which was lost, and lieth concerning it, and sweareth falsely; in any of all these that a man doeth, sinning therein:

Deuteronomy goes further into the details about what was found that was lost.

Dt 22:1 Thou shalt not see thy brother's ox or his sheep go astray, and hide thyself from them: thou shalt in any case bring them again unto thy brother.

Dt 22:2 And if thy brother *be* not nigh unto thee, or if thou know him not, then thou shalt bring it unto thine own house, and it shall be with thee until thy brother seek after it, and thou shalt restore it to him again.

Dt 22:3 In like manner shalt thou do with his ass; and so shalt thou do with his raiment; and with all lost thing of thy brother's, which he hath lost, and thou hast found, shalt thou do likewise: thou mayest not hide thyself.

Lev 6:4 Then it shall be, because he hath sinned, and is guilty, that he shall restore that which he took violently away, or the thing which he hath deceitfully gotten, or that which was delivered him to keep, or the lost thing which he found,

Lev 6:5 Or all that about which he hath sworn falsely; he shall even restore it in the principal, and shall add the fifth part more thereto, *and* give it unto him to whom it appertaineth, in the day of his trespass offering.

Restore that which he took violently away,
or
The thing which he hath deceitfully gotten,
or
That which was delivered him to keep,
or
The lost thing which he found,
or
All that about which he hath sworn falsely.

He who sins and is guilty:

First, he must return the property to whomever it belonged to.

Second, he must add a fifth.

Third, he must make a trespass offering of a ram without blemish.

Unlike some other Offerings, there are no substitutes for this Trespass Offering. It must be a ram without blemish.

Lev 6:6 And he shall bring his trespass offering unto the LORD, a ram without blemish out of the flock, with thy estimation, for a trespass offering, unto the priest: Lev 6:7 And the priest shall make an atonement for him before the LORD: and it shall be forgiven him for any thing of all that he hath done in trespassing therein.

The cost for the wrongdoing far outweighs whatever was taken by trespass, lying, violence, or by deception.

The previous five Chapters 1 – 5 pertained to four classes of people.

- (1) "The Anointed Priest"
(If not a priest, this does not apply.)
- (2) The "whole Israelite community"
- (3) A "leader"
(If not a leader, this does not apply.)
- (4) A "member of the community"
(Laws for Males/Females/Parents/Children, Strangers, etc.)

The Law/Instructions in the following verses pertain only to the High Priest and the Priests (Aaron and his sons). (If not a High Priest or a Priest, this does not apply to you.)

The Law/Instructions to the High Priest and the Priests (Aaron and his sons) for the Burnt Offering:

Lev 6:8 And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,

Lev 6:9 Command Aaron and his sons, saying, This *is* the law of the burnt offering: It *is* the burnt offering, because of the burning upon the altar all night unto the morning, and the fire of the altar shall be burning in it.

Law – **08451** תּוֹרָה towrah {to-raw'} or תּוֹרַתְהָ torah {to-raw'} **Meaning:** 1) law, direction, instruction 1a) instruction, direction (human or divine) 1a1) body of prophetic teaching 1a2) instruction in Messianic age 1a3) body of priestly direction or instruction 1a4) body of legal directives 1b) law 1b1) law of the burnt offering 1b2) of special law, codes of law 1c) custom, manner 1d) the Deuteronomic or Mosaic Law
Usage: AV - law 219; 219

The English word Law, from the Hebrew word Torah, means several things; most prominently:
Direction or Instruction.

The Torah is also defined as:

- 1) **body of prophetic teaching**, aka **Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, & Deuteronomy**
 - 2) instruction in Messianic age
 - 3) body of priestly direction or instruction
 - 4) body of legal directives
 - 5) of special law, codes of law
 - 6) custom, manner
- Last and most common usage amongst people today:
- 7) the Deuteronomic or Mosaic Law

Lev 6:10 And the priest shall put on his linen garment, and his linen breeches shall he put upon his flesh, and take up the ashes which the fire hath consumed with the burnt offering on the altar, and he shall put them beside the altar.

Lev 6:11 And he shall put off his garments, and put on other garments, and carry forth the ashes without the camp unto a clean place.

Several garments were made for Aaron, the High Priest, and Aaron's sons who were Priests.

The ashes were to be taken outside the Camp to a clean place.

Ex 31:10 And the cloths of service, and the holy garments for Aaron the priest, and the garments of his sons, to minister in the priest's office,

Ex 35:19 The cloths of service, to do service in the holy *place*, the holy garments for Aaron the priest, and the garments of his sons, to minister in the priest's office.

Lev 6:12 And the fire upon the altar shall be burning in it; it shall not be put out: and the priest shall burn wood on it every morning, and lay the burnt offering in order upon it; and he shall burn thereon the fat of the peace offerings.

Lev 6:13 The fire shall ever be burning upon the altar; it shall never go out.

The fire on the altar was never to be allowed to go out.

The Law/Instructions to the High Priest and the Priests (Aaron and his sons) for the Meat Offering:

Lev 6:14 And this *is* the law of the meat offering: the sons of Aaron shall offer it before the LORD, before the altar.

Lev 6:15 And he shall take of it his handful, of the flour of the meat offering, and of the oil thereof, and all the frankincense which *is* upon the meat offering, and shall burn *it* upon the altar *for* a sweet savour, *even* the memorial of it, unto the LORD.

Lev 6:16 And the remainder thereof shall **Aaron and his sons eat**: with unleavened bread shall it be **eaten in the holy place**; in the court of the tabernacle of the congregation they shall eat it.

The Tabernacle and its entire enclosure was holy and consisted of three areas:

1. The Courtyard – (The Brazen Laver and Brazen Altar)
2. The Holy Place – (The Menorah, Table of Shewbread, and Altar of Incense)
3. The Most Holy Place – (The Ark of the Covenant)

Lev 6:17 **It shall not be baked with leaven**. I have given it *unto them* for their portion of my offerings made by fire; **it is most holy**, as *is* the sin offering, and as the trespass offering.

Lev 6:18 **All the males among the children of Aaron** shall eat of it. *It shall be* a statute for ever in your generations concerning the offerings of the LORD made by fire: **every one that toucheth them shall be holy**.

All the males among the children of Aaron are his sons, grandsons, etc.

The Law/Instructions for the High Priests and the Priests (Aaron and his sons) when they are anointed:

Lev 6:19 And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,

Lev 6:20 This *is* the offering of **Aaron and of his sons**, which they shall offer unto the LORD **in the day when he is anointed**; the tenth part of an ephah of fine flour for a meat offering perpetual, half of it in the morning, and half thereof at night.

The anointing of Aaron and his sons was an all-day meticulous process as described in Exodus 29.

Lev 6:21 In a pan it shall be made with oil; *and when it is* baked, thou shalt bring it in: *and the* baked pieces of the meat offering shalt thou offer *for* a sweet savour unto the LORD.

Lev 6:22 And the priest of his sons that is anointed in his stead shall offer it: *it is* a statute for ever unto the LORD; it shall be wholly burnt.

Lev 6:23 For every meat offering for the priest shall be wholly burnt: **it shall not be eaten**.

The Law/Instructions to the High Priests and the Priests (Aaron and his sons) for the Sin Offering:

Lev 6:24 And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,

Lev 6:25 Speak unto **Aaron and to his sons**, saying, This *is* the law of the sin offering: In the place where the burnt offering is killed shall the sin offering be killed before the LORD: *it is* most holy.

Lev 6:26 The priest that offereth it for sin shall eat it: in the holy place shall it be eaten, in the court of the tabernacle of the congregation.

Back in Exodus 29, when the Priests were to be consecrated, there were two rams. One was to be burnt on the altar.

Ex 29:18 And thou shalt burn the whole ram upon the altar: *it is* a burnt offering unto the LORD: *it is* a sweet savour, an offering made by fire unto the LORD.

The other ram was to be seethed or sodden and eaten by Aaron and his sons by the door in the Court of the Holy Place.

Ex 29:31 And thou shalt take the ram of the consecration, and **seethe** his flesh in the holy place.

Ex 29:32 And Aaron and his sons shall eat the flesh of the ram, and the bread that *is* in the basket, *by* the door of the tabernacle of the congregation.

Ex 29:33 And they shall eat those things wherewith the atonement was made, to consecrate and to sanctify them: but a stranger shall not eat thereof, because they *are* holy.

Only the Priests could eat those things that were specifically for the Priests to eat because those things were holy and designated only for the Priests and their families. In this case, only the males of the family could eat it according to verse 29.

Lev 6:27 Whatsoever shall touch the flesh thereof shall be holy: and when there is sprinkled of the blood thereof upon any garment, thou shalt wash that whereon it was sprinkled in the holy place.

The ram was to be seethed or sodden.

Sodden – 01310 שָׁבַשׁל {baw-shal'}

Meaning: 1) to boil, cook, bake, roast, ripen, grow ripe 1a) (Qal) 1a1) to boil, cook 1a2) to grow ripe, ripen 1b) (Piel) 1b1) to boil 1b2) to cook 1c) (Pual) 1c1) to be boiled 1c2) to be sodden 1d) (Hiphil) 1d1) to ripen 1d2) ripen, brought to ripeness

Usage: AV - seethe 10, boil 6, sod 6, bake 2, ripe 2, roast 2; 28

Lev 6:28 But the earthen vessel wherein it is **sodden** shall be broken: and if it be sodden in a brassen pot, it shall be both scoured, and rinsed in water.

Earthen vessel – **02789** שֶׁרֶץ cheres {kheh'-res}

Meaning: 1) earthenware, clay pottery, shard, potsherd, earthen vessel

Usage: AV - earthen 8, potsherd 5, sherd 2, stone 1, earth 1; 17

Brasen pot – **05178** נְחֹשֶׁת nechosheth {nekh-o'-sheth}

Meaning: 1) copper, bronze 1a) copper (ore), bronze (as copper alloy) 1b) fetters (of copper or bronze) 1c) copper (as value) 2) lust, harlotry 2a) meaning dubious

Usage: AV - brass 103, brasen 28, fetters 4, chain 3, copper 1, filthiness 1, steel 1; 141

Lev 6:29 All the males among the priests shall eat thereof: it *is* most holy.

Lev 6:30 And no sin offering, whereof *any* of the blood is brought into the tabernacle of the congregation to reconcile *withal* in the holy *place*, shall be eaten: it shall be burnt in the fire.