

Leviticus 7:1-38 The Law for Various Offerings Pt. 2

YeHoVaH had instructed Moses to have Israel make a Sanctuary for Him and He would dwell amongst 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 Pt. 1 of The Law for Various Offerings, YeHoVaH transitions from the people's responsibilities in various Offerings to the High Priest and the Priests' responsibilities.

In this portion of Leviticus, YeHoVaH continues to give Instructions to the Priests and their Priestly duties.

Leviticus 7 revisits

- The Guilt Offering
- The Peace Offering and covers Thanksgiving, Vows and Voluntary Offerings
- Restriction of Eating Fat and Blood
- The Priests Portions of the Offerings

The Guilt Offering

Lev 7:1 Likewise this is the law of the trespass offering: it is most holy.

Likewise, in verse one, indicates a continuation from the previous Chapter.

Lev 7:2 In the place where they kill the burnt offering shall they kill the trespass offering: and the blood thereof shall he sprinkle round about upon the altar.

Lev 7:3 And he shall offer of it all the fat thereof; the rump, and the fat that covereth the inwards.

Lev 7:4 And the two kidneys, and the fat that is on them, which is by the flanks, and the caul that is above the liver, with the kidneys, it shall he take away:

Lev 7:5 And the priest shall burn them upon the altar for an offering made by fire unto the LORD: it is a trespass offering.

Lev 7:6 Every male among the priests shall eat thereof: it shall be eaten in the holy place: it is most holy.

Lev 7:7 As the sin offering is, so is the trespass offering: there is one law for them: the priest that maketh atonement therewith shall have it.

The hide of any animal presented for any man's burnt offering went to the Priests.

Lev 7:8 And the priest that offereth any man's burnt offering, even the priest shall have to himself the skin of the burnt offering which he hath offered.

Lev 7:9 And all the meat offering that is baked in the oven, and all that is dressed in the fryingpan, and in the pan, shall be the priest's that offereth it.

Lev 7:10 And every meat offering, mingled with oil, and dry, shall all the sons of Aaron have, one as much as another.

The Peace Offering

In Leviticus 3, we dealt with the Peace Offering. Further Law/Instructions are given to the Priests concerning the Peace Offering that covers an offering for Thanksgiving, a Vow, or a Voluntary Offering.

Lev 7:11 And this is the law of the sacrifice of peace offerings, which he shall offer unto the LORD.

Lev 7:12 If he offer it for a thanksgiving, then he shall offer with the sacrifice of thanksgiving unleavened cakes mingled with oil, and unleavened wafers anointed with oil, and cakes mingled with oil, of fine flour, fried.

Lev 7:13 Besides the cakes, he shall offer for his offering leavened bread with the sacrifice of thanksgiving of his peace offerings.

Lev 7:14 And of it he shall offer one out of the whole oblation for an heave offering unto the LORD, and it shall be the priest's that sprinkleth the blood of the peace offerings.

The Thanksgiving Offering had to be eaten the same day.

Lev 7:15 And the flesh of the sacrifice of his peace offerings for thanksgiving shall be eaten the same day that it is offered; he shall not leave any of it until the morning.

The Offering for Vows and Voluntary Offerings had two days to be eaten.

Lev 7:16 But if the sacrifice of his offering be a vow, or a voluntary offering, it shall be eaten the same day that he offereth his sacrifice: and on the morrow also the remainder of it shall be eaten: Lev 7:17 But the remainder of the flesh of the sacrifice on the third day shall be burnt with fire.

That which was supposed to be Holy, if eaten by someone unclean, becomes an abomination and that soul is cut off. In this passage, if someone touches an unclean man or the uncleanness of mankind, their peace offering would become an abomination if he eats of it while being unclean.

Lev 7:20 But the soul that eateth of the flesh of the sacrifice of peace offerings, that pertain unto the LORD, having his uncleanness upon him, even that soul shall be cut off from his people.

Lev 7:21 Moreover the soul that shall touch any unclean thing, as the uncleanness of man, or any unclean beast, or any abominable unclean thing, and eat of the flesh of the sacrifice of peace offerings, which pertain unto the LORD, even that soul shall be cut off from his people.

Lev 7:22 And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,

Lev 7:23 Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, Ye shall eat no manner of fat, of ox, or of sheep, or of goat.

First, this Command only applies to the fat, of ox, or of sheep, or of goat that is used in offerings as stated in verse 25.

The Command does not pertain to wild game animals or fish.

Fat in this verse is defined as the portion used in Sacrifices.

Fat – 02459 חֶלֶב cheleb {kheh'-leb} or חֶלֶב cheleb {khay'-leb};

Meaning: 1) fat 1a) fat (of humans) 1b) fat (of beasts) 1c) choicest, best part, abundance (of products of the land)

Usage: AV - fat 79, fatness 4, best 5, finest 2, grease 1, marrow 1; 92

The first time this word is mentioned is in Genesis 4:4.

Ge 4:4 And Abel, he also brought of the firstlings of his flock and of the fat thereof. And the LORD had respect unto Abel and to his offering:

There are two other Hebrew words for fat found in Genesis.

Ge 41:4 And the ill favoured and leanfleshed kine did eat up the seven wellfavoured and fat kine. So Pharaoh awoke.

Fat – 01277 בָּרִיאַ bariy' {baw-ree'}

Meaning: 1) fat 2) (TWOT) fat, fatter, fed, firm, plenteous, rank

Origin: from 01254 (in the sense of 01262); TWOT - 279a; adj

Usage: AV - fat 5, rank 2, fatfleshed + 01320 2, firm 1, fatter 1, fed 1, plenteous 1; 13

Ge 49:20 Out of Asher his bread shall be fat, and he shall yield royal dainties.

Fat – 08082 שָׁמֵן shamen {shaw-mane'}

Meaning: 1) fat, rich, robust 1a) fat, rich (of food) 1b) stout, robust (of men)

Usage: AV - fat 8, plenteous 1, lusty 1; 10

Cheleb is used figuratively in Genesis 45:18.

Ge 45:18 And take your father and your households, and come unto me: and I will give you the good of the land of Egypt, and ye shall eat the fat of the land.

Israel was allowed to eat fat mingled with the flesh part of an animal NOT used for an Offering.

Ne 8:10 Then he said unto them, Go your way, eat the fat, and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared: for this day is holy unto our Lord: neither be ye sorry; for the joy of the LORD is your strength.

Fat – 04924 מַשְׁמָן mashman {mash-mawn'}

Meaning: 1) fatness, fat piece, fertile place, richly prepared food 1a) fat, fatness, fat pieces 1b) oil, olive oil 2) fatness 2a) stout, vigorous 2b) fertile spots or places

Usage: AV - fatness 4, fat 1, fattest places

Any animal that was offered as a Sacrifice had to be without blemish.

The Cheleb/fat of the beast that died of itself or was torn with beasts can be used for other purposes, but not eaten nor could they be offered as a Sacrifice.

Lev 7:24 And the fat of the beast that dieth of itself, and the fat of that which is torn with beasts, may be used in any other use: but ye shall in no wise eat of it.

The verse is dealing specifically with the fat that is used in Offerings made by fire.

Lev 7:25 For whosoever eateth the fat of the beast, of which men offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD, even the soul that eateth it shall be cut off from his people.

Lev 7:26 Moreover ye shall eat no manner of blood, whether it be of fowl or of beast, in any of your dwellings.

Blood was never to be eaten under any circumstances.

Lev 7:27 Whatsoever soul it be that eateth any manner of blood, even that soul shall be cut off from his people.

Lev 7:28 And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,

Lev 7:29 Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, He that offereth the sacrifice of his peace offerings unto the LORD shall bring his oblation unto the LORD of the sacrifice of his peace offerings.

Lev 7:30 His own hands shall bring the offerings of the LORD made by fire, the fat with the breast, it shall he bring, that the breast may be waved for a wave offering before the LORD.

The person offering the Sacrifice was responsible for bringing it.

Lev 7:31 And the priest shall burn the fat upon the altar: but the breast shall be Aaron's and his sons'.

Lev 7:32 And the right shoulder shall ye give unto the priest for an heave offering of the sacrifices of your peace offerings.

Lev 7:33 He among the sons of Aaron, that offereth the blood of the peace offerings, and the fat, shall have the right shoulder for his part.

Lev 7:34 For the wave breast and the heave shoulder have I taken of the children of Israel from off the sacrifices of their peace offerings, and have given them unto Aaron the priest and unto his sons by a statute for ever from among the children of Israel.

That which YeHoVaH commanded to be offered to Him was given to the Priests by YeHoVaH.

Lev 7:35 This is the portion of the anointing of Aaron, and of the anointing of his sons, out of the offerings of the LORD made by fire, in the day when he presented them to minister unto the LORD in the priest's office;

Lev 7:36 Which the LORD commanded to be given them of the children of Israel, in the day that he anointed them, by a statute for ever throughout their generations.

Lev 7:37 This is the law of the burnt offering, of the meat offering, and of the sin offering, and of the trespass offering, and of the consecrations, and of the sacrifice of the peace offerings;

Law – Law – 08451 תּוֹרָה towrah {to-law'} or תִּרְהָה torah {to-law'} 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 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, and Deuteronomy
- 2) instruction in Messianic age
- 3) body of priestly direction or instruction
- 4) body of legal directive
- 5) of special law, codes of law
- 6) custom, manner

The last and most common usage amongst people today:

- 7) the Deuteronomic or Mosaic Law

Lev 7:37 This is the law / instructions / directives of

the burnt offering,
the meat offering,
the sin offering,
the trespass offering,
the consecrations, (Installation or Ordination of the Priests)
the peace offerings;

Lev 7:38 Which the LORD commanded Moses in mount Sinai, in the day that he commanded the children of Israel to offer their oblations unto the LORD, in the wilderness of Sinai.

Verse 38 tells us that Moses was given these Instructions while he was in the Mount Sinai. It also informs us that the Children of Israel would present these Sacrifices and the Priests would perform their duties in the wilderness of Sinai which they wandered in for 40 years.