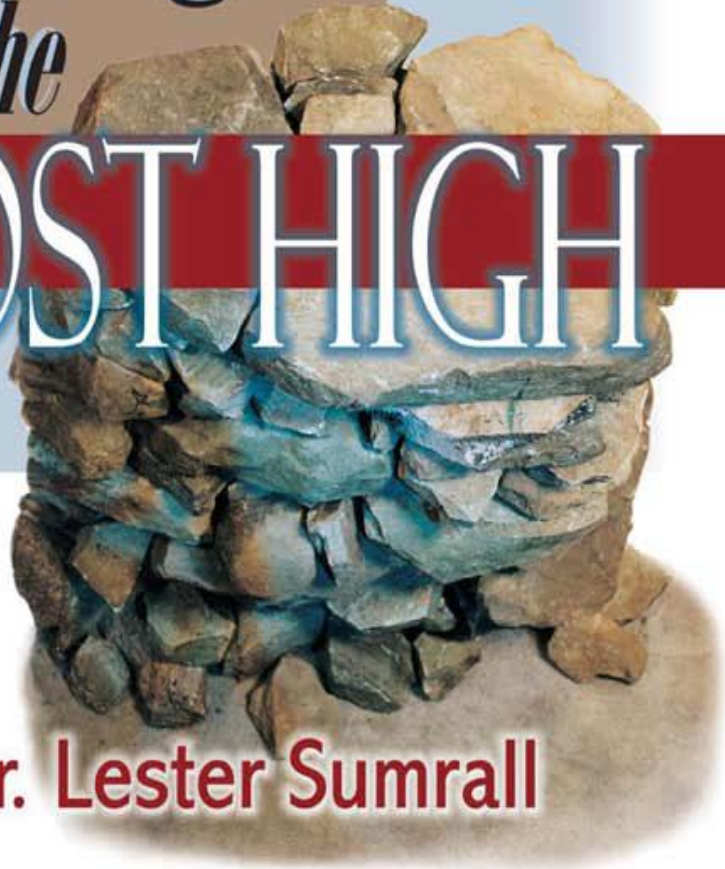


*The
Altars and
Offerings
unto the*

MOST HIGH

Dr. Lester Sumrall



STUDY GUIDE

LESTER SUMRALL TEACHING SERIES

**THE ALTARS AND
OFFERINGS
UNTO THE MOST HIGH**

by

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PLEASE NOTE:

This study guide is designed to be a companion to the audio/video teaching entitled *The Altars and Offerings Unto the Most High* by Dr. Lester Sumrall.

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THE ALTARS AND OFFERINGS UNTO THE MOST HIGH

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THE ALTARS AND OFFERINGS UNTO THE MOST HIGH

Lesson 1

THE BIRTH OF ALTARS AND OFFERINGS

INTRODUCTION

Throughout history man has always erected altars or made offerings and sacrifices to the Most High God. These altars and offerings began with man's earliest experiences.

1. THE ORIGIN OF ALTARS

A. In the Garden of Eden, Adam and Eve volitionally rebelled against the Elohim God. He, with great compassion, found them hidden, trembling, naked, ashamed and fearful.

B. The problem

Adam and Eve openly broke communion with God. They appealed to Him for forgiveness on the basis of demonic deception.

Genesis 3:13, And the LORD God said to the woman, "What is this you have done?" The woman said, "The serpent deceived me, and I ate."

Eve confessed to the first deception under God's interrogation of Adam and herself.

2. THE DIVINE REMEDY

A. Man found himself humanly hopeless.

Genesis 3:21, *Also for Adam and his wife the LORD God made tunics of skin, and clothed them.*

- 1) The first human beings stood and watched while innocent animals, most likely lambs, gave their lives to cover their nakedness of rebellion and transgression against their Creator, the Most High God.

God built the first altar. The Most High provided the first offering.

Our foreparents' nakedness was covered by the skin of an innocent sacrifice. This was the birth of altars and sacrifices.

- 2) Adam and Eve taught their children and grandchildren how to worship God at an altar and receive forgiveness of sins.

Generation after generation of Adam's posterity offered sacrifices on altars.

In the book of Leviticus, God anointed Moses to describe the offerings of God.

The key word of Leviticus is "holiness." It occurs 87 times.

Leviticus 19:2, *"Speak to all the congregation of the children of Israel, and say to them: 'You shall be holy, for I the LORD your God am holy.'"*

The Birth of Altars and Offerings
Lesson 1

- B. The teaching about the offerings to the Most High God in the book of Leviticus can be divided into nine sections:
- 1) Leviticus 1-6: The names of the offerings are recorded.
 - 2) Leviticus 7: The laws related to the offerings are given.
 - 3) Leviticus 8-9: The consecration of the people and priests is described.
 - 4) Leviticus 10: God warns the people.
 - 5) Leviticus 11-15: The Holy God and His holy people are united by altars and sacrifices.
 - 6) Leviticus 16-17: The story of the atonement for sin is described.
 - 7) Leviticus 18-22: The spiritual relationship of God and man through the offerings are recorded.
 - 8) Leviticus 23: Special feast days are named.
 - 9) Leviticus 24-27: The Most High instructs His people in pertinent worship.

3. THE OFFERINGS DIFFER FROM EACH OTHER

- A. There were three worship offerings to God.

- 1) The burnt offering
- 2) The grain offering
- 3) The peace offering

These were offerings of a sweet savor. They brought joy to the heart of the Creator.

B. There were two offerings for sin.

- 1) The sin offering
- 2) The trespass offering

C. The worship and sin offerings are the five offerings to God.

The worship offerings brought pleasure, acceptance, fellowship and satisfaction.

The sin offerings were for the forgiveness of man's transgressions.

D. The worship offerings were offered on the Golden Altar in the Holy Place of the Tabernacle and the Temple. They were offerings of joy.

- 1) Sin is not mentioned in connection with the worship offerings.
- 2) They were voluntary or free-will offerings. Man, in his desire to know and love God, gave these offerings to Him.

E. The sin offerings were offered on the Bronze Altar in the Outer Court where all the people could see them. These offerings were compulsory, or there could be no forgiveness of sin from God.

4. CHRIST IS REPRESENTED IN ALL THE OFFERINGS

The offerings of the Old Testament are vivid, living pictures of Christ. Each of the five offerings show a different view of Christ. When they are pieced together, a comprehensive view of Jesus Christ is created. This picture demonstrates the fullest measure of sacrifice to the Most High God.

The Birth of Altars and Offerings
Lesson 1

- A. Christ is the total of man's offerings, complete and acceptable.
- B. Jesus Christ is pictured in the five offerings.
 - 1) In the burnt offering, Christ satisfies the Father's requirement for substitutionary atonement.
 - 2) Jesus Christ meets all of man's need in the grain offering. The human person can have no need that the divine Christ cannot adequately meet.
 - 3) Christ brings mankind into communion and fellowship with the Most High through the peace offering.
 - 4) The sin offering demonstrates Christ's ability to meet the requirements of blood sacrifice for the full forgiveness of sin.
 - 5) The trespass offering shows Christ making restitution to the Father for man's transgression.

5. YOU AND THE LAW OF SACRIFICE

- A. The divine altars and offerings of God opened the conscience of man to the evil of transgression. They taught man what is due to God and the conditions of his offerings.
- B. Pay your vows to God.
 - 1) Psalm 50:5, 14-15, *"Gather My saints together to Me, those who have made a covenant with Me by sacrifice.*

v. 14, Offer to God thanksgiving, and pay your vows to the Most High.
v. 15, Call upon Me in the day of trouble; I will deliver you, and you shall glorify Me."

The Birth of Altars and Offerings
Lesson 1

- 2) Psalm 76:11, *Make vows to the LORD your God, and pay them; let all who are around Him bring presents to Him who ought to be feared.*
- 3) Ecclesiastes 5:4, *When you make a vow to God, do not delay to pay it; For He has no pleasure in fools. Pay what you have vowed.*

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THE ALTARS AND OFFERINGS UNTO THE MOST HIGH

Lesson 2

THE OFFERINGS OF THE PATRIARCHS

INTRODUCTION

Every great Biblical character made sacrifices and built altars to God.

READING

Hebrews 11:4, *By faith Abel offered to God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain, through which he obtained witness that he was righteous, God testifying of his gifts; and through it he being dead still speaks.*

1. ABEL'S ALTAR OF EXCELLENT OFFERING

- A. Abel knew about offerings. His parents, Adam and Eve taught Abel about offering sacrifices to God. He was taught that the innocent could take the place of the guilty. He heard about the One who would bruise the serpent's head (Genesis 3:15).
- B. Genesis 4:4, *Abel also brought of the firstborn of his flock and of their fat. And the LORD respected Abel and his offering.*

- C. Hebrews 11:4, *By faith Abel offered to God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain, through which he obtained witness that he was righteous, God testifying of his gifts; and through it he being dead still speaks.*
- D. Abel knew offerings were necessary, because it was the most-talked-about subject in his home. Not only did his parents have clothes made from the skins of animals, but he and his brother Cain were given clothing made from innocent animals. They were taught that offerings cleansed their consciences.
- E. Before Moses, we do not know of any special holy days for a particular offering. It was a ritual ordained by God. God said it was *a more excellent sacrifice.*
- F. The offering was to be presented to God in the manner Adam was taught in the Garden of Eden.

2. NOAH'S PROPHETIC ALTAR

- A. Genesis 8:20, *Then Noah built an altar to the LORD, and took of every clean animal and of every clean bird, and offered burnt offerings on the altar.*
- B. When the patriarch Noah emerged from his ark having changed from an ante-deluvian to a post-deluvian, his first thought was to build an altar and offer special sacrifices to the Most High for his salvation.
- C. It was a mighty display of worship when he offered one of every clean animal and every clean bird to God.

The scintillating rainbow was born on the breast of a cloud. The voice of God rang out loud and clear. This offering was accepted, and the rainbow was the eternal seal of the covenant!

Genesis 9:8-13, *Then God spoke to Noah and to his sons with him, saying:*

v. 9, *“And as for Me, behold, I establish My covenant with you and with your descendants after you,*

v. 10, *“and with every living creature that is with you: the birds, the cattle, and every beast of the earth with you, of all that go out of the ark, every beast of the earth.*

v. 11, *“Thus I establish My covenant with you: Never again shall all flesh be cut off by the waters of the flood; never again shall there be a flood to destroy the earth.”*

v. 12, *And God said: “This is the sign of the covenant which I make between Me and you, and every living creature that is with you, for perpetual generations:*

v. 13, *“I set My rainbow in the cloud, and it shall be for the sign of the covenant between Me and the earth.”*

3. ABRAHAM'S BORROWED OFFERING

Abraham understood that offerings were to be made to the Most High God.

A. Genesis 12:8, *And he moved from there to the mountain east of Bethel, and he pitched his tent with Bethel on the west and Ai on the east; there he built an altar to the LORD and called on the name of the LORD.*

B. Genesis 13:3-4, *And he went on his journey from the South as far as Bethel, to the place where his tent had been at the beginning, between Bethel and Ai,*
v. 4, *to the place of the altar which he had made there at first. And there Abram called on the name of the LORD.*

C. Genesis 13:18, *Then Abram moved his tent, and went and dwelt by the terebinth trees of Mamre, which are in Hebron, and built an altar there to the LORD.*

- D. Genesis 22:2-14, *Then He said, "Take now your son, your only son Isaac, whom you love, and go to the land of Moriah, and offer him there as a burnt offering on one of the mountains of which I shall tell you."*
- v. 3, *So Abraham rose early in the morning and saddled his donkey, and took two of his young men with him, and Isaac his son; and he split the wood for the burnt offering, and arose and went to the place of which God had told him.*
- v. 4, *Then on the third day Abraham lifted his eyes and saw the place afar off.*
- v. 5, *And Abraham said to his young men, "Stay here with the donkey; the lad and I will go yonder and worship, and we will come back to you."*
- v. 6, *So Abraham took the wood of the burnt offering and laid it on Isaac his son; and he took the fire in his hand, and a knife, and the two of them went together.*
- v. 7, *But Isaac spoke to Abraham his father and said, "My father!" And he said, "Here I am, my son." Then he said, "Look, the fire and the wood, but where is the lamb for a burnt offering?"*
- v. 8, *And Abraham said, "My son, God will provide for Himself the lamb for a burnt offering." So the two of them went together.*
- v. 9, *Then they came to the place of which God had told him. And Abraham built an altar there and placed the wood in order; and he bound Isaac his son and laid him on the altar, upon the wood.*
- v. 10, *And Abraham stretched out his hand and took the knife to slay his son.*
- v. 11, *But the Angel of the LORD called to him from heaven and said, "Abraham, Abraham!" So he said, "Here I am."*
- v. 12, *And He said, "Do not lay your hand on the lad, or do anything to him; for now I know that you fear God, since you have not withheld your son, your only son, from Me."*
- v. 13, *Then Abraham lifted his eyes and looked, and there behind him was a ram caught in a thicket by its horns. So Abraham went and took the ram, and offered it up for a burnt offering instead of his son.*

The Offerings of the Patriarchs
Lesson 2

v. 14, *And Abraham called the name of the place, The-LORD-Will-Provide (Jehovah-Jireh); as it is said to this day, "In the Mount of the LORD it shall be provided."*

This is the day Abraham looked north through the smoke of his sacrifice and saw a hill called Calvary. His vision crossed 1,000 years and he saw three crosses. Then God said, "The One in the middle is My Son. You keep your son and I will sacrifice MINE."

John 8:56, *"Your father Abraham rejoiced to see My day, and he saw it and was glad."*

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THE ALTARS AND OFFERINGS UNTO THE MOST HIGH

Lesson 3

A NATION SACRIFICES TO THE MOST HIGH

INTRODUCTION

God moved His altar of sacrifice from an individual, such as Adam or Abel, to the family unit. He began to fulfill His promises to Abraham's seed.

READING

Exodus 20:24, *“An altar of earth you shall make for Me, and you shall sacrifice on it your burnt offerings and your peace offerings, your sheep and your oxen. In every place where I record My name I will come to you, and I will bless you.”*

1. ALTARS BORE OFFERINGS FOR THE FAMILY

A. Noah

Genesis 8:20-22, *Then Noah built an altar to the LORD, and took of every clean animal and of every clean bird, and offered burnt offerings on the altar.*

v. 21, *And the LORD smelled a soothing aroma. Then the LORD said in His heart, "I will never again curse the ground for man's sake, although the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth; nor will I again destroy every living thing as I have done.*
v. 22, *"While the earth remains, seedtime and harvest, cold and heat, winter and summer, and day and night shall not cease."*

B. Abraham

Genesis 12:7-8, *Then the LORD appeared to Abram and said, "To your descendants I will give this land." And there he built an altar to the LORD, who had appeared to him.*

v. 8, *And he moved from there to the mountain east of Bethel, and he pitched his tent with Bethel on the west and Ai on the east; there he built an altar to the LORD and called on the name of the LORD.*

C. Isaac

Genesis 26:23-25, *Then he went up from there to Beersheba.*

v. 24, *And the LORD appeared to him the same night and said, "I am the God of your father Abraham; do not fear, for I am with you. I will bless you and multiply your descendants for My servant Abraham's sake."*

v. 25, *So he built an altar there and called on the name of the LORD, and he pitched his tent there; and there Isaac's servants dug a well.*

D. Jacob

Genesis 35:1-3, *Then God said to Jacob, "Arise, go up to Bethel and dwell there; and make an altar there to God, who appeared to you when you fled from the face of Esau your brother."*

v. 2, *And Jacob said to his household and to all who were with him, "Put away the foreign gods that are among you, purify yourselves, and change your garments."*

v. 3. *“Then let us arise and go up to Bethel; and I will make an altar there to God, who answered me in the day of my distress and has been with me in the way which I have gone.”*

2. THE LAW OF ALTARS AND SACRIFICES CHANGED

An altar was built for the nation. Sacrifices to the Most High were to be offered only at the Tabernacle. Later the sacrifices could only be made at the Temple in Jerusalem.

Leviticus 17:1-9, *And the LORD spoke to Moses, saying,*

v. 2, *“Speak to Aaron, to his sons, and to all the children of Israel, and say to them, ‘This is the thing which the LORD has commanded, saying:*

v. 3, *“Whatever man of the house of Israel who kills an ox or lamb or goat in the camp, or who kills it outside the camp,*

v. 4, *“and does not bring it to the door of the tabernacle of meeting to offer an offering to the LORD before the tabernacle of the LORD, the guilt of bloodshed shall be imputed to that man. He has shed blood; and that man shall be cut off from among his people,*

v. 5, *“to the end that the children of Israel may bring their sacrifices which they offer in the open field, that they may bring them to the LORD at the door of the tabernacle of meeting, to the priest, and offer them as peace offerings to the LORD.*

v. 6, *“And the priest shall sprinkle the blood on the altar of the LORD at the door of the tabernacle of meeting, and burn the fat for a sweet aroma to the LORD.*

v. 7, *“They shall no more offer their sacrifices to demons, after whom they have played the harlot. This shall be a statute forever for them throughout their generations.”*

v. 8, *“Also you shall say to them: ‘Whatever man of the house of Israel, or of the strangers who dwell among you, who offers a burnt offering or sacrifice,*

v. 9, *‘and does not bring it to the door of the tabernacle of meeting, to offer it to the LORD, that man shall be cut off from among his people.’”*

This altar was the place where God would meet with the sinner and accept his offerings. An entire nation went to the same place to worship the Most High God.

One sacrifice could suffice for the entire congregation of Israel.

3. THE NATION OF ISRAEL

The laws relating to altars, sacrifices and offerings were written and documented at Sinai for the nation of Israel.

A. Leviticus 7:38, *Which the LORD commanded Moses on Mount Sinai, on the day when He commanded the children of Israel to offer their offerings to the LORD in the Wilderness of Sinai.*

B. The nation of Israel was God's people. They were His church in the wilderness.

Acts 7:38, "This is he who was in the congregation in the wilderness with the Angel who spoke to him on Mount Sinai, and with our fathers, the one who received the living oracles to give to us."

C. Deuteronomy 32:9-10, *For the Lord's portion is His people; Jacob is the place of His inheritance.*
v. 10, *"He found him in a desert land And in the wasteland, a howling wilderness; He encircled him, He instructed him, He kept him as the apple of His eye."*

4. THE NATIONAL ALTAR HAD TWO PARTS

A. The Bronze Altar or the altar of burnt offerings

Exodus 27:1-8, "You shall make an altar of acacia wood, five cubits long and five cubits wide; the altar shall be square; and its height shall be three cubits.

v. 2, "You shall make its horns on its four corners; its horns shall be of one piece with it. And you shall overlay it with bronze.

A Nation Sacrifices to the Most High
Lesson 3

v. 3, *“Also you shall make its pans to receive its ashes, and its shovels and its basins and its forks and its firepans; you shall make all its utensils of bronze.*

v. 4, *“You shall make a grate for it, a network of bronze; and on the network you shall make four bronze rings at its four corners.*

v. 5, *“You shall put it under the rim of the altar beneath, that the network may be midway up the altar.*

v. 6, *“And you shall make poles for the altar, poles of acacia wood, and overlay them with bronze.*

v. 7, *“The poles shall be put in the rings, and the poles shall be on the two sides of the altar to bear it.*

v. 8, *“You shall make it hollow with boards; as it was shown you on the mountain, so shall they make it.”*

Exodus 38:30, *And with it he made the sockets for the door of the tabernacle of meeting, the bronze altar, the bronze grating for it, and all the utensils for the altar.*

1) This altar stood in the Outer Court.

Exodus 40:6, *“Then you shall set the altar of the burnt offering before the door of the tabernacle of the tent of meeting.”*

The altar of burnt offerings was accessible to everybody, including Gentiles.

Numbers 15:14-16, *“And if a stranger dwells with you, or whoever is among you throughout your generations, and would present an offering made by fire, a sweet aroma to the LORD, just as you do, so shall he do.*

v. 15, *“One ordinance shall be for you of the assembly and for the stranger who dwells with you, an ordinance forever throughout your generations; as you are, so shall the stranger be before the LORD.*

A Nation Sacrifices to the Most High
Lesson 3

v. 16, *“One law and one custom shall be for you and for the stranger who dwells with you.”*

- 2) The Bronze Altar was the first object seen when a person entered the Outer Court of the Tabernacle or Temple. This altar symbolized that Christ must be the first object seen during worship. Only His sacrifice can save.
- 3) Only the priests could go beyond this altar into the Holy Place.

Under the new covenant all Christians are priests.

Revelation 1:5-6, *And from Jesus Christ, the faithful witness, the firstborn from the dead, and the ruler over the kings of the earth. To Him who loved us and washed us from our sins in His own blood,*
v. 6, *and has made us kings and priests to His God and Father, to Him be glory and dominion forever and ever. Amen.*

- 4) Every worshiper brought a sacrifice to the Bronze Altar.

Hebrews 9:22, *And according to the law almost all things are purified with blood, and without shedding of blood there is no remission.*

The sacrifice had to be perfect, without blemish.

Deuteronomy 17:1, *“You shall not sacrifice to the LORD your God a bull or sheep which has any blemish or defect, for that is an abomination to the LORD your God.”*

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Lesson 4

THE FOUR CREATURES OF THE BURNT OFFERING

INTRODUCTION

Burnt offerings to the Most High are mentioned 254 times in the Bible. Burnt sacrifices are mentioned 17 times, and burnt incense 15 times.

The burnt offering was the foundation of all the offerings. It is mentioned in the Bible first. It was offered twice daily, morning and evening.

The Hebrew word for burnt is *Olah* which means, “to ascend, or go up.” The aroma of the burnt offering ascended to the Most High God.

READING

Leviticus 1:1-17, *Now the LORD called to Moses, and spoke to him from the tabernacle of meeting, saying,*

v. 2, *“Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them: ‘When any one of you brings an offering to the LORD, you shall bring your offering of the livestock; of the herd and of the flock.*

The Four Creatures of the Burnt Offering
Lesson 4

- v. 3, *‘If his offering is a burnt sacrifice of the herd, let him offer a male without blemish; he shall offer it of his own free will at the door of the tabernacle of meeting before the LORD.*
- v. 4, *‘Then he shall put his hand on the head of the burnt offering, and it will be accepted on his behalf to make atonement for him.*
- v. 5, *‘He shall kill the bull before the LORD; and the priests, Aaron’s sons, shall bring the blood and sprinkle the blood all around on the altar that is by the door of the tabernacle of meeting.*
- v. 6, *‘And he shall skin the burnt offering and cut it into its pieces.*
- v. 7, *‘The sons of Aaron the priest shall put fire on the altar, and lay the wood in order on the fire.*
- v. 8, *‘Then the priests, Aaron’s sons, shall lay the parts, the head, and the fat in order on the wood that is on the fire upon the altar;*
- v. 9, *‘but he shall wash its entrails and its legs with water. And the priest shall burn all on the altar as a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, a sweet aroma to the LORD.*
- v. 10, *‘If his offering is of the flocks; of the sheep or of the goats; as a burnt sacrifice, he shall bring a male without blemish.*
- v. 11, *‘He shall kill it on the north side of the altar before the LORD; and the priests, Aaron’s sons, shall sprinkle its blood all around on the altar.*
- v. 12, *‘And he shall cut it into its pieces, with its head and its fat; and the priest shall lay them in order on the wood that is on the fire upon the altar;*
- v. 13, *‘but he shall wash the entrails and the legs with water. Then the priest shall bring it all and burn it on the altar; it is a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, a sweet aroma to the LORD.*
- v. 14, *‘And if the burnt sacrifice of his offering to the LORD is of birds, then he shall bring his offering of turtledoves or young pigeons.*
- v. 15, *‘The priest shall bring it to the altar, wring off its head, and burn it on the altar; its blood shall be drained out at the side of the altar.*
- v. 16, *‘And he shall remove its crop with its feathers and cast it beside the altar on the east side, into the place for ashes.*
- v. 17, *‘Then he shall split it at its wings, but shall not divide it completely; and the priest shall burn it on the altar, on the wood that is on the fire. It is a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, a sweet aroma to the LORD.’”*

The Four Creatures of the Burnt Offering
Lesson 4

Leviticus 6:8-9, 12-13, *Then the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, v. 9, "Command Aaron and his sons, saying, "This is the law of the burnt offering: The burnt offering shall be on the hearth upon the altar all night until morning, and the fire of the altar shall be kept burning on it.*

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

v. 13, "A fire shall always be burning on the altar; it shall never go out."

1. THE BULL OR OX

- A. The offering of the bullock represents Christ as the Enduring Servant.

I Corinthians 9:9-10, *For it is written in the law of Moses, "You shall not muzzle an ox while it treads out the grain." Is it oxen God is concerned about?*

v. 10, Or does He say it altogether for our sakes? For our sakes, no doubt, this is written, that he who plows should plow in hope, and he who threshes in hope should be partaker of his hope.

It represents great patience.

- B. The bull to be offered was a male without blemish.

Leviticus 1:3, *"If his offering is a burnt sacrifice of the herd, let him offer a male without blemish; he shall offer it of his own free will at the door of the tabernacle of meeting before the LORD."*

Christ offered Himself without blemish.

Hebrews 9:14, *How much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered Himself without spot to God, cleanse your conscience from dead works to serve the living God?*

The Four Creatures of the Burnt Offering
Lesson 4

Ephesians 5:2, *And walk in love, as Christ also has loved us and given Himself for us, an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweet-smelling aroma.*

C. The bullock was an atonement for transgression.

Leviticus 1:4, *“Then he shall put his hand on the head of the burnt offering, and it will be accepted on his behalf to make atonement for him.”*

Jesus Christ is our atonement for sin.

D. The burnt offering was substitutionary.

Christ did not need to repent or be saved. He became the substitutionary sacrifice in the sinner’s place.

E. The burnt offering was voluntary.

Christ wanted to give His life. It was a free-will offering.

2. THE SHEEP

Leviticus 1:10, *“If his offering is of the flocks; of the sheep or of the goats; as a burnt sacrifice, he shall bring a male without blemish.”*

Christ is the Lamb of God.

Isaiah 53:7, *He was oppressed and He was afflicted, yet He opened not His mouth; He was led as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before its shearers is silent, so He opened not His mouth.*

3. THE GOAT

Leviticus 1:10, *“If his offering is of the flocks; ...of the goats; as a burnt sacrifice, he shall bring a male without blemish.”*

Christ was numbered with the transgressors.

Isaiah 53:12, *...He was numbered with the transgressors, and He bore the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors.*

4. THE TURTLEDOVE OR PIGEON

Leviticus 1:14, *“And if the burnt sacrifice of his offering to the LORD is of birds, then he shall bring his offering of turtledoves or young pigeons.”*

Hebrews 7:26, *For such a High Priest was fitting for us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and has become higher than the heavens.*

A. The turtledove is a symbol of innocence, mourning and love.

B. It is sacrifice of the poor.

Jesus' parents brought a pair of turtledoves as a sacrifice.

Luke 2:22-24, *Now when the days of her purification according to the law of Moses were completed, they brought Him to Jerusalem to present Him to the Lord*

v. 23, *(as it is written in the law of the Lord, “Every male who opens the womb shall be called holy to the LORD”),*

v. 24, *and to offer a sacrifice according to what is said in the law of the Lord, “A pair of turtledoves or two young pigeons.”*

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THE ALTARS AND OFFERINGS UNTO THE MOST HIGH

Lesson 5

THE SIN AND TRESPASS OFFERINGS PART I

INTRODUCTION

The sin offering dealt with sins in general. The trespass offering dealt with specific sin. Both offerings are fulfilled in Christ.

READING

Leviticus 8:14, *And he brought the bull for the sin offering. Then Aaron and his sons laid their hands on the head of the bull for the sin offering.*

Leviticus 4:5, *“Then the anointed priest shall take some of the bull’s blood and bring it to the tabernacle of meeting.”*

Leviticus 5:1, 5-7, 10-12, *“If a person sins in hearing the utterance of an oath, and is a witness, whether he has seen or known of the matter; if he does not tell it, he bears guilt.*

v. 5, *“And it shall be, when he is guilty in any of these matters, that he shall confess that he has sinned in that thing;*

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v. 6, *‘and he shall bring his trespass offering to the LORD for his sin which he has committed, a female from the flock, a lamb or a kid of the goats as a sin offering. So the priest shall make atonement for him concerning his sin.*

v. 7, *‘If he is not able to bring a lamb, then he shall bring to the LORD, for his trespass which he has committed, two turtledoves or two young pigeons: one as a sin offering and the other as a burnt offering.*

v. 10, *‘And he shall offer the second as a burnt offering according to the prescribed manner. So the priest shall make atonement on his behalf for his sin which he has committed, and it shall be forgiven him.*

v. 11, *‘But if he is not able to bring two turtledoves or two young pigeons, then he who sinned shall bring for his offering one-tenth of an ephah of fine flour as a sin offering. He shall put no oil on it, nor shall he put frankincense on it, for it is a sin offering.*

v. 12, *‘Then he shall bring it to the priest, and the priest shall take his handful of it as a memorial portion, and burn it on the altar according to the offerings made by fire to the LORD. It is a sin offering.’”*

Leviticus 6:24-30, *And the LORD spoke to Moses, saying,*

v. 25, *“Speak to Aaron and to his sons, saying, ‘This is the law of the sin offering: In the place where the burnt offering is killed, the sin offering shall be killed before the LORD. It is most holy.*

v. 26, *‘The priest who offers it for sin shall eat it. In a holy place it shall be eaten, in the court of the tabernacle of meeting.*

v. 27, *‘Everyone who touches its flesh must be holy. And when its blood is sprinkled on any garment, you shall wash that on which it was sprinkled, in a holy place.*

v. 28, *‘But the earthen vessel in which it is boiled shall be broken. And if it is boiled in a bronze pot, it shall be both scoured and rinsed in water.*

v. 29, *‘All the males among the priests may eat it. It is most holy.*

v. 30, *‘But no sin offering from which any of the blood is brought into the tabernacle of meeting, to make atonement in the holy place, shall be eaten. It shall be burned in the fire.’”*

1. THE SIN OFFERING

- A. People who sinned appeared before God at the Tabernacle (later they went to the Temple in Jerusalem), and confessed their sin. They brought their offerings with them.
- B. In the sin offering, the substitutionary animal sacrifice is judged for man's sin. This substitute is cast away from God's presence for man's sin.
- C. The sin offering was compulsory. The sinner had to bring his offering.

Leviticus 4:2-4 *“Speak to the children of Israel, saying: ‘If a person sins unintentionally against any of the commandments of the LORD in anything which ought not to be done, and does any of them,*

v. 3, ‘if the anointed priest sins, bringing guilt on the people, then let him offer to the LORD for his sin which he has sinned a young bull without blemish as a sin offering.

v. 4, ‘He shall bring the bull to the door of the tabernacle of meeting before the LORD, lay his hand on the bull's head, and kill the bull before the LORD.’”

- D. In the sin offering, God dealt with the person of the sinner. In the trespass offering, God dealt with a specific transgression.
- E. The sin offering was offered specifically as an atonement for sin.

Leviticus 4:20, 26, 31, 35, *“And he shall do with the bull as he did with the bull as a sin offering; thus he shall do with it. So the priest shall make atonement for them, and it shall be forgiven them.*

v. 26, ‘And he shall burn all its fat on the altar, like the fat of the sacrifice of the peace offering. So the priest shall make atonement for him concerning his sin, and it shall be forgiven him.

v. 31, *‘He shall remove all its fat, as fat is removed from the sacrifice of the peace offering; and the priest shall burn it on the altar for a sweet aroma to the LORD. So the priest shall make atonement for him, and it shall be forgiven him.*

v. 35, *‘He shall remove all its fat, as the fat of the lamb is removed from the sacrifice of the peace offering. Then the priest shall burn it on the altar, according to the offerings made by fire to the LORD. So the priest shall make atonement for his sin that he has committed, and it shall be forgiven him.’”*

2. THE SIN AND TRESPASS OFFERINGS DIFFER

- A. The sin offering is an atonement for a sinful nature and sin in general.
- B. The trespass offering is presented for a specific act or wrong.
- C. The sin offering had to be an animal without blemish.

Leviticus 4:3, 23, 28, 32, *“If the anointed priest sins, bringing guilt on the people, then let him offer to the LORD for his sin which he has sinned a young bull without blemish as a sin offering.*

v. 23, *‘or if his sin which he has committed comes to his knowledge, he shall bring as his offering a kid of the goats, a male without blemish.*

v. 28, *‘or if his sin which he has committed comes to his knowledge, then he shall bring as his offering a kid of the goats, a female without blemish, for his sin which he has committed.*

v. 32, *‘If he brings a lamb as his sin offering, he shall bring a female without blemish.’”*

3. A SINNER OF HIGHER RANK OFFENDS GOD MORE

- A. God feels differently about a peon and his transgression than He does a prince, even if they commit the same sin.
- B. The High Priest had to offer a young bull to cover his sins.

Leviticus 4:3, *“If the anointed priest sins, bringing guilt on the people, then let him offer to the LORD for his sin which he has sinned a young bull without blemish as a sin offering.”*

- C. A ruler offered a male goat.

Leviticus 4:22-26, *“When a ruler has sinned, and done something unintentionally against any of the commandments of the LORD his God in anything which should not be done, and is guilty, v. 23, ‘or if his sin which he has committed comes to his knowledge, he shall bring as his offering a kid of the goats, a male without blemish.*

v. 24, ‘And he shall lay his hand on the head of the goat, and kill it at the place where they kill the burnt offering before the LORD. It is a sin offering.

v. 25, ‘The priest shall take some of the blood of the sin offering with his finger, put it on the horns of the altar of burnt offering, and pour its blood at the base of the altar of burnt offering.

v. 26, ‘And he shall burn all its fat on the altar, like the fat of the sacrifice of the peace offering. So the priest shall make atonement for him concerning his sin, and it shall be forgiven him.”

- D. The common people could offer a female goat or lamb.

Leviticus 4:27-28, 31-32, 35, *“If anyone of the common people sins unintentionally by doing something against any of the commandments of the LORD in anything which ought not to be done, and is guilty,*

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v. 28, *‘or if his sin which he has committed comes to his knowledge, then he shall bring as his offering a kid of the goats, a female without blemish, for his sin which he has committed.*

v. 31, *‘He shall remove all its fat, as fat is removed from the sacrifice of the peace offering; and the priest shall burn it on the altar for a sweet aroma to the LORD. So the priest shall make atonement for him, and it shall be forgiven him.*

v. 32, *‘If he brings a lamb as his sin offering, he shall bring a female without blemish.*

v. 35, *‘He shall remove all its fat, as the fat of the lamb is removed from the sacrifice of the peace offering. Then the priest shall burn it on the altar, according to the offerings made by fire to the LORD. So the priest shall make atonement for his sin that he has committed, and it shall be forgiven him.’”*

E. A poor person could bring two turtledoves or pigeons.

Leviticus 5:7, *“If he is not able to bring a lamb, then he shall bring to the LORD, for his trespass which he has committed, two turtledoves or two young pigeons: one as a sin offering and the other as a burnt offering.”*

F. The person who lived in extreme poverty could bring about one gallon of grain.

Leviticus 5:11, *“But if he is not able to bring two turtledoves or two young pigeons, then he who sinned shall bring for his offering one-tenth of an ephah of fine flour as a sin offering. He shall put no oil on it, nor shall he put frankincense on it, for it is a sin offering.”*

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Lesson 6

THE SIN AND TRESPASS OFFERINGS PART II

INTRODUCTION

As we continue our study of the sin and trespass offerings, it is important to remember that the sin offering dealt with sin in general. The trespass offering dealt with specific sin. Both offerings are fulfilled in Christ.

READING

Leviticus 5:6, *“And he shall bring his trespass offering to the LORD for his sin which he has committed, a female from the flock, a lamb or a kid of the goats as a sin offering. So the priest shall make atonement for him concerning his sin.”*

1. THE ATONING BLOOD

- A. When an anointed priest sinned, the blood of the bull was taken into the Holy Place. It was then sprinkled in front of the veil of the sanctuary seven times.

Leviticus 4:6, *“The priest shall dip his finger in the blood and sprinkle some of the blood seven times before the LORD, in front of the veil of the sanctuary.”*

- B. When a ruler sinned, the blood of the sacrifice was applied with the priest’s finger upon the horns of the Bronze Altar in the Outer Court.

Leviticus 4:23-25, *“Or if his sin which he has committed comes to his knowledge, he shall bring as his offering a kid of the goats, a male without blemish.*

v. 24, *‘And he shall lay his hand on the head of the goat, and kill it at the place where they kill the burnt offering before the LORD. It is a sin offering.*

v. 25, *‘The priest shall take some of the blood of the sin offering with his finger, put it on the horns of the altar of burnt offering, and pour its blood at the base of the altar of burnt offering.’”*

2. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF GUILT

- A. The transgressor must first acknowledge his guilt. Ignorance is not an excuse. It is not innocence.
- B. When a transgressor brought his offering to the temple. He also brought payment or restitution.

Only then, did God guarantee the transgressor divine forgiveness. In the sin offering, Christ is seen as the Bearer of sin; He gave Himself as the representative for mankind’s sin.

3. THE TRESPASS OFFERING

Leviticus 5:1-6, *“If a person sins in hearing the utterance of an oath, and is a witness, whether he has seen or known of the matter; if he does not tell it, he bears guilt.*

v. 2, *‘Or if a person touches any unclean thing, whether it is the carcass of an unclean beast, or the carcass of unclean livestock, or the*

carcass of unclean creeping things, and he is unaware of it, he also shall be unclean and guilty.

v. 3, *‘Or if he touches human uncleanness; whatever uncleanness with which a man may be defiled, and he is unaware of it; when he realizes it, then he shall be guilty.*

v. 4, *‘Or if a person swears, speaking thoughtlessly with his lips to do evil or to do good, whatever it is that a man may pronounce by an oath, and he is unaware of it; when he realizes it, then he shall be guilty in any of these matters.*

v. 5, *‘And it shall be, when he is guilty in any of these matters, that he shall confess that he has sinned in that thing;*

v. 6, *‘and he shall bring his trespass offering to the LORD for his sin which he has committed, a female from the flock, a lamb or a kid of the goats as a sin offering. So the priest shall make atonement for him concerning his sin.’”*

The trespass offering is described in: Leviticus 5:1-6, Leviticus 6:1-7, and Leviticus 7:1-7

It is a sacrifice for guilt. The trespass offering was compulsory.

Leviticus 5:15, *“If a person commits a trespass...then he shall bring to the LORD...a trespass offering.*

4. THE TRESPASS OFFERING HAD TO BE PERFECT

God demanded that the trespass offering be perfect, without blemish.

Leviticus 5:15, *“If a person commits a trespass, and sins unintentionally in regard to the holy things of the LORD, then he shall bring to the LORD as his trespass offering a ram without blemish...”*

5. CHRIST IS OUR TRESPASS OFFERING

Isaiah 53:10, *Yet it pleased the LORD to bruise Him; He has put Him to grief. When You make His soul an offering for sin, He shall*

see His seed, He shall prolong His days, and the pleasure of the LORD shall prosper in His hand.

Romans 5:11, *And not only that, but we also rejoice in God through our Lord Jesus Christ, through whom we have now received the reconciliation.*

6. THE TRESPASS OFFERING COVERED SINS COMMITTED AGAINST GOD

Leviticus 5:15-19, *“If a person commits a trespass, and sins unintentionally in regard to the holy things of the LORD, then he shall bring to the LORD as his trespass offering a ram without blemish from the flocks, with your valuation in shekels of silver according to the shekel of the sanctuary, as a trespass offering.*

v. 16, *“And he shall make restitution for the harm that he has done in regard to the holy thing, and shall add one-fifth to it and give it to the priest. So the priest shall make atonement for him with the ram of the trespass offering, and it shall be forgiven him.*

v. 17, *“If a person sins, and commits any of these things which are forbidden to be done by the commandments of the LORD, though he does not know it, yet he is guilty and shall bear his iniquity.*

v. 18, *“And he shall bring to the priest a ram without blemish from the flock, with your valuation, as a trespass offering. So the priest shall make atonement for him regarding his ignorance in which he erred and did not know it, and it shall be forgiven him.*

v. 19, *“It is a trespass offering; he has certainly trespassed against the LORD.”*

7. THE TRESPASS OFFERING WAS GIVEN FOR WRONGS COMMITTED AGAINST OTHER PEOPLE

Leviticus 6:2-5, *“If a person sins and commits a trespass against the LORD by lying to his neighbor about what was delivered to him for safekeeping, or about a pledge, or about a robbery, or if he has extorted from his neighbor,*

v. 3, “or if he has found what was lost and lies concerning it, and swears falsely; in any one of these things that a man may do in which he sins:

v. 4, “then it shall be, because he has sinned and is guilty, that he shall restore what he has stolen, or the thing which he has extorted, or what was delivered to him for safekeeping, or the lost thing which he found,

v. 5, “or all that about which he has sworn falsely. He shall restore its full value, add one-fifth more to it, and give it to whomever it belongs, on the day of his trespass offering.”

8. THE TRESPASS OFFERING INVOLVED REPAYMENT

The sinner had to repay the injured party when he brought his offering.

Leviticus 5:15-16, “If a person commits a trespass, and sins unintentionally in regard to the holy things of the LORD, then he shall bring to the LORD as his trespass offering a ram without blemish from the flocks, with your valuation in shekels of silver according to the shekel of the sanctuary, as a trespass offering.

v. 16, “And he shall make restitution for the harm that he has done in regard to the holy thing, and shall add one-fifth to it and give it to the priest. So the priest shall make atonement for him with the ram of the trespass offering, and it shall be forgiven him.”

The sinner had to pay restitution and add a fifth-part, or 20% to its value.

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Lesson 7

THE PEACE AND WAVE OFFERINGS

INTRODUCTION

The peace and wave offerings pertained to worship. They were a voluntary form of fellowship with the Most High God.

READING

Leviticus 7:11, *“This is the law of the sacrifice of peace offerings which he shall offer to the LORD.”*

Leviticus 3:1, 6-7, 9, 16-17, *“When his offering is a sacrifice of a peace offering, if he offers it of the herd, whether male or female, he shall offer it without blemish before the LORD.*

v. 6, *‘If his offering as a sacrifice of a peace offering to the LORD is of the flock, whether male or female, he shall offer it without blemish.*

v. 7, *‘If he offers a lamb as his offering, then he shall offer it before the LORD.*

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v. 9, *'Then he shall offer from the sacrifice of the peace offering, as an offering made by fire to the LORD, its fat and the whole fat tail which he shall remove close to the backbone. And the fat that covers the entrails and all the fat that is on the entrails,*

v. 16, *'and the priest shall burn them on the altar as food, an offering made by fire for a sweet aroma; all the fat is the Lord's.*

v. 17, *'This shall be a perpetual statute throughout your generations in all your dwellings: you shall eat neither fat nor blood.'*"

1. VARIOUS EXAMPLES OF PEACE OFFERINGS

A. The Passover

Leviticus 23:2, 4-5, *"Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them: 'The feasts of the LORD, which you shall proclaim to be holy convocations, these are My feasts.*

v. 4, *'These are the feasts of the LORD, holy convocations which you shall proclaim at their appointed times.*

v. 5, *'On the fourteenth day of the first month at twilight is the Lord's Passover.'*"

B. The Feast of Unleavened Bread

Leviticus 23:6, *"And on the fifteenth day of the same month is the Feast of Unleavened Bread to the LORD; seven days you must eat unleavened bread."*

C. An offering made by fire

Leviticus 23:8, *"But you shall offer an offering made by fire to the LORD for seven days. The seventh day shall be a holy convocation; you shall do no customary work on it."*

D. The wave offering

Leviticus 23:11, *“He shall wave the sheaf before the LORD, to be accepted on your behalf; on the day after the Sabbath the priest shall wave it.”*

E. An offering of a lamb without blemish

Leviticus 23:12, *“And you shall offer on that day, when you wave the sheaf, a male lamb of the first year, without blemish, as a burnt offering to the LORD.”*

F. An offering must be made to the Most High God before a person could eat the harvest.

Leviticus 23:14, *“You shall eat neither bread nor parched grain nor fresh grain until the same day that you have brought an offering to your God; it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings.”*

G. The offering at Pentecost

Leviticus 23:15-16, 18-19, *“And you shall count for yourselves from the day after the Sabbath, from the day that you brought the sheaf of the wave offering: seven Sabbaths shall be completed.
v. 16, ‘Count fifty days to the day after the seventh Sabbath; then you shall offer a new grain offering to the LORD.*

v. 18, ‘And you shall offer with the bread seven lambs of the first year, without blemish, one young bull, and two rams. They shall be as a burnt offering to the LORD, with their grain offering and their drink offerings, an offering made by fire for a sweet aroma to the LORD.

v. 19, ‘Then you shall sacrifice one kid of the goats as a sin offering, and two male lambs of the first year as a sacrifice of a peace offering.’”

- H. The peace offering described in Leviticus 3:6-7 is an animal offering made in obedience to the will of God.

The peace offering relates to communion with God. It is a sweet-savor offering.

The peace offering symbolized how Christ by His death became our peace and the foundation of our fellowship.

The peace offering itself was shared between God, the priest and the worshiper. This shows communion.

2. THE PEACE OFFERING WAS A VOLUNTARY OFFERING

Leviticus 19:5, *“And if you offer a sacrifice of a peace offering to the LORD, you shall offer it of your own free will.”*

The peace offering was made to enjoy a certain peace already in force.

The peace offering could be given to God in thankfulness for His mercies. It was sometimes called the sacrifice of thanksgiving.

Leviticus 7:11-13, 15, 20, *“This is the law of the sacrifice of peace offerings which he shall offer to the LORD:*

v. 12, ‘If he offers it for a thanksgiving, then he shall offer, with the sacrifice of thanksgiving, unleavened cakes mixed with oil, unleavened wafers anointed with oil, or cakes of blended flour mixed with oil.

v. 13, ‘Besides the cakes, as his offering he shall offer leavened bread with the sacrifice of thanksgiving of his peace offering.

v. 15, ‘The flesh of the sacrifice of his peace offering for thanksgiving shall be eaten the same day it is offered. He shall not leave any of it until morning.

v. 20, *‘But the person who eats the flesh of the sacrifice of the peace offering that belongs to the LORD, while he is unclean, that person shall be cut off from his people.’*”

3. PEACE OFFERINGS SACRIFICED BY SOLOMON

Solomon sacrificed peace offerings at the dedication of the Temple in Jerusalem.

I Kings 8:63, And Solomon offered a sacrifice of peace offerings, which he offered to the LORD, twenty-two thousand bulls and one hundred and twenty thousand sheep. So the king and all the children of Israel dedicated the house of the LORD.

4. HEZEKIAH

The peace offering was offered by Hezekiah when he terminated idolatry.

II Chronicles 30:22, And Hezekiah gave encouragement to all the Levites who taught the good knowledge of the LORD; and they ate throughout the feast seven days, offering peace offerings and making confession to the LORD God of their fathers.

5. DAVID

Peace offerings were sacrificed when David brought the Ark to Jerusalem.

II Samuel 6:17, So they brought the ark of the LORD, and set it in its place in the midst of the tabernacle that David had erected for it. Then David offered burnt offerings and peace offerings before the LORD.

6. THE PEACE OFFERING ALSO TOOK THE FORM OF A VOW

The worshiper could make a vow to the Lord.

Leviticus 7:16, *“But if the sacrifice of his offering is a vow or a voluntary offering, it shall be eaten the same day that he offers his sacrifice; but on the next day the remainder of it also may be eaten.”*

Deuteronomy 23:21-23, *“When you make a vow to the LORD your God, you shall not delay to pay it; for the LORD your God will surely require it of you, and it would be sin to you.*

v. 22, *“But if you abstain from vowing, it shall not be sin to you.*

v. 23, *“That which has gone from your lips you shall keep and perform, for you voluntarily vowed to the LORD your God what you have promised with your mouth.”*

7. THE PEACE OFFERING DID NOT REQUIRE A SPECIFIC CAUSE

The animal did not even have to be perfect.

Leviticus 22:23, *“Either a bull or a lamb that has any limb too long or too short you may offer as a freewill offering, but for a vow it shall not be accepted.”*

8. WHAT COULD BE GIVEN AS A PEACE OFFERING

A. A bull

Leviticus 3:1, *“When his offering is a sacrifice of a peace offering, if he offers it of the herd, whether male or female, he shall offer it without blemish before the LORD.”*

B. A lamb

Leviticus 3:7, *“If he offers a lamb as his offering, then he shall offer it before the LORD.”*

C. A goat

Leviticus 3:12, *“And if his offering is a goat, then he shall offer it before the LORD.”*

The animals were of different values, so the person could give in relation to his desire for fellowship with God.

9. CHRIST'S BLOOD IS OUR PEACE OFFERING

The blood of Jesus Christ brings us into fellowship with God. Notice that in Leviticus 6:7, the peace offering is listed after the sin offering and trespass offering.

This means that peace can only follow divine forgiveness.

10. THE WORSHIPER RECEIVED A PORTION OF THE PEACE OFFERING

Leviticus 7:15-16, *“The flesh of the sacrifice of his peace offering for thanksgiving shall be eaten the same day it is offered. He shall not leave any of it until morning.*

v. 16, *‘But if the sacrifice of his offering is a vow or a voluntary offering, it shall be eaten the same day that he offers his sacrifice; but on the next day the remainder of it also may be eaten.’”*

The entire offering was accepted by God, but the worshiper received a portion back.

11. CHRIST IS OUR PEACE

Ephesians 2:14, *For He Himself is our peace, who has made both one, and has broken down the middle wall of separation.*

12. THE WAVE OFFERING

Leviticus 7:30, *“His own hands shall bring the offerings made by fire to the LORD. The fat with the breast he shall bring, that the breast may be waved as a wave offering before the LORD.”*

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Lesson 8

THE SACRIFICE OF PRAISE AND GRAIN OFFERING

INTRODUCTION

An open avenue to God exists in every situation. This avenue is demonstrated with the many offerings of Israel. These offerings were for every situation from praise and thanksgiving to repentance for sins of accident and ignorance.

READING

Leviticus 2:1-16, *“When anyone offers a grain offering to the LORD, his offering shall be of fine flour. And he shall pour oil on it, and put frankincense on it.*

v. 2, *‘He shall bring it to Aaron’s sons, the priests, one of whom shall take from it his handful of fine flour and oil with all the frankincense. And the priest shall burn it as a memorial on the altar, an offering made by fire, a sweet aroma to the LORD.*

v. 3, *‘The rest of the grain offering shall be Aaron’s and his sons’. It is most holy of the offerings to the LORD made by fire.*

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- v. 4, *'And if you bring as an offering a grain offering baked in the oven, it shall be unleavened cakes of fine flour mixed with oil, or unleavened wafers anointed with oil.*
- v. 5, *'But if your offering is a grain offering baked in a pan, it shall be of fine flour, unleavened, mixed with oil.*
- v. 6, *'You shall break it in pieces and pour oil on it; it is a grain offering.*
- v. 7, *'If your offering is a grain offering baked in a covered pan, it shall be made of fine flour with oil.*
- v. 8, *'You shall bring the grain offering that is made of these things to the LORD. And when it is presented to the priest, he shall bring it to the altar.*
- v. 9, *'Then the priest shall take from the grain offering a memorial portion, and burn it on the altar. It is an offering made by fire, a sweet aroma to the LORD.*
- v. 10, *'And what is left of the grain offering shall be Aaron's and his sons'. It is most holy of the offerings to the LORD made by fire.*
- v. 11, *'No grain offering which you bring to the LORD shall be made with leaven, for you shall burn no leaven nor any honey in any offering to the LORD made by fire.*
- v. 12, *'As for the offering of the firstfruits, you shall offer them to the LORD, but they shall not be burned on the altar for a sweet aroma.*
- v. 13, *'And every offering of your grain offering you shall season with salt; you shall not allow the salt of the covenant of your God to be lacking from your grain offering. With all your offerings you shall offer salt.*
- v. 14, *'If you offer a grain offering of your firstfruits to the LORD, you shall offer for the grain offering of your firstfruits green heads of grain roasted on the fire, grain beaten from full heads.*
- v. 15, *'And you shall put oil on it, and lay frankincense on it. It is a grain offering.*
- v. 16, *'Then the priest shall burn the memorial portion: part of its beaten grain and part of its oil, with all the frankincense, as an offering made by fire to the LORD.'"*

1. THE IGNORANCE OFFERING

Leviticus 4:1-3, 27-28, 31, *Now the LORD spoke to Moses, saying,*

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v. 2, *“Speak to the children of Israel, saying: ‘If a person sins unintentionally against any of the commandments of the LORD in anything which ought not to be done, and does any of them,*

v. 3, *‘if the anointed priest sins, bringing guilt on the people, then let him offer to the LORD for his sin which he has sinned a young bull without blemish as a sin offering.*

v. 27, *‘If anyone of the common people sins unintentionally by doing something against any of the commandments of the LORD in anything which ought not to be done, and is guilty,*

v. 28, *‘or if his sin which he has committed comes to his knowledge, then he shall bring as his offering a kid of the goats, a female without blemish, for his sin which he has committed.*

v. 31, *‘He shall remove all its fat, as fat is removed from the sacrifice of the peace offering; and the priest shall burn it on the altar for a sweet aroma to the LORD. So the priest shall make atonement for him, and it shall be forgiven him.’”*

A. Sin unintentionally committed in ignorance

Though a person may be ignorant of God’s laws, a sin is still a violation of the commandments.

B. A nation could sin in ignorance.

Leviticus 4:13-14, *“Now if the whole congregation of Israel sins unintentionally, and the thing is hidden from the eyes of the assembly, and they have done something against any of the commandments of the LORD in anything which should not be done, and are guilty;*

v. 14, *‘when the sin which they have committed becomes known, then the assembly shall offer a young bull for the sin, and bring it before the tabernacle of meeting.’”*

C. An individual could sin in ignorance.

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Acts 17:30, *“Truly, these times of ignorance God overlooked, but now commands all men everywhere to repent.”*

Leviticus 5:15-16, *“If a person commits a trespass, and sins unintentionally in regard to the holy things of the LORD, then he shall bring to the LORD as his trespass offering a ram without blemish from the flocks, with your valuation in shekels of silver according to the shekel of the sanctuary, as a trespass offering. v. 16, “And he shall make restitution for the harm that he has done in regard to the holy thing, and shall add one-fifth to it and give it to the priest. So the priest shall make atonement for him with the ram of the trespass offering, and it shall be forgiven him.”*

D. A person can be alienated from God through ignorance.

Ephesians 4:18, *Having their understanding darkened, being alienated from the life of God, because of the ignorance that is in them, because of the blindness of their heart.*

E. Ignorance of God’s righteousness

Romans 10:3-11, *For they being ignorant of God’s righteousness, and seeking to establish their own righteousness, have not submitted to the righteousness of God.*

v. 4, *For Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to everyone who believes.*

v. 5, *For Moses writes about the righteousness which is of the law, “The man who does those things shall live by them.”*

v. 6, *But the righteousness of faith speaks in this way, “Do not say in your heart, ‘Who will ascend into heaven?’” (that is, to bring Christ down from above)*

v. 7, *or, “Who will descend into the abyss?” (that is, to bring Christ up from the dead).*

v. 8, *But what does it say? “The word is near you, in your mouth and in your heart” (that is, the word of faith which we preach):*

v. 9, *that if you confess with your mouth the Lord Jesus and believe in your heart that God has raised Him from the dead, you will be saved.*

v. 10, *For with the heart one believes unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation.*

v. 11, *For the Scripture says, "Whoever believes on Him will not be put to shame."*

F. The willingly ignorant

II Peter 3:5, *For this they willfully forget: that by the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of water and in the water.*

2. THE ACCIDENT OFFERING

A. When someone accidentally hurts another person.

Leviticus 5:17-19, *"If a person sins, and commits any of these things which are forbidden to be done by the commandments of the LORD, though he does not know it, yet he is guilty and shall bear his iniquity.*

v. 18, *"And he shall bring to the priest a ram without blemish from the flock, with your valuation, as a trespass offering. So the priest shall make atonement for him regarding his ignorance in which he erred and did not know it, and it shall be forgiven him.*

v. 19, *"It is a trespass offering; he has certainly trespassed against the LORD."*

B. Presumptuous sins.

Numbers 15:30, *"But the person who does anything presumptuously, whether he is native-born or a stranger, that one brings reproach on the LORD, and he shall be cut off from among his people."*

Hebrews 10:28, *Anyone who has rejected Moses' law dies without mercy on the testimony of two or three witnesses.*

3. THE OFFERING OF THE POOR

Leviticus 5:7-10, *“If he is not able to bring a lamb, then he shall bring to the LORD, for his trespass which he has committed, two turtledoves or two young pigeons: one as a sin offering and the other as a burnt offering.*

v. 8, *‘And he shall bring them to the priest, who shall offer that which is for the sin offering first, and wring off its head from its neck, but shall not divide it completely.*

v. 9, *‘Then he shall sprinkle some of the blood of the sin offering on the side of the altar, and the rest of the blood shall be drained out at the base of the altar. It is a sin offering.*

v. 10, *‘And he shall offer the second as a burnt offering according to the prescribed manner. So the priest shall make atonement on his behalf for his sin which he has committed, and it shall be forgiven him.*

A. God always has special mercy for people who have fallen on hard times. The poor were not expected to compete with the rich in giving to God. The Most High gave the same forgiveness to the one who could only afford the least as the one who gave the most.

B. The smallest offering

If the transgressor against the Most High could not give even two turtledoves or two young pigeons, he could still receive forgiveness for his sins by giving fine flour to God.

Leviticus 5:11-13, *“But if he is not able to bring two turtledoves or two young pigeons, then he who sinned shall bring for his offering one-tenth of an ephah of fine flour as a sin offering. He shall put no oil on it, nor shall he put frankincense on it, for it is a sin offering.*

v. 12, *Then he shall bring it to the priest, and the priest shall take his handful of it as a memorial portion, and burn it on the altar according to the offerings made by fire to the LORD. It is a sin offering.*

v. 13, *The priest shall make atonement for him, for his sin that he has committed in any of these matters; and it shall be forgiven him. The rest shall be the priest's as a grain offering.*”

The tenth part of an ephah is seven-tenths of a gallon or about three quarts of wheat.

4. THE *MAY BE* OFFERING

Job 1:1, 5, *There was a man in the land of Uz, whose name was Job; and that man was blameless and upright, and one who feared God and shunned evil.*

v. 5, *So it was, when the days of feasting had run their course, that Job would send and sanctify them, and he would rise early in the morning and offer burnt offerings according to the number of them all. For Job said, “It may be that my sons have sinned and cursed God in their hearts.” Thus Job did regularly.*

This is one of the most exciting offerings in the Bible. It is the *may be* offering. Job did not know whether his sons had sinned or not. He wanted to keep the right communion with the Most High for himself and his family. He is an example to fathers today!

5. THE GRAIN OFFERING

Seven feasts are listed in Leviticus 23. The book of Leviticus was designed to lead Israel into the worship of the Most High.

This particular offering in the King James Version is called a *meat* offering, but since it consists of flour, oil and frankincense, it should be translated as a *grain* or *meal* offering.

The Sacrifice of Praise and Grain Offering
Lesson 8

Leviticus 6:14-23, *“This is the law of the grain offering: The sons of Aaron shall offer it on the altar before the LORD.*

v. 15, *‘He shall take from it his handful of the fine flour of the grain offering, with its oil, and all the frankincense which is on the grain offering, and shall burn it on the altar for a sweet aroma, as a memorial to the LORD.*

v. 16, *‘And the remainder of it Aaron and his sons shall eat; with unleavened bread it shall be eaten in a holy place; in the court of the tabernacle of meeting they shall eat it.*

v. 17. *‘It shall not be baked with leaven. I have given it as their portion of My offerings made by fire; it is most holy, like the sin offering and the trespass offering.*

v. 18, *‘All the males among the children of Aaron may eat it. It shall be a statute forever in your generations concerning the offerings made by fire to the LORD. Everyone who touches them must be holy.’”*

v. 19, *And the LORD spoke to Moses, saying,*

v. 20, *“This is the offering of Aaron and his sons, which they shall offer to the LORD, beginning on the day when he is anointed: one-tenth of an ephah of fine flour as a daily grain offering, half of it in the morning and half of it at night.*

v. 21, *“It shall be made in a pan with oil. When it is mixed, you shall bring it in. The baked pieces of the grain offering you shall offer for a sweet aroma to the LORD.*

v. 22, *“The priest from among his sons, who is anointed in his place, shall offer it. It is a statute forever to the LORD. It shall be wholly burned.*

v. 23, *“For every grain offering for the priest shall be wholly burned. It shall not be eaten.”*

A. The Lord says the praise offering should consist of:

- 1) Fine flour, *...his offering shall be of fine flour* (Leviticus 2:1).
- 2) Oil, *...and he shall pour oil on it...*(v. 1). Christ was born of the power of the Spirit.

- 3) Frankincense, ...*and put frankincense on it.* (v. 1). Frankincense speaks of the fragrance of Christ
 - 4) Leaven was not allowed. The offering had to be pure.
 - 5) No honey or sweetener was allowed.
- B. ...*The priest shall burn it...* This speaks of the offering of Christ, His character lacked nothing. He stood true through persecution and death.
- C. The grain offering was a sweet-savor offering.

Leviticus 2:2-9, *“He shall bring it to Aaron’s sons, the priests, one of whom shall take from it his handful of fine flour and oil with all the frankincense. And the priest shall burn it as a memorial on the altar, an offering made by fire, a sweet aroma to the LORD.*

v. 3, *‘The rest of the grain offering shall be Aaron’s and his sons’. It is most holy of the offerings to the LORD made by fire.*

v. 4, *‘And if you bring as an offering a grain offering baked in the oven, it shall be unleavened cakes of fine flour mixed with oil, or unleavened wafers anointed with oil.*

v. 5, *‘But if your offering is a grain offering baked in a pan, it shall be of fine flour, unleavened, mixed with oil.*

v. 6, *‘You shall break it in pieces and pour oil on it; it is a grain offering.*

v. 7, *‘If your offering is a grain offering baked in a covered pan, it shall be made of fine flour with oil.*

v. 8, *‘You shall bring the grain offering that is made of these things to the LORD. And when it is presented to the priest, he shall bring it to the altar.*

v. 9, *‘Then the priest shall take from the grain offering a memorial portion, and burn it on the altar. It is an offering made by fire, a sweet aroma to the LORD.’”*

- 1) The grain offering was pleasant to God.

The Sacrifice of Praise and Grain Offering
Lesson 8

2) There is no atonement or forgiveness for sin in this offering.

D. The grain offering was a flora offering as opposed to a fauna offering. It was bloodless, no death occurred like in the burnt offering.

E. The grain offering was voluntary, not compulsory.

Leviticus 2:1, *“When anyone offers a grain offering to the LORD, his offering shall be of fine flour. And he shall pour oil on it, and put frankincense on it.”*

F. Only part of the grain offering was consumed by fire.

The burnt offering was entirely burnt.

G. The grain offering was a type of Christ’s life on earth.

The burnt offering was a type of Christ’s death.

According to Numbers 29:6 and Exodus 29:41, these two offerings were always sacrificed together.

H. The grain offering was sacrificed on the altar every morning and evening.

1) The grain offering was for the entire nation.

Leviticus 6:20, *“This is the offering of Aaron and his sons, which they shall offer to the LORD, beginning on the day when he is anointed: one-tenth of an ephah of fine flour as a daily grain offering, half of it in the morning and half of it at night.”*

2) The grain offering was perpetual.

The Sacrifice of Praise and Grain Offering
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3) The grain offering represented the nation to God for perfection.

I. The grain offering was anointed with oil.

1) In Leviticus 2:1, oil is poured upon the flour. Oil is the symbol of the Holy Spirit. Fine flour is a symbol of Christ's perfect life. The fine flour with the oil represented Christ's perfect life anointed with the power of the Holy Spirit.

2) According to Leviticus 2:5-6, there was oil in and on the cakes. They were anointed both inside and out.

J. The grain offering also contained frankincense

1) Frankincense was required to be in the offering (Leviticus 2:1).

2) It gave the offering a fragrant aroma.

3) Leviticus 24:5-7, *“And you shall take fine flour and bake twelve cakes with it. Two-tenths of an ephah shall be in each cake.*

v. 6, *“You shall set them in two rows, six in a row, on the pure gold table before the LORD.*

v. 7, *“And you shall put pure frankincense on each row, that it may be on the bread for a memorial, an offering made by fire to the LORD.*

K. Fire speaks of suffering.

In the fires of Christ's suffering, He pleased the Father. Our endurance is as a sweet fragrance to God.

L. The grain offering was seasoned with salt (Leviticus 2:13).

1) Salt was added to every sacrifice

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Mark 9:49, *“For everyone will be seasoned with fire, and every sacrifice will be seasoned with salt.”*

- 2) In the Bible, salt is the emblem of incorruption.
- 3) Salt is a symbol of divine grace.
- 4) It has seasoning qualities.
- 5) Salt has a purifying power. Christ’s life and words always purify.
- 6) Christ said His believers are the salt of the earth.

Matthew 5:13, *“You are the salt of the earth; but if the salt loses its flavor, how shall it be seasoned? It is then good for nothing but to be thrown out and trampled underfoot by men.”*

- 7) Throughout history, salt has been a seal of friendship.

M. Things not in the grain offering

- 1) Leaven (Leviticus 2:11)
 - a) Leaven causes fermentation. It demonstrates corruption.
 - b) Jesus said leaven is hypocrisy.

Luke 12:1 *...He began to say to His disciples first of all, “Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy.”*

- c) Paul said leaven is malice and wickedness.

1 Corinthians 5:8, *Therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, nor with the leaven of malice and wickedness, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.*

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He further taught in Galatians that leaven is false teaching.

Galatians 5:9 *A little leaven leavens the whole lump.*

- d) Leaven puffs up. It makes the bread rise (I Corinthians 5:2).
 - e) Leaven had to be removed from the house during Passover.
- 2) Honey (Leviticus 2:11)
- a) Honey mixed with leaven can cause fermentation.
 - b) No offering to God could include honey.
 - c) Honey turns sour with heat, while frankincense creates a sweet aroma.
 - d) Honey represents the attractiveness of the human personality which sours with affliction.
 - e) Honey is pleasant to the human nature. Human sweetness cannot stand the test.
 - f) Frankincense belongs to God, but honey belongs to man.

N. The grain offering represented the worship of God.

- 1) Leviticus 2:9-16: This offering was a memorial. It reminded God of the worshiper.
- 2) The perpetual grain offering brought the nation of Israel into God's remembrance daily.

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- 3) As two loaves, it possibly represented both the Jew and Gentile.

Leviticus 23:17, "You shall bring from your dwellings two wave loaves of two-tenths of an ephah. They shall be of fine flour; they shall be baked with leaven. They are the firstfruits to the LORD."

This offering was offered at the feast of Pentecost. It was waved before the Lord by the High Priest.

- O. All the offerings were special on feast days.
 - 1) During Passover, a lamb was slain and eaten (Leviticus 23:12).
 - 2) The sheaf of first fruits was waved before the Lord (Leviticus 23:10-11).
 - 3) Loaves were waved before the Lord at Pentecost (Leviticus 23:15-17).
- P. The grain offering was not fully consumed by the fire.
 - 1) Only the priest could eat it (Leviticus 2:3).
 - 2) It could not be consumed outside the sanctuary (Leviticus 6:16). This speaks of fellowship in the Lord's house.
 - 3) All of these offerings were types and symbols. Their fulfillment occurred in Christ Jesus and His church.

STUDY GUIDE

LESTER SUMRALL TEACHING SERIES

THE ALTARS AND OFFERINGS UNTO THE MOST HIGH

Lesson 9

THE FINAL OFFERING

INTRODUCTION

All the altars and offerings of the Old Testament point to one great final offering—Jesus Christ. He fulfilled all the types and shadows of the previous altars and offerings.

READING

Revelation 1:5-6, *And from Jesus Christ, the faithful witness, the first-born from the dead, and the ruler over the kings of the earth. To Him who loved us and washed us from our sins in His own blood, v. 6, and has made us kings and priests to His God and Father, to Him be glory and dominion forever and ever. Amen.*

1. JESUS CHRIST, THE FINAL OFFERING

- A. Jesus Christ came to this earth to fulfill the total offering required by God for man.

Matthew 5:17, *“Do not think that I came to destroy the Law or the Prophets. I did not come to destroy but to fulfill.”*

- B. Jesus Christ became God's final offering for man.

Hebrews 7:27, Who does not need daily, as those high priests, to offer up sacrifices, first for His own sins and then for the people's, for this He did once for all when He offered up Himself.

- C. Since Christ's sacrifice on Calvary, forgiveness has become unavailable through the blood of bulls and goats. The offerings in the Old Testament were shadows and types. They were fully, and finally, completed in Christ. Christ, once and for all, made the fullest offering and sacrifice on Calvary.
- D. The offering of Jesus Christ represented God's supreme offering and sacrifice. Jesus Christ entered the throne room from Calvary and presented Himself as the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world.

Revelation 13:8, All who dwell on the earth will worship him, whose names have not been written in the Book of Life of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world.

- E. The totality of man's offerings to God was fulfilled in Jesus Christ.

Each sacrifice revealed another aspect of His matchless wonder.

All sacrifices must have an altar, a place to offer the sacrifice to God. The altar Jesus Christ was placed upon was Calvary.

2. CHRIST, THE DIVINE MESSIAH

The Divine Messiah was promised to the world as the deliverer from deception and transgression.

Genesis 3:15, And I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your seed and her Seed; He shall bruise your head, and you shall bruise His heel."

In the first prophecy, God stated that His Deliverer would come to bruise and destroy the head of the serpent.

Revelation 12:9, *So the great dragon was cast out, that serpent of old, called the Devil and Satan, who deceives the whole world; he was cast to the earth, and his angels were cast out with him.*

3. THIS FINAL OFFERING IS THE NEW COVENANT OF JOY

Hebrews 12:1-2, *Therefore we also, since we are surrounded by so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which so easily ensnares us, and let us run with endurance the race that is set before us, v. 2, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith, who for the joy that was set before Him endured the cross, despising the shame, and has sat down at the right hand of the throne of God.*

Christ could see beyond tomorrow. He saw the effects of the eternal blessing of performing the supreme sacrifice of His death on the cross and became:

- A. The Author of the Christian faith,
- B. The Finisher and Finalizer of the Christian faith.
- C. With overflowing joy, Christ endured the cross and despised its shame. He then sat on the right hand of the radiant throne of the majesty of the Most High.

4. OFFERINGS PROVIDED JUSTIFICATION FOR SIN AND TRANSGRESSION

Galatians 2:14-17, *But when I saw that they were not straightforward about the truth of the gospel, I said to Peter before them all, "If you, being a Jew, live in the manner of Gentiles and not as the Jews, why do you compel Gentiles to live as Jews?"*

- v. 15, *“We who are Jews by nature, and not sinners of the Gentiles,*
v. 16, *“knowing that a man is not justified by the works of the law but by faith in Jesus Christ, even we have believed in Christ Jesus, that we might be justified by faith in Christ and not by the works of the law; for by the works of the law no flesh shall be justified.*
v. 17, *“But if, while we seek to be justified by Christ, we ourselves also are found sinners, is Christ therefore a minister of sin? Certainly not!”*

5. THE OFFERINGS WERE TEMPORARILY ORDAINED

These offerings were types and shadows of Christ’s ultimate sacrifice.

Galatians 3:18-25, *For if the inheritance is of the law, it is no longer of promise; but God gave it to Abraham by promise.*

v. 19, *What purpose then does the law serve? It was added because of transgressions, till the Seed should come to whom the promise was made; and it was appointed through angels by the hand of a mediator.*

v. 20, *Now a mediator does not mediate for one only, but God is one.*

v. 21, *Is the law then against the promises of God? Certainly not! For if there had been a law given which could have given life, truly righteousness would have been by the law.*

v. 22, *But the Scripture has confined all under sin, that the promise by faith in Jesus Christ might be given to those who believe.*

v. 23, *But before faith came, we were kept under guard by the law, kept for the faith which would afterward be revealed.*

v. 24, *Therefore the law was our tutor to bring us to Christ, that we might be justified by faith.*

v. 25, *But after faith has come, we are no longer under a tutor.*

6. THE EXAMPLE OF ABRAHAM’S SONS

The laws of the Old Testament and the grace of the New Testament are exemplified in Abraham’s sons, Isaac and Ishmael.

Galatians 4:21-31, *Tell me, you who desire to be under the law, do you not hear the law?*

v. 22, *For it is written that Abraham had two sons: the one by a bondwoman, the other by a freewoman.*

v. 23, *But he who was of the bondwoman was born according to the flesh, and he of the freewoman through promise,*

v. 24, *which things are symbolic. For these are the two covenants: the one from Mount Sinai which gives birth to bondage, which is Hagar;*

v. 25, *for this Hagar is Mount Sinai in Arabia, and corresponds to Jerusalem which now is, and is in bondage with her children;*

v. 26, *but the Jerusalem above is free, which is the mother of us all.*

v. 27, *For it is written: "Rejoice, O barren, you who do not bear! Break forth and shout, you who are not in labor! For the desolate has many more children than she who has a husband."*

v. 28, *Now we, brethren, as Isaac was, are children of promise.*

v. 29, *But, as he who was born according to the flesh then persecuted him who was born according to the Spirit, even so it is now.*

v. 30, *Nevertheless what does the Scripture say? "Cast out the bondwoman and her son, for the son of the bondwoman shall not be heir with the son of the freewoman."*

v. 31, *So then, brethren, we are not children of the bondwoman but of the free.*

7. JESUS CHRIST'S SACRIFICE AT CALVARY

Jesus abolished the former altars and offerings forever.

Ephesians 2:15, *Having abolished in His flesh the enmity, that is, the law of commandments contained in ordinances, so as to create in Himself one new man from the two, thus making peace.*

**INDIANA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
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INDIVIDUAL STUDY

The courses offered are designed to meet the practical need of today's Christian. The following steps should be considered in beginning your study:

1. Read each lesson in the study guide carefully.
2. Listen to the tapes carefully. They will explain the course content and clarify what you may not understand in the written lesson.
3. Read the lessons and listen to the tapes in the way most helpful to you. It is suggested that you read the lesson once, listen to the tape, then read the lesson again.
4. It is recommended that you complete each course within eight weeks.
5. At the completion of each course, a test should be completed and sent to the University so you may earn a certificate of credit. Send \$10.00 for grading costs with your completed test.
6. You may also obtain college credit for the course by submitting a term paper on a topic related to the course. The papers should be 10 to 12 double-spaced, typewritten pages. All information from source material must be properly footnoted and the sources listed in a bibliography. For further instruction on term paper form, please check any standard college English textbook. An instruction manual on term paper writing is available from Indiana Christian University (P. O. Box 12, South Bend, IN 46624) for \$1.00 plus 50¢ postage and handling. At least five books must be used as sources when writing the term paper. Send \$25 for grading costs with your term paper.

GROUP STUDY

Groups wishing to study correspondence courses together should have a qualified individual to teach the group. These courses can be used for pastors' studies or home prayer and Bible study groups. It is recommended that the videotape be used in group study.

Further information concerning the availability of materials, costs, etc., may be obtained by writing to the University.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

_____ Name of completed course

_____ Course Number

_____ Date Completed _____

The Final Offering

Lesson 9

Mail this form with your completed test to:

Indiana Christian University

P. O. Box 12

South Bend, IN 46624

For office use only:

Graded by _____ Score _____ Date certificate mailed

Test—The Altars and Offerings Unto the Most High

6-14. List the nine divisions of Leviticus.

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. Which offering did NOT pertain to worship?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A. The burnt offering | <input type="checkbox"/> C. The grain offering |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B. The trespass offering | <input type="checkbox"/> D. The peace offering |

16. Which of the following was closely related to the Trespass offering?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A. The grain offering | <input type="checkbox"/> C. The sin offering |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B. The burnt offering | <input type="checkbox"/> D. The peace offering |

17. The offerings of joy were offered upon which altar?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A. The Golden Altar | <input type="checkbox"/> C. The Mercy Seat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B. The Bronze Altar | <input type="checkbox"/> D. Any of the above |

18. The sin offerings were offered upon which altar?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A. The Golden Altar | <input type="checkbox"/> C. The Mercy Seat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B. The Bronze Altar | <input type="checkbox"/> D. Any of the above |

19. Abel learned about offering to the Most High from:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A. The Bible | <input type="checkbox"/> C. His parents |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B. Cain | <input type="checkbox"/> D. His pastor |

20. Noah's first thought upon leaving the ark was:

Test—The Altars and Offerings Unto the Most High

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Ž A. To build an altar | Ž C. To build a house |
| Ž B. To plant crops | Ž D. To disperse the animals |

21. Noah made an offering of:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ž A. A bull | Ž C. A lamb without blemish |
| Ž B. Two turtledoves | Ž D. All the clean animals |

True/False

- | | |
|---|---|
| T | F |
|---|---|
22. Ž Ž From the place called Jehovah-Jireh, Abraham could see Mount Calvary.
23. Ž Ž The altars of the Most High bore offerings for only one generation.
24. Ž Ž Sacrifices could be offered in any city.
25. Ž Ž The punishment for not bringing the blood of a slain animal to the tabernacle door was a beating of 39 stripes.
26. Ž Ž One sacrifice could suffice for the total congregation of Israel.
27. Ž Ž The laws relating to altars and offerings were given while Israel was still in Egypt.
28. Ž Ž The Bronze Altar was accessible only to the Jews.
29. Ž Ž The first object a person would see when entering the outer court was the Bronze Altar.
30. Ž Ž Only priests could go beyond the Bronze Altar into the temple proper.
31. The burnt offering was offered at what part of the tabernacle of the congregation?
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Ž A. The door | Ž C. The front |
| Ž B. The court | Ž D. The side |
32. The burnt offering was killed on which side of the altar?

Test—The Altars and Offerings Unto the Most High

- Ž A. North
Ž B. South
- Ž C. East
Ž D. West
33. What part of the burnt offering was washed with water?
Ž A. Head and fat
Ž B. Kidneys and heart
Ž C. Shank and rib cage
Ž D. Legs and inwards
34. How many times is the burnt sacrifice mentioned in the Bible?
Ž A. 254
Ž B. 17
Ž C. 15
Ž D. More than 500
35. The altar fire was
Ž A. Relit each morning
Ž B. Relit each day at 6 p.m.
Ž C. Relit at the new moon festival
Ž D. Never allowed to go out
- 36-39. List four animals which could be offered as burnt offerings.
36. _____
37. _____
38. _____
39. _____
40. What did Jesus' parents offer as a sacrifice?
Ž A. A lamb
Ž B. Grain
Ž C. Pigeons
Ž D. Turtledoves
41. What ritual was performed on the animal of a sin offering?
Ž A. Anointed with oil
Ž B. Hands laid on its head
Ž C. Washed in water
Ž D. None of the above
42. If a person could not afford turtledoves or pigeons for a sin offering, he could bring:
Ž A. Flowers
Ž B. Milk
Ž C. Flour
Ž D. Any of the above
43. Who could eat the meat of a Sin offering?
Ž A. The priest who offered it

Test—The Altars and Offerings Unto the Most High

- Ž B. The worshiper who offered it
Ž C. Anybody
Ž D. The high priest

44. The sin offering was:

- Ž A. Optional
Ž B. Recommended
Ž C. Voluntary
Ž D. Compulsory

45-51. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 45. _____ | The sin offering offense | A. For a very poor person's |
| 46. _____ | The trespass offering offense | B. For a common person's |
| 47. _____ | A male goat | C. For the high priest's offense |
| 48. _____ | A turtledove or pigeon | D. For a specific sin |
| 49. _____ | A young bull | E. For a poor person's offense |
| 50. _____ | A female goat or lamb | F. For a ruler's offense |
| 51. _____ | About one gallon of grain | G. For sin in general |

True/False

- T F
52. Ž Ž Sin becomes more offensive to God in accordance with a person's rank.
53. Ž Ž Blood was sprinkled before the veil three times asking God for forgiveness.
54. Ž Ž When an anointed priest or a ruler sinned the blood of the sacrifice was taken into the Holy Place.
55. Ž Ž Ignorance is innocence.
56. Ž Ž Restitution as well as a temple offering was required of the transgressor.
57. Ž Ž The trespass offering applies only to wrongs committed against God.

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70. Ž Ž The animal offered as a peace offering had to be perfect.
71. Ž Ž The head of an animal was waved in the air as a wave offering.
72. Ž Ž The whole nation could commit a sin of ignorance.
73. Ž Ž Ignorance can alienate one from God.
74. Ž Ž An improper sacrifice is considered an abomination to God.
75. Ž Ž It is possible to be ignorant willingly.
76. Ž Ž The Old Testament required no offering if a sin were committed by accident.
77. Ž Ž A tenth part of an ephah is about three pints.
78. Ž Ž Job's offering for his children is called a *may be* offering.
79. Ž Ž Leviticus 23 lists ten feasts.
80. Ž Ž The *meat offering* mentioned in the King James Version may also be translated "flesh offering."
81. The grain offering had to do with:
Ž A. Bearing sin Ž C. Both A & B
Ž B. Forgiving sin Ž D. None of the above
82. The grain offering was a _____ sacrifice.
Ž A. Flora Ž C. Either A or B
Ž B. Fauna Ž D. None of the above
83. The grain offering was sacrificed:
Ž A. Every morning Ž C. Both A & B
Ž B. Every evening Ž D. None of the above
84. There was oil on the cakes of the grain offering:
Ž A. On the outside Ž C. Both A & B
Ž B. On the inside Ž D. None of the above

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85. The showbread contained:

Ž A. Spice

Ž B. Myrrh

Ž C. Sugar

Ž D. Frankincense

86-90. List five things symbolized by salt.

86. _____

87. _____

88. _____

89. _____

90. _____

91-94. Match the following:

91. _____ Leaven

A. Lamb

92. _____ The Passover

B. Loaves

93. _____ The Feast of Firstfruits

C. Pride

94. _____ The Feast of Pentecost

D. Sheaves

True/False

T F

95. Ž Ž The grain offering was sweetened with honey.

96. Ž Ž Jesus came to destroy the law and prophets.

97. Ž Ž The high priest had to first offer sacrifices for his own sins before he could offer sacrifices for the sins of the people.

98. Ž Ž The offerings and altars of the Old Testament were types and shadows of Christ and were never intended to be permanent.

99. Ž Ž The Old Testament altars and offerings are called “school teachers” to bring us to Christ.

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100. Ž Ž Man can be justified by the works of the Old Testament law through the proper altars and offerings to the Most High.