

# Commentary on Hebrews

## Review

### SIN OFFERING

Deals with the open violation by man of God's nature and government. Not a sweet savor type of offering but still most holy. Not a Free-Will Offering but prescribed by Law.

#### I. RITUALS OF EACH GRADE

- A. How the blood is handled is the most distinctive aspect of the ritual
  - 1. In the Burnt and peace offerings the blood was applied to the sides of the altar of burnt offerings.
  - 2. In the sin offering a graded responsibility is considered
- B. **High Priest** – the blood of the young bullock was placed on the horns of the altar of incense in the Holy Place.
  - 1. The blood was also sprinkled 7 times before the veil that separates the Holy Place from the Most Holy Place (Lev 4:6)
  - 2. Since the blood was sprinkled in the Holy Place the body had to be burned outside the camp– see [Hebrews 13:11-12 NIV](#) The high priest carries the blood of animals into the Most Holy Place as a sin offering, but the bodies are burned outside the camp. (12) And so Jesus also suffered outside the city gate to make the people holy through his own blood.
  - 3. Body was burned in a clean place where the ashes would be poured out.
  - 4. The priest could not eat of the sacrifice for he was involved in the sin.
- C. **Whole congregation** – the blood of the young bullock was placed on the horns of the altar of incense – atonement is central also – blood in Holy Place. Like the High Priest.
  - 1. Any blood left over was poured out at the base of the altar or burnt offerings in the court yard – Lev 4:34
  - 2. Body of the victim burned outside the camp.
  - 3. No one partook of the flesh for the whole animal needed to be consumed.
- D. **Civil ruler** – blood of the male goat was placed on the horns of altar of Burnt Offering before the Tabernacle.
  - 1. Fat was removed and fumed up to God.
  - 2. The animal belonged to the priest. It was to be eaten in a holy place.
- E. **Commoner** – the blood of the female goat, lamb, doves or pigeons was placed on the horns of altar of Burnt Offering before the Tabernacle
  - 1. The horns of the altar were the most conspicuous part and thus considered the most sacred.
  - 2. Fat was removed and fumed up to God.
  - 3. The animal belonged to the priest. It was to be eaten in a holy place.

## Continuation

### THE SIN OFFERING

## II. RITUAL OF THE SIN OFFERING

- A. The ritual is designed to remove the principal aspects of the burnt, meal and peace offerings. It accentuates the central idea of expiation and atonement in the sin offering.
- B. Presentation– “at the door of the tent of meeting” (Leviticus 4:4).
  1. The purpose is totally different from Burnt Offering and Peace Offering.
  2. The sinner brings his victim to the door of the tent meeting.
  3. The party involved is no longer a “worshiper.”
  4. He is a sinner seeking restoration to fellowship.
- C. Lay Hand on the Head of His Substitute Victim
  1. Thus he “leans on him” depends on his innocent blood to obtain for him forgiveness.
  2. He thus assigns his sacrifice to die in his place.
  3. In case of the Whole Congregation – the elders of each tribe lays one hand on victim representing the community of sinners (Leviticus 4:15).
- D. Confession – The Party or Parties must Confess the Specific Sin Done  
He must confess in what way he has sinned (Leviticus 5:5).
  1. Sins covered by Burnt Offering and Peace Offering unspecified.
  2. First time the specific sin must be confessed.
  3. Leviticus 5:1-6 still properly refers to the sin offering even though verse 6 uses the word “trespass offering”.
- E. Slaying – The Sinner Slays His Own Victim
  1. For all the purposes stated in the Burnt Offering ritual.
  2. His victim will symbolically bear his guilt.
  3. He is killing his own sin which the victim symbolically bears.
  4. In this way the sinner dies to his sin through repentance and faith in God's willingness to forgive his sins.
- F. The Sprinkling of the Blood by the Priest – Already Explained
- G. Fat Removed – and Incensed or Fumed to God on the later of burnt offerings.
  1. The fat is still God's “food” – Leviticus 4:31
  2. Even of the Sin Offering it is “aroma pleasing to God.”
  3. God is pleased because atonement has been made.
  4. He is pleased when sinners repent and return.
- H. Disposition of the Body – Already Explained
- I. Priests Eat In Festive Banquet In the courtyard of the Tabernacle, hosted by God, the body of sacrifice for rulers or for commoners.
  1. Leviticus 6:26 – The priest who offers it shall eat it; it is to be eaten in the sanctuary area, in the courtyard of the tent of meeting.
  2. Leviticus 6:29 – Any male in a priest's family may eat it; it is most holy.
  3. This is the priest's portion from God. Not the same as their portion from the peace offering.
  4. God recompensed His priests for the fruits of their ministry that effected reconciliation.