



— THE BOOK OF LEVITICUS —
SACRIFICES AND OFFERINGS - CHART A

Names	Scriptures	Status	Occasion	Reason	Offering	Distinction
Burnt <i>Olah Kalil</i>	Lev. 1:3-17; Lev. 6:8-13; Num 28:3-29:39	Personal: Voluntary National: Mandatory Dedicatory Sacrifice Sweet Savor	Daily: Every Morning Every Evening Festivals: New Moon Passover Unleavened Bread First-Fruits Atonement Trumpets Personal Level: As desired	Voluntary: Worship Prescribed Ritual: Calendar year to gain divine favor	One-year old, male, bullock, sheep, or goat without blemish Two turtledoves, young pigeons National: two lambs daily, doubled on Sabbath and Holy Days	Totally burned on the Altar, except for the skin
Meal Grain <i>Minchah</i>	Lev. 2:1-16; Lev. 6:14-23; Num. 15:1-12	Personal: Voluntary National: Mandatory Dedicatory Sacrifice Sweet Savor	Daily: Brought with Burnt and Peace Offerings As desired	Thanksgiving: Securing divine good will Auxiliary with Burnt and Peace Offerings Sin Offering for the very poor	Meal of grain or barley Forms: Uncooked, mixed with oil and frankincense Oven-baked, mixed with oil Pan-baked with oil Fried with and in oil First-Fruits: Bruised and roasted	Non-bloody Accompanied blood sacrifices Mixed with salt Unleavened Without honey
Peace (fellowship) <i>Shlamin</i> Thanksgiving <i>Todah</i> Votive <i>Neder</i> Freewill <i>Nedavah</i>	Lev. 3:1-17; Lev. 7:11-36; Lev. 22:18-30; Lev. 23:19; Num. 6:14; Num. 10:10	Personal: Voluntary National: Mandatory Communal Sacrifice Sweet Savor	Individually: As desired Pentecost: Special situation (completion of a vow)	Thanksgiving: Peace Offering for unexpected deliverance or blessing Votive Peace Offering for completion of a vow Freewill Peace Offering general thanksgiving without specific blessing intended	Male or female cattle, sheep, or goat without blemish (minor imperfections were allowed for Freewill Offering)	Most parts were eaten by the worshipper and his family
Sin (Purification) <i>Chataat</i>	Lev. 4:1-5:13; Lev. 6:24-30; Num. 28:15-29-38	Mandatory as expiation sacrifice	Individually: As necessary Nationally: New Moon Passover Pentecost Trumpets Atonement Tabernacles	Unintentional sins against a divine command Purification from sin and defilement	Priest: bullock Congregation: bullock Tribal leader: male goat Individuals: female goat or lamb; if poor, doves or pigeons; if very poor, Meal Offering	Could be both an individual sin or national sin Nature of offering was based on the social status of the offerer
Trespass Guilt (Restitution) <i>Asham</i>	Lev. 5:14-6:7; Lev. 7:1-6	Mandatory for expiation	As needed	Misappropriation or denial of what rightfully belongs to God, which value can be assessed in silver A loss to the sanctuary	Usually a ram without blemish Cleansed Nazarite: male lamb Reparation payments: full value plus 20%	Compensation by restitution plus 20% fine to the wronged party
Drink <i>Nesech</i>	Lev. 23; Num. 15:1-10; Num. 28:17	Voluntary dedicatory	As desired	Auxiliary offering accompanying Burnt and Peace Offerings, but never with Sin or Guilt Offering alone	With a bull, ½ hin With a ram, ½ hin With a lamb, ¼ hin 1 hin = 1 quart	Wine as a substitute for pagan use of blood



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Ritual		Distribution			Meaning	Typology
Offerer's	Priest's	God's	Offerer's	Priest's		
Brought sacrifice based on economic status; Laying on of hands, except birds; Kills animal, except birds; Skins animals; Cuts up animals; Washes parts	Attends fire; Collects blood in the bowl; Sprinkles blood on all sides of the Altar; Birds: Wrings off head; Allows blood to flow on side of Altar; Puts crop and feathers on ash heap; Cuts open bird and burns it	All but skin Bird's crop in ash pit Animal burned on the Altar	Nothing	Skin	Worshipper's total dedication to God Atonement: it averts the wrath of God.	Messiah offered Himself without spot or blemish Messiah died as the Lamb of God in complete dedication to God's will.
Prepares in advance; Brings to the priest; Takes a handful	Burns handful on the Altar If it is his own, burns whole thing	Burned handful The whole of priest's	Nothing with most offerings With Peace Offering he does keep the bread	Keeps remainder, except if it is his own, then it is all burned up. If Peace Offering, keeps small portion	Dedication of everyday life; Recognition of covenant relationship; Thanksgiving for basics of life	Messiah's sinlessness represented by absence of leaven Messiah's perfection
Brought sacrifice based on economic status; Laid hands on head; Kills animal Skins animal; Cuts up animal; Separates fat, kidneys, and caul	Attends fire; Collects blood in a bowl; Sprinkles blood on all sides of the Altar; Burns fat, kidneys, and caul (and fat tail of sheep) on the Altar; Cuts out the breast; Waves breast; Heaves right thigh	Fat, kidneys, caul, and fat of tail of sheep	Rest, except for breast and right thigh; Eats communal meal with his family; Thanksgiving Peace Offering eaten same day; Votive Peace and Freewill Peace Offering could eat it for 2 days; Rest must be burned on the third day	Breast and right thigh	Token of God's covenant faithfulness; Communion, expression of peace and wholeness either enjoyed or desired	Messiah's death as a basis of peace with God and fellowship with believers
Brought sacrifice based on social status; Lays hands on head; Kills animal; Skins animal; Cuts up animal; Separates fat, kidneys, and caul	1. For priest and congregation: Sprinkles blood seven times toward veil; Puts blood on horns of Altar of Incense; Blood is poured out at base of Altar of Sacrifice; Fat, kidneys, caul burned on Altar; Body burned outside the camp; 2. For others: Blood is put on horns of Altar of Sacrifice; Parts burned; Remainder for priest 3. For birds: As a Sin Offering: Head wrung off; Blood sprinkled around Altar; Blood drained at base of Altar; Second bird is a Burnt Offering, burned on Altar 3. Meal Offering: burned on Altar	Fat, caul, kidneys, and fat tail All is burned outside the camp	Nothing	All burned parts of the offering of the rulers and the people	Provided: Atonement and forgiveness when no restitution was necessary Purification, cleansing from unintentional sins or sins of omission on the part of the individual or community	Messiah died as a substitutionary sacrifice for sin to provide forgiveness
Brought sacrifice; Laid on hands; Confessions of trespass; Kills, skins, and cuts up animal; separates fat, kidneys, caul, and fat tail	Attends fire; Collects blood in a bowl; Sprinkles blood on sides of Altar; Burns fat, kidneys, caul, fat tail	Fat, kidneys, caul, and fat tail	Nothing	Remains of the animal	Expiation and restitution; Reparation Cursing turned to blessing	Messiah's death atones for the damages and harm caused by sin and confession of the believer's sin
Brought to the priest	Priest pours out to the Lord at the sanctuary	All	None	None	Symbol of Joy	Messiah's blood



— THE BOOK OF LEVITICUS —
THE FEASTS OF THE LORD - CHART A

Main Name	Hebrew Names	References		Date		Sacrifices
				Biblical	Modern	
Passover	1. <i>Pesach</i> – Passover 2. <i>Zman Cheruteinu</i> – Season of our Emancipation	Ex. 2:1-51; Ex. 34:25; Lev. 23:5; Num. 9:1-14; Deut. 16:1-2; Deut. 16:4-7; Josh. 5:10-11; 2 Kg. 23:21-23; 2 Chr. 30:1-22;	2 Chr. 35:1-19; Ezra. 6:19-20; Ezek. 45:21; Mat. 26:1-35; Mk. 14:1-26; Lk. 2:41-50; Jn. 2:13-25; 1 Cor. 5:7; Heb. 11:28	14 th of <i>Aviv</i> or <i>Nisan</i>	March or April	Passover Lamb
Unleavened Bread	<i>Chag Hamatzot</i> – The Feast of Unleavened Bread	Ex. 23:14; Ex. 34:18; Num. 28:17-25; Deut. 16:3-4, 8; 2 Chr. 30:23-27; Ezra 6:21-22; Ezek. 45:21-24; Mk. 14:1		15 th of <i>Aviv</i> or <i>Nisan</i>	March or April	1. Burnt Offering: 2 young bullocks 1 ram 7 male lambs 2. Meal Offering for all 7 days
First-Fruits	1. <i>Reshit Ketzirchem</i> – First-Fruits of your Harvest 2. Feast of Omer 3. Feast of Wave Sheaf Offering	Lev. 23:9-14; Num. 28:26-31		First Sunday following Passover	March or April	1. Burnt Offering: 1 male lamb with first fruit 2 young bullocks 1 ram 7 male lambs 2. Meal Offering 3. Drink Offering
Weeks	1. <i>Chag Hashavuot</i> - Feast of Weeks 2. <i>Chag Hakatzir</i> – Feast of Harvest 3. <i>Yom Habik-kurim</i> – Days of First Fruits 4. Pentecost	Ex. 23:16; Ex. 34:22; Lev. 23:15-21; Deut. 16:9-12; Acts 2:1-4; Acts 20:16; 1 Cor. 16:8		50 days after first fruits in the month of <i>Sivan</i>	June	1. Burnt Offering: 7 lambs 2. Sin Offering: 1 male goat
The Interval		Lev. 23:22		4 months of summer	June to September	
Trumpets	1. <i>Yom Truah</i> : Day of the Blowing of the Trumpets 2. <i>Zicharon Truah</i> : The Memorial of Triumph 3. <i>Yom Hazicharon</i> : The Day of Remembrance 4. <i>Yom Hadin</i> : The Day of Judgment 5. <i>Rosh Hashanah</i> : The Head of the Year	Lev. 23:23-25; Num. 29:1-6; Neh. 8:1-12		The first of <i>Tishri</i>	September October	1. Burnt Offering: 1 young bullock 1 ram 7 male lambs 2. Sin Offering: 1 male goat 3. Meal Offering
Day of Atonement	1. <i>Yom Kippur</i> : Day of Atonement 2. <i>Yom Hakip-Purim</i> : Day of Atonements 3. <i>Shabbat Shabbaton</i> : The Sabbath of Sabbaths	Lev. 16:1-34; Lev. 23:26-32; Lev. 25:8-12; Num. 29:7-11; Heb. 9:11-10, 18; Heb. 13:10-16		The tenth of <i>Tishri</i>	September October	1. Sin Offering: 1 bullock 2 goats 2. Burnt Offering: 1 bullock 1 ram 7 male lambs 3. Meal Offering
Tabernacles	1. <i>Chag</i> - The Feast 2. <i>Chag Hasuccot</i> - The Feast of Booths 3. <i>Chag Haasiph</i> - The Feast of Ingathering	Ex. 34:22; Lev. 23:33-44; Num. 29:12-34; Deut. 16:13-15; Neh. 8:13-18; Zech. 14:16-19; Jn. 7:1-10, 21		The 15 th - 21 st of <i>Tishri</i>	September October	1. Daily burnt Offering: 2 rams 14 male lambs and 13 young bullocks on the first day, decreasing by one each day for a total of 70 bulls 2. Meal Offering 3. Drink Offering 4. Sin Offering: 1 male goat



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Practice		Meaning		Distinctive Feature	Typology	Fulfillment
Biblical	Modern Jewish	Biblical	Modern			
1. Eating the Pascal lamb roasted with unleavened bread and bitter herbs 2. Purging of all leaven	1. Same as the biblical with addition of 4 cups of wine 2. Usually eat chicken today instead of lamb 3. Reading of Song of Solomon	Remembrance of the Exodus	Remembrance of the Exodus	Eating of the Passover meal of roasted lamb, unleavened bread and bitter herbs	1. Redemption from sins 2. Messiah, the final Pascal Lamb of God – Jn. 1:29, 35-36; 1 Pet. 1:18-19; Rev. 5:12	The death of the Messiah – 1 Cor. 5:7
Eating unleavened bread for 7 days	Same as the biblical with unleavened foods	Remembrance of food when left Egypt	Same	Eating no leaven and unleavened foods for 7 days	1. Leaven is a symbol of sin 2. Purging of believers' sins – 1 Cor. 5:6-8 3. Cleansing from sins - 1 Jn. 1:9	The offering of Messiah's sinless blood – Heb. 9:11-10:18
First fruits of the barley harvest	1. Largely ignored 2. Practiced on the day after Passover	Thanksgiving for first fruits		Waving a sheaf of barley	Promise of resurrection of all believers 2. First fruits of the Spirit, Olive Tree, Asia, Jewish believers, 144,000 – Rom. 8:23; 11:16; 16:5; Jas. 1:18; Rev. 14:4	The Resurrection of the Messiah – 1 Cor 15:20-23
1. Two loaves of wheat bread leavened and waved 2. Wave Offering	1. Reading of the book of Ruth 2. Studying the Law all night 3. Eating cheese	1. End of the spring harvest 2. First fruits of wheat harvest	The giving of the Law	The waving of 2 loaves of leavened bread on a single sheet	1. Two loaves representing Jews and Gentiles in one body – Eph. 2:11-3:6 2. First fruits Jewish believers – Acts 2:41-42; Jas. 1:18	Birthday of the church – 1 Cor. 2:1-4
Summertime of labor in the fields in preparation for fall harvest		Preparation for fall harvest		Gleanings for the poor and the stranger	Gospel evangelism – Jn. 4:35	The Church Age
1. Blowing of trumpets 2. one-day festival	1. Blowing of the ram's horn 2. Begins the Jewish civil year 3. Two-day festival	None stated - probably a call to inform them of Day of Atonement was 10 days away	1. Call to repentance 2. Reminder of Israel's covenant relationship to God 3. Symbol of resurrection 4. Symbol of judgment 5. Symbol of regathering of Israel	Blowing of trumpets	Resurrection of the Church saints and warning of coming judgment for Israel	1. The Rapture of the Church – resurrection – 1 Cor. 15:50-58 (52); 1 Thes. 4:15-18 (16) 2. For Israel: warning of the coming of the Great Tribulation – Joel 2:1-2
1. Affliction of the soul 2. Only day high priest could enter the Holy of Holies	1. Affliction of the body 2. Day of fasting and prayer 3. Day of self-denial 4. Reading of the Book of Jonah	Atonement of sin on a national basis	Man can atone for his own sins	National atonement by means of the 2 goats	1. Is. 52:13-53:12 – concepts of substitution and atonement 2. Messiah, our Sin Offering	1. The Great Tribulation in general 2. Israel's national salvation in particular 3. Affliction of the body – Hos. 5:15-6:3 4. Affliction of the soul – Zech. 12:10-13:1
1. 7 days with an added 8 th day for a closing festival 2. Collecting of citrons, branches of palm, myrtle, and willow 3. Building of and living in booths 4. First fruits of the fall harvest	1. Same as biblical with new additions 2. The cycle of the reading of the Law ends with Deuteronomy and begins again with Genesis 3. Reading of Ecclesiastes	1. A time of rejoicing following the affliction of the Day of Atonement 2. A remembrance that Israel lived in booths in the Wilderness 3. A harvest of thanksgiving	A time of rejoicing especially over the Law	Living in booths for 7 days	1. Messiah and the waters of life – Jn. 7:37-39 2. Messiah, the light of the world – Jn. 8:12; 9:1-5	The Messianic Kingdom – Zech. 14:16-19