

# — GUILT OFFERINGS AND PRIESTLY RESPONSIBILITIES AS WORSHIP

*Leviticus 6*





“The law regulated the worship and purity of the people of God.... By complying with this legislation, the worshiping community found access to God and fellowship in God’s presence in spite of their failure to measure up to his standard.”

ALLEN ROSS, COMMENTARY ON LEVITICUS

“The offering of sacrifice was the principle act of Israel’s worship experience.”

MARK ROOKER, COMMENTARY ON LEVITICUS

# SERMON THEME

Leviticus 6 describes the conclusion of the guilt/reparation offering—from the worshipers' perspective. And then the chapter focuses on the sacrificial offerings (Lev. 1–5)—from the priests' perspective, outlining their responsibilities.

- *All of which was to be an act of worship.*

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## LEVITICUS 6

- I. The Guilt/Reparation Offering as Worship (5:14–6:1–7)
  - A. For Violating—*with* knowledge—the Holy Things of the Lord  
(5:14–16)
  - B. For Violating—*without* knowledge—the Holy Things of the Lord  
(5:17–19)

“But it also highlighted to the Israelites the Lord’s grace, in that he provided a way for his people to address such sin (vv. 18–19) and so put their hearts at ease. Believers today whose hearts are repentant before the Lord also can have peace, knowing Jesus’ sacrifice atones for all their sins, even those that remain unknown to them (cf. Heb. 10:12).”

JAY SKLAR, COMMENTARY ON LEVITICUS

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  - B. For Violating—*without* knowledge—the Holy Things of the Lord  
(5:17–19)
  - C. For Violating—*with* knowledge—the Worshiper's Neighbor (6:1–7)

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- C. For Violating—*with* knowledge—the Worshiper's Neighbor (6:1–7)
  - i. The Violation (1–3)
  - ii. The Reparation (4–5)
  - iii. The Offering (6–7)



# GUILT OFFERINGS AND PRIESTLY RESPONSIBILITIES AS WORSHIP

## LEVITICUS 6

I. The Guilt/Reparation Offering as Worship (5:14–6:1–7)

II. The Priestly Responsibilities as Worship (6:8–30)

A. The Ascension Offering (8–13)

- i. To ensure the fire never went out (9, 12–13)
- ii. To remove ashes from the altar (10)
- iii. To place the ashes outside the camp (11)

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## LEVITICUS 6

I. The Guilt/Reparation Offering as Worship (5:14–6:1–7)

II. The Priestly Responsibilities as Worship (6:8–30)

A. The Ascension Offering (8–13)

B. The Grain Offering (14–23)

i. To burn the grain on the bronze altar (14–15)

ii. To eat the remaining grain (16–17)

iii. To pass on the offering (18, 22)

iv. To schedule the offering (19–23)

“In particular, the priest’s loyalty to the Lord is essential, since everything else hinges on it (cf. 4:3–12). The priest is the spiritual leader who has the role of bringing the Israelites near to the Lord; therefore a higher degree of loyalty to the Lord is required of him. His loyalty offering ought to be completely burnt. Moreover it ought to be offered every morning and evening. Thus a continuous renewal of loyalty to the Lord is demanded of the priests, which involves a denial of their egocentric thinking about all kinds of matters.”

**NOBUYOSHI KIUCHI, COMMENTARY ON LEVITICUS**

“They mediate between God and the people by the smoke of the burning, which soothes the wrath of the former. But it is unlikely that the priests ever embodied this symbolic meaning in their everyday lives. Rather the very presence of the prescription implies that their egocentric selves constantly returned to them. Thus these rules reflect both the limitations of the priestly work and the ideal the priests should struggle for.”

NOBUYOSHI KIUCHI, COMMENTARY ON LEVITICUS

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A. The Ascension Offering (8–13)

B. The Grain Offering (14–23)

C. The Sin/Purification Offering (24–30)

i. To eat the animal that was offered (26)

ii. To ensure the blood was handled accordingly (27)

iii. To ensure the vessels were handled accordingly (28)

iv. To determine whether the animal was to be eaten (29–30)



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## LEVITICUS 6

- I. The Guilt/Reparation Offering as Worship (5:14–6:1–7)
- II. The Priestly Responsibilities as Worship (6:8–30)
- III. Our Response to Leviticus as Worship
  - A. Reconcile with your earthly neighbor
  - B. Repent before your heavenly Father



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