

COMPARISON OF SACRIFICIAL OFFERINGS IN LEVITICUS

1094

The Meal and Drink Offerings

(LEVITICUS 2)

Notes on the Meal Offering:

1. All sacrifices had to be accompanied with a Meal Offering and a Drink Offering.
2. The Meal Offering is brought by the owner to the priest at the altar of God (2:8).
3. The meal of the Meal Offering had to include salt. "With all thine offerings thou shalt offer salt" (Lev. 2:13).
4. The Meal Offering that is made of flour is never to contain leaven (Lev. 2:11).
5. Never is it permitted to burn honey on God's altar (Lev. 2:11).

THE LAW OF THE MEAL OFFERINGS

The Law of uncooked meal (flour) as a Meal Offering:

Step One: (2:1)

If the owner brings uncooked meal for his Meal Offering, it must consist of fine flour with oil poured upon it and with frankincense put on it.

Step Two: (2:2a)

Before giving his Meal Offering to the priest at the altar, the owner takes from the Meal Offering a handful of it for his portion.

Step Three: (2:2b-3, 9-10)

The priest then burns on the altar a portion of the Meal Offering given to him. The remainder of the Meal Offering is for the High Priest and the other priests to eat. "It is a thing most holy of the offerings of the LORD made by fire."

(This three-step procedure is the same for any meal (flour) brought as a Meal Offering to the LORD, regardless of how that meal (flour) is prepared .)

The Law of meal (flour) baked in an oven as a Meal Offering: (2:4)

If the owner brings meal baked in an oven for his Meal Offering, it must be in the form of unleavened cakes of fine flour mixed with oil or unleavened wafers anointed with oil.

The Law of meal (flour) baked in a pan as a Meal Offering: (2:5-6)

If the owner brings meal baked in a pan for his Meal Offering, it must be unleavened fine flour mixed with oil. The owner must slice the baked meal into pieces (cut into slices?) and pour oil on the pieces.

The Law of meal (flour) baked in a frying pan as a Meal Offering: (2:7)

If the owner brings meal cooked in a frying pan for his Meal Offering, it must be made of fine flour with oil.

- Meal Offering continued -

The Law of firstfruits (of the field) offered as a Meal Offering: (2:14-16)

The first fruits must be green ears of corn, dried by a fire, full ears beaten out. The owner must pour oil upon it and put frankincense put on it.

The priest will then burn a portion of the beaten corn on the altar, with the oil and frankincense.

The Law of firstfruits (of the vineyard) offered as a an oblation: (2:12)

These shall not be burned upon God's altar. The owner simply brings them to the priest.

From Numbers 15:1-12, here is a schedule for the Meal and Drink Offerings required for each kind of animal that was sacrificed:

Animal	Amount of Meal	Amount of Drink (Wine)
For each Bull	3/10 deal¹ of flour with 1/2 hin² of oil	1/2 hin of wine
For each Ram	2/10 deal of flour with 1/3 hin of oil	1/3 hin of wine
For each Lamb or Kid	1/10 deal of flour with 1/4 hin of oil	1/4 hin of wine

¹ A "deal" is an unknown quantity. Some translators assume that here it refers to an ephah, which is about 3/5 of a bushel.

² A "hin" is roughly equivalent to a U. S. gallon (Pictorial Bible Dictionary).

*In order to have a basis for comparison,
we begin with the sacrifice called the Whole Burnt Offering (Leviticus 1).*

Notes:

God spoke these things to Moses from the tabernacle, not from heaven, neither while Moses was with Him atop Mt Sinai (Lev. 1:1).

The ashes are to be taken up and placed on the east side of the altar until they are carried away from the tabernacle (Lev. 1:16).

Also, the fire on the brass altar for sacrifices is never to be allowed to go out (Lev. 6:8-12).

Verse	Whole Burnt Offering
1:2	The animal must be from the herds or flocks (bull or ram)
1:3,10	It must be a male without blemish.
1:14-17	It may also be a bird, either a dove or a young pigeon.
1:3	The sacrifice must be voluntary.
1:3	The owner must bring the animal to the door of the tabernacle.
1:4	The owner must place his hands on the animal's head, "and it will be accepted to make atonement for him."
1:5	The owner must kill the animal.
1:11	The killing must be done on the north side of the altar.
1:5	Then the priests sprinkle the blood all around on the altar.
1:6	Then the owner skins and cuts the animal into pieces.
1:7-8	Having prepared the fire and laid out the wood, the priests lay the parts, the head, and the fat on the altar.
1:9a	The owner washes the insides and the legs of the animal.
1:9b 7:8	Except for the skin (hide), which he keeps, the priest burns all on the altar.

Peace Offerings were also called "Freewill Offerings", since the person bringing the offering

was not being forced by some transgression to bring it. A Peace Offering could be simply a Thanksgiving Offering (7:11-15) or an offering to confirm a vow made before the LORD (7:16-18).

Peace Offering	Verse
The animal must be from the herds or flocks (cows, sheep, or goats).	3:1 3:6, 12
It may be either male or female, but still must be without blemish.	3:1 22:21
It must be voluntary.	19:5; 22:19
The owner must bring the animal to the door of the tabernacle.	3:2
The owner must place his hands on the animal's head. <i>(Apparently, Peace Offerings were not for atonement).</i>	3:2
The owner must kill the animal.	3:2
Then the priests sprinkle the blood all around on the altar.	3:2
The owner cuts off the animal all the fat that covers or is on the inner parts, the two kidneys, the caul above the liver, and the rump.*	3:3-4
The priests burn the fat, kidneys, and caul, described above, <i>on top of the Burnt Offering</i>	3:5 6:12
The priest and the owner share in the meal from a Peace Offering. If it is Thanksgiving Offering, it all must be eaten that same day. If it is an Offering for Making a Vow, it may be eaten over two days.	7:15 7:16-17

* *The rump is mentioned only in connection with a lamb, not a cow, bullock, or goat offered as a Peace Offering.*

Notes:

With a Thanksgiving Offering, *leavened bread* had to be included.

Also, with a Peace Offering brought as a "Thanksgiving Offering", a bullock or lamb with a missing body part or with an extra body part could be used (22:23).

Now, we place the rules for the Peace Offerings

next to those for the Burnt Offerings.

Verse	Whole Burnt Offering	Peace Offering	Verse
1:2	The animal must be from the herds or flocks (bull or ram).	The animal must be from the herds or flocks (cows, sheep, or goats).	3:1 3:6, 12
1:3,10	It must be a male without blemish.	It can be either male or female, but still must be without blemish.	3:1 22:21
1:14-17	It may also be a bird, either a dove or a young pigeon.		
1:3	It must be voluntarily done.	It must be voluntarily done.	19:5
1:3	The owner must bring the animal to the door of the tabernacle.	The owner must bring the animal to the door of the tabernacle.	3:2
1:4	The owner must place his hands on the animal's head, "and it will be accepted to make atonement for him."	The owner must place his hands on the animal's head. <i>(Apparently, Peace Offerings were not for atonement).</i>	3:2
1:5	The owner must kill the animal	The owner must kill the animal.	3:2
1:11	The killing must be done on the north side of the altar.		
1:5	Then the priests sprinkle the blood around the altar.	Then the priests sprinkle the blood around the altar.	3:2
1:6	Then the owner skins and cuts the animal into pieces.	The owner cuts off all the fat that covers or is on the inner parts, the two kidneys, the caul above the liver, and the rump.*	3:3-4
1:7-8	Having prepared the fire and laid out the wood, the priests lay the parts, the head, and the fat on the altar.	The priests burn the fat, kidneys, and caul, described above, <i>on top of the Burnt Offering.</i>	3:5 6:12
1:9a	The owner washes the insides and the legs of the animal.		
1:9b 7:8	Except for the skin (hide), which he keeps, the priest burns all on the altar.	The priest and the owner share in the meal from a Peace Offering. If it is Thanksgiving Offering, it all must be eaten that same day. If an Offering for Making a Vow, it may be eaten over two days.	7:15 7:16-17

* The rump is mentioned only in connection with a lamb, not a cow, bullock, or goat offered as a Peace Offering.

Sin Offering For Ignorance (if the priest himself sins)	Verse
It must be a young bullock.	4:3
It must be without blemish.	4:3
The owner must bring the animal to the door of the tabernacle.	4:4
The owner (the priest) must place his hands on the animal's head.	4:4
The owner must kill the animal.	4:4
Then the priest takes the blood into the tabernacle and sprinkles it seven times before the veil. Next, the priest places some of the blood on the four horns of the incense altar. Next, the priest pours the rest of the blood at the bottom of the brass altar at the door of the tabernacle.	4:5-7
“As it was taken off the bullock of the sacrifice of Peace Offerings”, the priest cuts off all the fat that covers or is on the inner parts, and also the two kidneys with their fat, the caul above the liver.	4:8-10a
The priest burns the fat, the two kidneys, and the caul above the liver.	4:10b
The priest takes the skin, all his flesh, head, legs, innards, dung - “the whole bullock” - to a clean place outside the camp, where the ashes are normally poured out. There, the priest burns the bullock.	4:11-12

Sin Offering For Ignorance (if the nation of Israel sins)	Verse
It must be a young bullock.	4:14
The owner must bring the animal to the door of the tabernacle.	4:14
The owner (the elders) must place their hands on the animal's head.	4:15
Then the priest takes the blood into the tabernacle and sprinkles it seven times before the veil. Next, the priest places some of the blood on the four horns of the incense altar. Next, the priest pours the rest of the blood at the bottom of the brass altar at the door of the tabernacle.	4:16-18
The priest cuts off all the fat and burns it upon the altar	4:19
“And he shall do with the bullock as he did with the bullock for a [priest's] Sin Offering”	4:20
“and burn him as he burned the first [priest's] bullock” for a sin offering.	4:21

Verse	Sin Offering For Ignorance (if the priest himself sins)	Sin Offering For Ignorance (if the nation of Israel sins)	Verse
4:3	It must be a young bullock.	It must be a young bullock.	4:14
4:3	It must be without blemish.		
4:4	The <i>priest</i> must bring the animal to the door of the tabernacle.	The <i>congregation</i> must bring the animal to the door of the tabernacle.	4:14
4:4	The <i>priest</i> must place his hands on the animal's head.	The <i>elders</i> must place their hands on the animal's head.	4:15
4:4	The priest must kill the animal.	- unstated -	
	- unstated -	The killing must be done on the north side of the altar.	6:25
4:5-7	Then the priest takes the blood into the tabernacle and sprinkles it seven times before the veil. Next, the priest places some of the blood on the four horns of the incense altar. Next, the priest pours the rest of the blood at the bottom of the brass altar at the door of the tabernacle.	Then the priest takes the blood into the tabernacle and sprinkles it seven times before the veil. Next, the priest places some of the blood on the four horns of the incense altar. Next, the priest pours the rest of the blood at the bottom of the brass altar at the door of the tabernacle.	4:16-18
4:8-10a	“As it was taken off the bullock of the sacrifice of Peace Offerings”, the priest cuts off all the fat that covers or is on the inner parts, and also the two kidneys with their fat, and the caul that is above the liver.	The priest cuts off all the fat and burns it upon the altar.	4:19
4:10b	The priest burns the fat, the two kidneys, and the caul above the liver.	“And he shall do with the bullock as he did with the bullock for a [priest's] Sin Offering.”	4:20
4:11-12	The priest takes the skin, all his flesh, head, legs, innards, dung -- “the whole bullock”-- to a clean place outside the camp, where the ashes are normally poured out. There, the priest burns the bullock.	“. . . and burn him as he burned the first bullock.” [i.e., the priest's bullock that was offered as a Sin Offering]	4:21

Sin Offering For Ignorance (if a ruler of Israel sins)	Verse
It must be a kid.	4:23
It must be a male without blemish.	4:23
The owner must bring the animal to the door of the tabernacle.	4:24
The owner (the ruler) must place his hands on the animal's head. It is for atonement.	4:24,26
The owner must kill the animal.	4:24
The killing must be done on the north side of the altar.	4:24
Then the priest places some of the blood on the four horns of the brass altar. Next, the priest pours the rest of the blood at the bottom of the brass altar at the door of the tabernacle.	4:25
The priest burns all the fat as the fat of the Peace Offerings.	4:26
The priest who actually performs the ceremony eats the meat of the Sin Offering.	6:26

Sin Offering For Ignorance (if an ordinary Israelite sins)	Verse
It must be either a kid or a lamb.	4:28, 32
It must be a female without blemish.	4:28
It must be brought to the tabernacle.	4:29
The owner (the guilty party) must place his hands on the animal's head. It is for atonement.	4:29 4:31
The owner must kill the animal.	4:29
The killing must be done on the north side of the altar.	4:29
Then the priest places some of the blood on the four horns of the brass altar. Next, the priest pours the rest of the blood at the bottom of the brass altar at the door of the tabernacle.	4:30
The priest burns all the fat as the fat of the Peace Offerings.	4:31

Verse	Sin Offering For Ignorance (if a ruler of Israel sins)	Sin Offering For Ignorance (if an ordinary Israelite sins)	Verse
4:23	It must be a kid.	It must be either a kid or a lamb.	4:28, 32
4:23	It must be a male without blemish.	It must be a female without blemish.	4:28
4:24	The owner must bring the animal to the door of the tabernacle.	The owner must bring the animal to the door of the tabernacle.	4:29
4:24, 26	The owner (the ruler) must place his hands on the animal's head. It is for atonement.	The owner (the guilty party) places his hands on the animal's head. It is for atonement.	4:29 4:31
4:24	The owner must kill the animal.	The owner must kill the animal.	4:29
4:24	The killing must be done on the north side of the altar.	The killing must be done on the north side of the altar.	4:29 6:25
4:25	Then the priest places some of the the blood on the four horns of the brass altar. Next, the priest pours the rest of the blood at the bottom of the brass altar at the door of the tabernacle.	Then the priest places some of the blood on the four horns of the brass altar. Next, the priest pours the rest of the blood at the bottom of the brass altar at the door of the tabernacle.	4:30
4:26	The priest burns all the fat as the fat of the Peace Offerings.	The priest burns all the fat as the fat of the Peace Offerings.	4:31
6:26	The priest who actually performs the ceremony eats the meat of the Sin Offering.	The priest who actually performs the ceremony eats the meat of the Sin Offering.	6:26

Verse	Sin Offering For Ignorance (if an ordinary Israelite sins)	Trespass Offering	Verse
4:28, 32	It must be either a kid or a lamb.	It must be either a kid or a lamb	5:6
4:28	It must be a female without blemish	It must be a female.	5:6
		For the poor, it may be birds, either two doves or two young pigeons.	5:7
4:29	The owner must bring the animal to the door of the tabernacle.	The owner must bring the animal to the door of the tabernacle.	5:6
4:29 4:31	The owner (the guilty party) places his hands on the animal's head. It is for atonement.		
4:29	The owner must kill the animal.		
4:29 6:25	The killing must be done on the north side of the altar.	The killing must be done on the north side of the altar.	7:2a
4:30	Then the priest places some of the blood on the four horns of the brass altar. Next, the priest pours the rest of the blood at the bottom of the brass altar at the door of the tabernacle.	Then the priest sprinkles some of the blood around the brass altar.	7:2b
4:31	The priest burns all the fat as the fat of the Peace Offerings.	The priest burns all the fat, the rump, the fat that covers the innards, the two kidneys and their fat, and the caul above the liver.	7:4
6:26 7:7	The priest who actually performs the ceremony eats the meat of the Sin Offering (in the Holy Place).	The priest who actually performs the ceremony eats the meat of the Trespass Offering in the Holy Place, just as with the Sin Offering.**	7:7

** *“As is the Sin Offering, so is the Trespass Offering. There is one law for them” (Lev. 7:7). But this applies specifically to who among the priests should eat of it. The verse continues, “The priest that maketh atonement therewith shall have it.”*

WHAT FOLLOWS HAS TO DO WITH A TRESPASS OFFERING USING BIRDS (A POOR MAN'S OFFERING).			
Verse	Burnt Offering using birds	Trespass Offering using birds	Verse
1:14-17	It may also be a bird, either a doves or a young pigeon.	It may also be birds, two turtledoves or two young pigeons, one for Sin Offering, one for Burnt Offering.	5:7
1:3	It must be voluntarily done.		
1:3	The owner must bring the animal to the door of the tabernacle.	The owner must bring the animal before the LORD (presumably at the door of the tabernacle).	5:6
1:15	The priest kills the bird.	The priest kills the birds, starting with the bird for Trespass Offering.	5:7
1:15	The priest wrings off the bird's head and wrings out the blood at the side of the altar.	The priest wrings off the bird's head and sprinkles some of its blood on the side of the altar. The rest is wrung out at the bottom of the altar.	5:8-9
1:16	The priest plucks away the crop and feathers, and casts them on the east side of the altars where the ashes are.		
1:17	The priest cuts it, but does not divide it in two.	The priest does not divide it in two.	5:8
1:17	The priest burns it on the altar.	Then the ceremony for a bird's Burnt Offering (left) is observed.	5:8

Verse	Whole Burnt Offering	Trespass Offering For Those Who Ignorantly Trespass In Holy Things	Verse
1:2	The animal must be from the herds or flocks (bull or ram).	It must be a ram without blemish.	
1:3,10	It must be a male without blemish.		
		In addition to a fine that the priest may impose, restitution must be made to the priest if the priest has suffered any loss (plus 20%).	5:16
1:14-17	It may also be a bird, either a dove or a young pigeon.		
1:3	It must be voluntarily done.		
1:3	The owner must bring the animal to the door of the tabernacle.	The owner must bring the animal to the door of the tabernacle.	5:15
1:4	The owner must place his hands on the animal's head, "and it will be accepted to make atonement for him."	<p>All that we are told of this ceremony is that "the priest shall make an atonement for him with the ram of the Trespass Offering." 5:16</p> <p>We are told these same things concerning one who has trespassed against his neighbor! 6:1-7</p>	
1:5	The owner must kill the animal.		
1:11	The killing must be done on the north side of the altar.		
1:5	Then the priests sprinkle the blood around the altar.		
1:6	Then the owner skins and cuts the animal into pieces.		
1:7-8	Having prepared the fire and laid out the wood, the priests lay the parts, the head, and the fat on the altar.		
1:9a	The owner washes the insides and the legs of the animal.		
1:9b 7:8	Except for the skin (hide), which he keeps, the priest burns all on the altar.		

A comparison of the sacrifices of Leviticus containing the same info as above,

but in a different format.

Sacrifices in Leviticus Compared

	TYPES OF OFFERINGS					
ELEMENTS	BURNT	PEACE (THANKSGIVING OR VOWS)	SIN (THE PRIEST)	SIN (THE NATION)	SIN (THE RULER)	SIN (COMMON PEOPLE)
preparation						
types of animals	of the herd, or flock, or birds ¹	of the herd, or flock	of the herd	of the herd	of the flock	of the flock
sex of animal	(one) male ²	(one) male or (one) female	(one) male	(one) male	(one) male kid of goats	(one) female kid or lamb
condition of animal	w/o blemish	w/o blemish ¹	w/o blemish		w/o blemish	w/o blemish
whose will?	must be voluntary	voluntary (19:5; 22:19, 29)	God's	God's	God's	God's
location	before the LORD, at the tabernacle	before the LORD, at the tabernacle	before the LORD, at the tabernacle	before the LORD, at the tabernacle	before the LORD, at the tabernacle	before the LORD, at the tabernacle
ceremony	owner lays hands on the animal's head	owner lays hands on the animal's head	owner (priest) lays hands on animal's head	(owner) elders lay hands on animal's head	owner (ruler) lays hands on animal's head	owner (sinner)
who kills?	owner ³	owner	owner (priest)	?	owner (ruler)	owner
who flays? ⁴	owner					
where?	north of the brass altar	north of the brass altar	north of the brass altar	north of the brass altar	north of the brass altar	north of the brass altar
who cuts in pieces?	owner ⁵	owner				
who washes?	owner					
who sprinkles the blood?	Aaron's sons, the priests	Aaron's sons, the priests	the priest	the priest	the priest	
where?	all over the brass altar	all over the brass altar	on the veil & incense altar ¹	on the veil & incense altar ¹	horns of the brass altar ¹	horns of the brass altar ¹
who lights the fire?	the priests					
who lays pieces on the altar?	the priests	the priests ²	the priest	the priest	the priest	the priest
how much is burned?	all (except skin)	the inside fat, caul above the liver, and the two kidneys ^{3,4}	the inside fat, caul above the liver, and the two kidneys ²	the inside fat, caul above the liver, and the two kidneys ²	the inside fat, caul above the liver, and the two kidneys	the inside fat, caul above the liver, and the two kidneys ²

	TYPES OF OFFERINGS		
ELEMENTS	BURNT (FOR COMPARISON)	TRESPASS	TRESPASS IN HOLY THINGS
preparation		confession of sin	
types of animals	of the herd, or flock, or birds ¹	of the flock, or if poor, ¹ two birds, two young pigeons or two doves, for a Sin Offering and a Burnt Offering	of the flocks
sex of animal	(one) male ²	(one) female ²	male (ram)
condition of animal	w/o blemish		without blemish
whose will?	must be voluntary	God's	God's
location	before the LORD, at the door of the tabernacle	unto the LORD	unto the LORD
ceremony	owner lays hands on the animal's head		with a fine, to be paid in shekels of silver as the priest determines, plus 20% above whatever loss to the LORD (priests) was caused by the sin.
who kills?	owner ³		
who flays? ⁴	owner		
where?	north of the brass altar		
who cuts in pieces?	owner ⁵		
who washes?	owner		
who sprinkles the blood?	Aaron's sons, the priests	Aaron's sons, the priests	Aaron's sons, the priests
where?	all over the brass altar	For the 1 st bird, blood is sprinkled on the side of the brass altar, and rest wrung out at the bottom of the altar. For the Burnt Offering bird, it is done as the Burnt Offering.	all over the brass altar
who lights the fire?	the priests		
who lays pieces on the altar?	the priests		
how much is burned?	all (except skin)	3	

Burnt Offering Footnotes

- 1 Doves or pigeons only
- 2 Kind of birds is undesignated.
- 3 Priest kills the birds
- 4 Flocks and birds undesignated
- 5 Birds are not cut in pieces. The owner cuts it open, tears away the “crop” and the feathers and deposits them on the east side of the altar, where the ashes are.

Peace Offering Footnotes

- 1 A Freewill Offering was accepted in imperfect condition, but not for vows (Lev. 22:23).
- 2 The Peace Offering was laid on top of the Burnt Offering (Lev. 3:5; 6:12; 8:22-28; 9:14).
- 3 When sacrificing lambs, the rump “hard against the backbone” is also burned.
- 4 The priests’ portion was the breast and the right shoulder. The people ate the parts remaining.

Sin Offering for the Priest Footnotes

- 1 The rest of the blood is poured out on at the bottom of the Brass Altar.
- 2 That is all that is burned in the courtyard; the rest is, in its entirety, burnt outside the camp “in a clean place, where the ashes are poured out.” Lev. 6:30

Sin Offering for the Nation Footnotes

- 1 The rest of the blood is poured out on at the bottom of the Brass Altar.
- 2 That is all that is burned in the courtyard; the rest is, in its entirety, burnt outside the camp “in a clean place, where the ashes are poured out.” Lev. 6:30

Sin Offering for the Ruler Footnotes

- 1 The rest of the blood is poured out on at the bottom of the Brass Altar.

Sin Offering for the Ordinary Person Footnotes

- 1 The rest of the blood is poured out on at the bottom of the Brass Altar.
- 2 If a lamb, then the special rule for lambs in the Peace Offering applies. (see Peace Offering note above.)

Trespass Offering for the Ordinary Person Footnotes

- 1 If he is so poor that he cannot bring two birds, then a small Meal Offering (1/10 ephah) is required (with no frankincense). Only a small portion of this Meal Offering is burned, and the priest keeps the rest.
- 2 Kind of birds is undesignated.
- 3 Lev. 6:17, 7:7. The Trespass Offering is the same as a Sin Offering, with the addition that the rump was regularly burned (7:3). Compare Sin Offering for the Ordinary Person Footnote #2.

GENERAL FOOTNOTES:

1. . . . It was forbidden for any Israelite to eat any fat or to drink any blood (Lev. 3:17; 7:22-27).
2. . . . The place of killing of sacrifices was, except for the Peace Offering, explicitly stated to have been north of the altar. Peace Offerings were only said to be killed “at the door of the tabernacle” (2:2), but I assume the killing took place north of the altar at the tabernacle door.
3. . . . All sacrifices that were being offered by anybody that were not offered according to these commandments in Leviticus were actually being offered to demons, or to Satan himself, not to God. (Lev. 17:1-7; Dt. 32:16-17; 2Chron. 11:13-16; Ps. 106:34-38; 1Cor. 10:20).