

Title

Five Offerings We Give

献上的五项祭物

Leviticus 1:1–6:7

- Topic:** Holiness
Subject: How can you maintain your fellowship with your holy God?
Complement: Worship God and confess your sin.
Purpose: The listeners will draw near to God in worship and confession of sin.
Attribute: We worship our Holy God
Songs: Holy, Holy, Holy; Holy Spirit, Living Breath of God; We Bring a Sacrifice of Praise
Benediction: Purify My Heart

Introduction

Man Sitting
NT Forgive

1. **Interest:** Even leaders like us cleansed of our sins sometimes get out of fellowship with the Lord. So what should we do? **虽然我们身为领袖已被神洁净可是我们仍然还是会离弃与神的团契**

• Pipe

- a) Our relationship with God can be compared to a pipe.
我们与神的关系就好比一个水管

• Sin

- b) Occasionally the pipe gets a clog—like sin—that hinders our fellowship with God.
有时候水管堵住了- 就像罪- 就阻碍了我们与神的团契

- c) Do we still have a relationship with God when we sin? Yes!
当我们犯罪的时候，我们与神仍然有关系吗？有的！

• Clog

- d) Sin does not hinder our relationship with God but our fellowship with Him.
罪不阻碍我们与神的关系，但会阻碍我们与他的交通。

Sustain

2. **Need:** So how do *you* personally sustain your walk with God? 那你如何持续的与神同行？

• Promise

- a) Some people make promises to God that they will go wherever he wants them to go.
有些人会许下承诺，告诉神，无论神要他往哪里去，他一定会去。

• Bible

- b) Others vow that they will never miss a day of Bible reading the rest of their life.
有些人也许会誓约-从此以后不会错过任何一天读经的时间

• Prayer

- c) Still others promise daily prayer or whatever.
有些人许下承诺每天祷告或其他方法

• Other?

- d) How do you sustain your walk with God? What *should* you do?
那你应该如何来持续与神亲密的同行呢？你应该做什么呢？

Subject

3. **Subject:** How can you maintain fellowship with your holy God? 你如何维持与神的交通？

Animals

- a) We can gain insight today from studying the various offerings in the OT book of Leviticus. 今天我们可以从旧约利未记中不同的献祭来学习。

Why Offerings?

- b) Today we will answer the question why God prescribed offerings for Israel's' weaknesses and sins—and what we can learn from that. 我们今天就来探讨这个问题，为什么神要为处在软弱和罪中的以色列人设立献祭

Lamb

Backgrd

4. **Background:** Israel already had a *relationship* with God—the new nation just needed to know how to sustain their *fellowship* with God.
背景: 以色列人已经与神有密切的关系-这新的国度需要知道如何来维持他们与神的交通/团契

a) A year earlier, each Israelite had been saved from death by faith in an innocent lamb. They shed the Passover lamb's blood and put it on their doorposts. Then God miraculously parted the Sea and led his people out of Egypt—a picture of salvation for the believers since each of those redeemed had been saved from death by the Passover lamb's blood. In other words, they had a personal *relationship* with God. 在早一年前，每一个以色列人因着信心和一只羔羊，从死里中被拯救出来。他们把逾越节羔羊的血涂在房子的门框上。然后神，奇迹般的把红海分开，让以色列人跨过去，逃离埃及。这是一幅每个被拯救的以色列人都知道的一幅图画。因着羔羊的血蒙救赎的图画。换言之，他们已经拥有和神一个密切的个人关系。

Sinai
Burning

b) Israel invited God's presence at Mt. Sinai and God was pleased to dwell with them (Exodus 39:34). Despite God's awesome holiness at Sinai, they had come into a *relationship* with God through the Passover lamb at the Exodus 1–18.
 以色列人在西奈山迎接神的降临。因为神喜悦与他们同住。虽然知道神在西奈山的伟大圣洁，但是因着（出埃及记 1-18 的）逾越节的羔羊他们得以与神进入一个美好的关系

Tabernacle
Inhabited

c) Now, a year later, the Israelites had just finished building the tabernacle. They had agreed to follow God's laws and saw him inhabit the tabernacle just completed.
 一年后以色列人完成了会幕的工程。他们同意要遵行神的律法也看见了神的荣光充满会幕

Circum-
stances

• Know

d) Now they stand there at the tabernacle wondering how long this will last. How could they experience God's blessing, guidance and reality continually?
 此刻他们站在会幕前，思考-这能持续多久呢？他们如何能够持续的体验神的祝福，带领和同在呢？

• Wrote

e) The tabernacle was finished but now they needed to know what to do with it! So Moses wrote Leviticus to explain the worship and walk of the new nation.
 会幕的工程完成了。但是他们需要知道接下来要做什么！所以摩西写了利未记来解释如何来敬拜如何以一个新的国度来与神同行

Subject

5. **Preview:** Today we'll see *two ways* to maintain fellowship with your holy God.
 今天我们来思考两条进路，来看看我们可以如何与圣洁的神保持密切的团契生活
6. **Text:** Leviticus 1:1–6:7 will share these two ways to sustain a relationship with the Lord already begun.
 我们从利未记 1: 1-6: 7 看经文如何已经开始给与我们这两条进路来维持人与神的关系

(So what is the first way to maintain fellowship with your holy God?) 所以，第一条进路是什么呢？

Lev 1
(2 slides)

Bull

Various
Animals

Diagram

Do what is not required—extra acts of worship. 做你不必做的—在敬拜中的额外行动

[Do things that are voluntary to honor the Lord—especially when life is so busy that we don't do anything optional.] 我们应当自愿的去行一些能够尊荣神的事情。尤其是当我们生活开始忙碌起来，我们常常不会自动的去行那些不在我们范围以内的东西。

- A. Israel could continue to enjoy God's presence by sacrifices for consecration when in fellowship (Lev 1–3). 以色列人透过献祭可以继续享受神的同在和交通

1. The burnt offering was a voluntary sacrifice that totally consumes the animal to draw near to God in total dedication (Lev 1). 燔祭是个人自愿献上的一种祭。燔祭会完完全全的把祭物烧尽。表示献祭的人毫无保留的完全奉献

- a) The burnt offering begins with instructions to offer a bull. Wow, what an expensive gift to God? This would be several months or even a year or more wages for people! 燔祭的第一个步骤是把公牛犊献上。哇！要给神那么昂贵的礼物吗？那是每个人几个月甚至一年的薪水啊！
- b) But notice that God allowed various types of animals for the same offering. 但是，注意神允许献祭的人使用不同的牲畜来献同一个祭。
- c) “1:2. This verse forms a transition to the law of the burnt offering by referring to an offering (קָרָבָן, “that which is brought” to God—a general term covering all sacrifice) from either the herd (i.e., a bull, vv. 3-9) or the flock (i.e., a sheep or goat, vv. 10-13). 这一节说到献燔祭的律法-要从牛群中或羊群中拿出供物。

With the addition of birds (vv. 14-17), this provides the formal outline of the law of burnt offering (see also 6:8-13), the animals of the offering being listed in a descending order of value” (BKC). 14 到 17 节，提到鸟类，这给与了我们献燔祭完整的大纲- 这些动物是按价值降序。

- d) God allowed expensive offerings (bulls) for the wealthy, moderate animals for the middle class (lambs, goats), and the poor could offer as simple an animal as a bird. Likewise, he instituted the tithe because he made sure that even the poorest person could live on 90% of his income. 神允许富有的人使用昂贵的公牛来献祭，比较普通的动物给中层社会，而贫穷的可以用简单的牲畜例如鸟类来献祭。同样的神设立十一奉献好让最贫苦的仍然有百分之九十的收入来过活
- e) But one thing that characterized all of these offerings is that they must be perfect animals without defect—just like our Lord Jesus Christ. 这些祭物当中有一个同样的需求，那就是供物必须是无瑕疵的-就如同我们主耶稣
- f) The process was also clearly given (cf. R. T. Beckwith, *New Bible Dictionary*, 1962) 献燔祭的过程也清清楚楚的写下来

(1) The worshipper presents his offering 献祭者把祭物带上前

(2) He lays his hand(s) upon the victim, and possibly confesses his sin. 献祭者按手在供物的头上，然后承认自己的罪

(3) The worshipper slaughters the offering. 然后把祭物宰杀

(4) The priest collects the blood in a basin and dashes it against the NE and SW corners of the altar in such a way that all four sides are spattered. The remainder of the blood is then poured out at the base of the altar. 祭司将血接在盆里，并抹在燔祭坛的东北和西南角，让祭坛的四边都溅上血。剩下的血则全倒在燔祭坛脚。

(5) A portion of the sacrifice is burned. 一部分献祭放在坛上焚烧

(6) Any remaining portions of the sacrifice were eaten in a sacrificial meal, either by the priests and worshippers (fellowship-offering), or by the priests and their families, or by the priests alone. 所有剩余的献祭则在献祭餐中由祭司或敬拜者（平安祭中）、或是祭司及其家人、或是祭司自己吃掉。

4

5

6

Lev 2

Grain

Handful

2. The grain (meal) offering was a voluntary, auxiliary, bloodless offering to show thanks to God for his provisional care (Lev 2). 素祭也是向供应的神的一种感恩。自愿，附属，无血的
 - a) The staple of our diet comes from grain. 谷类一般是我们的主食
 - b) When God provided grain, Israelites could offer some back to God to say thank you. 当神供应他们每日的粮食，以色列人可以以感恩的心吧一部分奉献回去给神
 - c) Sometimes grain could be in the form of baked loaves. 有时候这些小麦也可以烤成饼
 - d) The grain offering was a voluntary act of worship in recognition of God's goodness and provisions. It symbolized our devotion to God in response to his goodness to us 素祭是一种自愿的敬拜 感激神的良善与供应; 表达对神的忠心和回应

3. The fellowship (peace) offering was a voluntary family meal to worship God (Lev 3; cf. 7:12-16). 平安祭也是自愿的于亲朋共享一餐来敬拜神。
 - a) “The *distinctiveness* of the fellowship offering was in the communal meal which the worshiper and his family ate before the Lord (cf. 7:15). 团契祭特殊的地方就是敬拜者和他的家人一起共享食物，在神面前一同敬拜
It was essentially a voluntary act in which the worshiper accepted the meat from God as a token of His covenant faithfulness and gave God acknowledgment or thankful praise for His past blessings bestowed, whether in answer to prayer, or granted unexpectedly, or the normal blessings [Vol. 1, p. 180] such as a good harvest” (Lindsey, *BKC*, 1:179-80). 这是一个自愿的行为。敬拜者领受了上到底所给与的，作为他的信实的标记，同时敬拜者也能认同和献上感恩和赞美，称谢神过去的福分 – 可以是应为神应允料他们的祷告，或给与了意外的祝福，或日常的事件像好的收成。
 - b) Why are these offerings called “an aroma pleasing to the LORD” (Lev. 1:9, 17; 2:2, 9, 12; 3:5, 16; 4:31)? Simply put, God likes BBQ.
为什么这些祭被称为神所喜悦的馨香之气？简单来说，因为神喜欢烧烤！
 - c) More seriously, the Lord is pleased to see his people follow his ways. All obedience is like a sweet fragrance to God—especially sacrifices that express our love for him or restore our fellowship with him.
更认真地，其实神是喜悦他的子民遵行他的道。顺服对神来说就好比馨香之气，尤其是当我们所献的祭表达我们对他的爱或修复了我们与他的交通

Aroma

• BBQ

B. We also should express our love to God in ways he does not specifically command.
我们应该以他所指定以外的方式来爱神

1. Offering our bodies continually is our counterpart to the whole burnt offering (Rom 12:1)—but staying alive on the altar is challenging. 持续的献上我们自己做为活祭，简单的部分是把我们自己摆在坛上，但是要活着在坛上不断的被烧是另外一回事
2. Thanking God for our food parallels the grain offering. 我们每次做谢饭祷告就同等于献素祭
3. Community worship is also a fantastic privilege! Don't look at church as a burden but as a blessing. “The *typology* of the fellowship offering pictures the fellowship that the New Testament believer has with God and with other believers on the basis of Christ's death on the cross (1 John 1:3). This is one phase of Christ's “making peace through His blood, shed on the cross” (Col. 1:20). In fact, “He Himself is our peace” (Eph. 2:14)” (Lindsey, *BKC*, 1:180). 集体的敬拜也是一种福分。不要把教会看作是一种负担，而是一种祝福。献团契祭/平安祭的这一幅图画就如同新约的信徒们与神一起在的受死和十字架前的一种团

契。是借着他在十字架上所流的血成就了和平 – 事实上，基督就是我们的和平（弗 2: 14）

(So the first group of three offerings tell us to do what is *not* required—extra acts of worship. But now we will see another group, so what is the difference between this group of sacrifices? Why have two different groups of offerings? *The first three simply expressed thanks and worship of God but now the last two enabled worshippers to confess their sin in a very tangible way.* So what is the second way to maintain fellowship with your holy God? These last two offerings teach us to...)

5 Offerings
Chinese

所以前面三组的献祭告诉我们要做我们不必做的—在敬拜中附属的行动。但是接下来我们会看到另外一组的献祭。这一组的献祭有什么不同之处呢？为什么我们有两组不同的献祭呢？*前面三组是在敬拜中表达我们的感恩，可是接下来的两个祭是能让敬拜者以很实际的方法来赎自己的罪。*所以来维持与神的交通的第二条进路就是？最后的两个献祭告诉我们要...

II. Do what is required—confession of sin. 做我们应当做的一认罪

MP11

[Do things that are compulsory to restore our walk the Lord.] 我们务必要修复与神的交通

Diagram

A. Israel could continue to enjoy God's presence by sacrifices for cleansing when out of fellowship (4:1–6:7). 以色列人透过献祭可以继续享受神的同在与神交通

Lev 4

1. The sin offering was an obligatory sacrifice to atone (i.e., appease God's wrath) for unintentional sins (4:1–5:13).

赎罪祭是必须遵行的。是为无意中所犯的罪献上赎罪祭来平息神的怒气

Why
Sacrifices?

a) Did these sacrifices forgive sin in the sense that they established a relationship with God? 这些祭物能够为以色列人赎罪可是它能够使以色列人与神进入一个关系里吗？

Blood

b) No, for Israel was already a saved community. 不。因为以色列已经使蒙拯救的族群

Sacrifices
Forgave

c) They only needed to know how to maintain their fellowship with a holy God 他们只需要知道如何来维持他们与圣洁神的交通和团契

God
Forgave

Lev 5

d) Jews restored their fellowship with the Lord through sin and guilt sacrifices. 犹太人使接着赎罪祭和赎愆祭来恢复与神的交通

• +20%

2. The guilt (trespass) offering was an obligatory sacrifice to make restitution for withholding proper due from God or man (5:14–6:7).

赎愆祭也是必须遵行的 – 是为了让犯者有偿还的机会

Social
Status

a) It required an additional 20% restitution for doing wrong to someone else. 通常是加罚金五分之一

OT
Forgive

NT Forgive

• 1 Jn 1:9

b) God made covering one's guilt possible no matter his social status! 神甚至预备了让每一个人不分社会阶层地位都有机会赎自己的罪

Altar

Subject

c) OT forgiveness restored fellowship by confession of sin but relationship was never threatened. 在旧约里的饶恕是透过认罪来修复人与神的交通。人与神的关系则不曾受到威胁

• 2 Ways

B. Give priority to take time to agree with God about your own sin. 花时间与神来同意你的罪

MI

1. The word "confess" (*homologeō*) means to "say the same" as God does about your sin. "认罪" 这个字在希腊文 (*homologeō*) 的意思是 "认同/同意" 神

2. Imagine every sin costing you a month's pay—would you sin less? 想像如果你所犯的每一个罪的惩罚是一个月的薪水—你会减少犯罪的机率吗?

(How can you maintain fellowship with your holy God? How can we sum up this question from all the chapters together?) 你可以如何来维持与神的交通呢? 我们如何来总结一下这几章所告诉我们的来回答这个问题呢?

Conclusion

1. Worship God and confess your sin (Main Idea). 敬拜神和承认你的罪
2. Main Points: How can you maintain fellowship with your holy God? 你可以如何来维持你与神的交通呢?
 - a) Do what is not required—extra acts of worship. 做你不必做的—在敬拜中的额外行动
 - b) Do what is required—confession. 做我们应当做的—认罪
3. Exhortation: Christ made the way for us. 基督已为我们预备道路
 - a) Without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness. 若没有流血就没有饶恕
 - b) We celebrate this at the Lord's Supper. 我们守主餐就是为了纪念此事
 - c) Admit, like a turtle on a fencepost, "I didn't get here by myself." 承认-就像在栏杆上的乌龟“我不是靠自己来到这里的”
4. Application: What issue do you need to address with God now? 应用: 有什么事情你是需要向神倾诉的?
 - a) Telling the Lord that you love him? 告诉神你爱他?
 - b) Neglecting community? 忽略了这个团体?
 - c) Resisting his promptings? 抵抗神的引导?
5. Prayer 祷告

MPI

MPII

Prayer

Closing:

Dear friends, we acknowledge to one another how hard it is to be the people of God. God has called us to be his holy nation to continue the mission of Jesus Christ to our lonely and confused world. Yet we are more apathetic than active.

We acknowledge that we are more isolated than involved,
Callous than compassionate
Obstinate than obedient
Legalistic than loving.

Let us sing this song as a prayer and ask that God remove the obstacles that prevent us from being representatives to a broken world.

PURIFY MY HEART (E major)

Brian Doerksen

Demo: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5qTj_B2H1nE

**Purify my heart,
Let me be as gold and precious silver.
Purify my heart,
Let me be as gold, pure gold.**

(Sing both English and Chinese)

**Refiner's fire,
My heart's one desire
Is to be... holy;
Set apart for You, Lord.
I choose to be... holy;
Set apart for You, my Master,
Ready to do Your will.**

(Interlude)

(Sing both English and Chinese)

**Refiner's fire,
My heart's one desire
Is to be... holy;
Set apart for You, Lord.
I choose to be... holy;**

Set apart for You, my Master,
Ready to do Your will.

Refiner's fire,
My heart's one desire
Is to be... holy;
Set apart for You, Lord.
I choose to be... holy;
Set apart for You, my Master,
Ready to do Your will.

Preliminary Questions

Verses Questions

Context: What did the author record just prior to this passage?

1. A year earlier, God miraculously parted the Sea and led his people out of Egypt—a picture of salvation for the believers since each of those redeemed had been saved from death by the Passover lamb's blood. In other words, they had a personal *relationship* with God.
2. Now, a year later, the Israelites had just finished building the tabernacle. Now they needed to know what to do with it!
3. “Thus the handbook of sacrifice follows the historical narrative concerning the construction of the tabernacle (Ex. 25-40) and precedes the next historical narrative of the ordination of the priesthood (Lev. 8-10)” (Duane F. Lindsey, “Leviticus,” in *The Bible Knowledge Commentary*, 1:173; hereafter BKC).

Purpose: Why is this passage in the Bible?

1. Reason #1 is to provide a way for godly Israelites to properly express their worship to God.
2. Reason #2 is to provide a way for godly Israelites to properly confess their sins and thus restore their *fellowship* with God.

Background: What historical context helps us understand this passage?

1. Sacrifice was a common practice of the Ancient Near East. All the nations offered animals on their altars.
2. What was different about Israel's sacrifices is that they did not simply appease their God but actually led to forgiveness for their sin.

Questions

1. Did these sacrifices forgive sin in the sense that they established a relationship with God? *No, for Israel was already a saved community. They only needed to know how to maintain their fellowship with a holy God.*
2. What is the difference between the various sacrifices? Why have five different types of offerings? *The first three simply expressed thanks and worship of God while the last two enabled worshippers to confess their sin in a very tangible way.*
3. Why are these offerings called “an aroma pleasing to the LORD” (Lev. 1:9, 17; 2:2, 9, 12; 3:5, 16; 4:31)? *Simply put, God likes BBQ. More seriously, the Lord is pleased to see his people follow his ways. All obedience is like a sweet fragrance to God—especially sacrifices that express our love for him or restore our fellowship with him.*
4. Why did God allow various types of animals for the same offering?
 - a) “1:2. This verse forms a transition to the law of the burnt offering by referring to an offering (NA;b√r∂q, “that which is brought” to God—a general term covering all sacrifice) from either the herd (i.e., a bull, vv. 3-9) or the flock (i.e., a sheep or goat, vv. 10-13). With the addition of birds (vv. 14-17), this provides the formal outline of

the law of burnt offering (see also 6:8-13), the animals of the offering being listed in a descending order of value” (BKC).

- b) God allowed expensive offerings (bulls) for the wealthy, moderate animals for the middle class (lambs, goats), and the poor could offer as simple an animal as a bird. Likewise, he instituted the tithe because he made sure that even the poorest person could live on 90% of his income.
5. Why did God require the entire sin sacrifice burned?
- a) “The valuable hide and the meat of the bull were burnt outside the camp, along with the worthless portions of the bull. It could not be offered to God, but it was burned as if it were a worthless thing...All selfish motives had to be removed in the sin offering. If a priest brought the offering, the whole offering had to be destroyed. If a non-priest brought the offering, the priest could eat of it, but not the one bringing the sacrifice. You couldn’t bring a sin offering because you wanted meat or leather, but only because you wanted to get right with God. This emphasized the idea that there is no benefit to our sin.”¹

Tentative Main Ideas

The way to maintain fellowship with our holy God is by worship and confession.

Illustrations That Apply

1. Text

Old Testament Survey Notes

The way Israel could continue to enjoy God's presence was by obeying God's laws of sanctification through sacrifice (Lev 1–10).

- A. Sacrifices to worship God and obtain temporal cleansing kept God's presence with the nation (Lev 1–7).
1. General sacrificial information shows the people how to offer sacrifices when both in and out of fellowship with God (1:1–6:7).
 - a) Sacrifices for consecration show Israel how to worship God when in fellowship (Lev 1–3).
 - (1) The burnt offering is a voluntary sacrifice that totally consumes the animal to draw near to God in total dedication (Lev 1).
 - (2) The grain (meal) offering is a voluntary, auxiliary, bloodless offering to show thanks to God for his provisional care (Lev 2).
 - (3) The fellowship (peace) offering is a voluntary family meal to worship God (Lev 3; cf. 7:12-16).
 - b) Sacrifices for cleansing show how to approach God when out of fellowship (4:1–6:7).
 - (1) The sin offering is an obligatory sacrifice to atone (i.e., appease God's wrath) for unintentional sins (4:1–5:13).
 - (2) The guilt (trespass) offering is an obligatory sacrifice to make restitution for withholding proper due from God or man (5:14–6:7).
 2. Specific sacrificial information gives the priests administrative details how to offer the preceding offerings by showing which persons, places, and portions God accepted (6:8–7:38).
- B. The establishing of the priesthood shows how God's presence might remain with the nation (Lev 8–10).
1. Aaron and his sons are ordained as representatives of God for the people (Lev 8).
 2. Sacrifices begin to show God's blessing on the priests and institution (Lev 9).
 3. Nadab and Abihu die to show the severe results of abusing God's sacrifices (Lev 10).

Five Offerings We Give

Leviticus 1:1–6:7

Exegetical Outline (Steps 2-3)

Exegetical Idea: The way Israel could continue to enjoy God's presence was by sacrifices to worship God and obtain temporal cleansing (Lev 1–7).

- I. **The way Israel could continue to enjoy God's presence was by sacrifices for consecration when in fellowship (Lev 1–3).**
 - A. The burnt offering was a voluntary sacrifice that totally consumes the animal to draw near to God in total dedication (Lev 1).
 - B. The grain (meal) offering was a voluntary, auxiliary, bloodless offering to show thanks to God for his provisional care (Lev 2).
 - C. The fellowship (peace) offering was a voluntary family meal to worship God (Lev 3; cf. 7:12-16).
- II. **The way Israel could continue to enjoy God's presence was by sacrifices for cleansing when out of fellowship (4:1–6:7).**
 - A. The sin offering was an obligatory sacrifice to atone (i.e., appease God's wrath) for unintentional sins (4:1–5:13).
 - B. The guilt (trespass) offering was an obligatory sacrifice to make restitution for withholding proper due from God or man (5:14–6:7).

Purpose or Desired Listener Response (Step 4)

The listeners will draw near to God in worship and confession of sin.

Homiletical Outline (Cyclical inductive form)

Introduction

1. Interest: Even believers like us leaders cleansed of our sins sometimes get out of fellowship with the Lord. So what should we do?
2. Need: So how do *you* personally sustain your walk with God?
3. Subject: How can you maintain fellowship with your holy God?
4. Background: Israel already had a *relationship* with God—the new nation just needed to know how to sustain their *fellowship* with God.
5. Preview: Today we'll see *two ways* to maintain fellowship with your holy God.
6. Text: Leviticus 1:1–6:7 will share these two ways to sustain a relationship with the Lord already begun.

(So what is the first way to maintain fellowship with your holy God?)

- I. **Do what is not required—extra acts of worship.**
 - A. Israel could continue to enjoy God's presence by sacrifices for consecration when in fellowship (Lev 1–3).

1. The burnt offering was a voluntary sacrifice that totally consumes the animal to draw near to God in total dedication (Lev 1).
 2. The grain (meal) offering was a voluntary, auxiliary, bloodless offering to show thanks to God for his provisional care (Lev 2).
 3. The fellowship (peace) offering was a voluntary family meal to worship God (Lev 3; cf. 7:12-16).
- B. We also should express our love to God in ways he does not specifically command.
1. Offering our bodies continually is our counterpart to the whole burnt offering (Rom 12:1)—but staying alive on the altar is challenging.
 2. Thanking God for our food parallels the grain offering.
 3. Community worship is also a fantastic privilege! Don't look at church as a burden but as a blessing.

(So what is the second way to maintain fellowship with your holy God?)

II. Do what is required—confession of sin.

- A. Israel could continue to enjoy God's presence by sacrifices for cleansing when out of fellowship (4:1–6:7).
1. The sin offering was an obligatory sacrifice to atone (i.e., appease God's wrath) for unintentional sins (4:1–5:13).
 2. The guilt (trespass) offering was an obligatory sacrifice to make restitution for withholding proper due from God or man (5:14–6:7).
- B. Give priority to take time to agree with God about your own sin.
1. The word for "confess" (*homologeō*) means to "say the same" as God does about your sin.
 2. Don't neglect the Lord's supper.
 3. Imagine every sin costing you a month's pay—would you sin less?

(How can you maintain fellowship with your holy God? How can we sum up this question from all the chapters together?)

Conclusion

1. Worship God and confess your sin (Main Idea).
2. Main Points: How can you maintain fellowship with your holy God?
 - a) Do what is not required—extra acts of worship.
 - b) Do what is required—confession.
3. Exhortation: What issue do you need to address with God now?
 - a) Telling the Lord that you love him
 - b) Neglecting community

c) Resisting his promptings

4. Prayer



Five Offerings We Give *Leviticus 1:1–6:7*

Introduction

Subject with a blank for the key word _____

- I. MP has a blank for the key word _____ (verses).**
- A. SP has a blank for the key word _____ (verses).
 - B. SP has a blank for the key word _____ (verses).
 - C. SP has a blank for the key word _____ (verses).
- II. MP has a blank for the key word _____ (verses).**
- A. SP has a blank for the key word _____ (verses).
 - B. SP has a blank for the key word _____ (verses).

Conclusion

1. Main Idea has a blank for the key word _____ (verses).
2. Application question

BOOK CHART