

Timeline of Truth: The Sin Offering (Leviticus 4:1-35; 5:1-13; 6:24-30)

	Lev 4:3-12	Lev 4:13-21	Lev 4:22-26	Lev 4:27-35
Guilty	Anointed Priest	Whole Congregation	A Ruler	Any of the Common People
Sin	Unintentional			
Animal	Young Bull	Young Bull	Young Male Goat	Young Female Goat or Lamb
Blood	⁶ The priest shall dip his finger in the blood and sprinkle some of the blood seven times before the LORD, in front of the veil of the sanctuary. ⁷ And the priest shall put some of the blood on the horns of the altar of sweet incense before the LORD, which is in the tabernacle of meeting; and he shall pour the remaining blood of the bull at the base of the altar of the burnt offering, which is at the door of the tabernacle of meeting.		²⁵ The priest shall take some of the blood of the sin offering with his finger, put it on the horns of the altar of burnt offering, and pour its blood at the base of the altar of burnt offering.	
Body	⁸ He shall take from it all the fat of the bull as the sin offering . The fat that covers the entrails and all the fat which is on the entrails, ⁹ the two kidneys and the fat that is on them by the flanks, and the fatty lobe attached to the liver above the kidneys, he shall remove, ¹⁰ as it was taken from the bull of the sacrifice of the peace offering; and the priest shall burn them on the altar of the burnt offering. ¹¹ But the bull's hide and all its flesh, with its head and legs, its entrails and offal— ¹² the whole bull he shall carry outside the camp to a clean place, where the ashes are poured out, and burn it on wood with fire; where the ashes are poured out it shall be burned.		²⁶ And he shall burn all its fat on the altar, like the fat of the sacrifice of the peace offering. (i.e. priests get hide and meat 6:24-30)	³¹ He shall remove all its fat , as fat is removed from the sacrifice of the peace offering; and the priest shall burn it on the altar for a sweet aroma to the LORD. (i.e. priests get hide and meat 6:24-30)
Results			^{26b} So the priest shall make atonement for him concerning his sin, and it shall be forgiven him.	^{31b} and the priest shall burn it on the altar for a sweet aroma to the LORD. So the priest shall make atonement for him, and it shall be forgiven him. ⁽³⁵⁾

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SIN OFFERING

1. The Sin Offering Was Offered for a _____ Sin (not for being sinful in general)
2. The Sin Offering Was Offered for a _____ Sin (immediately offered once it became known)
3. The Sin Offering Was Offered for an _____ Sin ("sin of ignorance" see 5:1 for sin of defiance)
4. The Sin Offering Was Offered with a Different Use of the _____ & _____

LESSONS FROM THE SIN OFFERING (Derived from: <https://bible.org/seriespage/5-sin-offering-leviticus-41-513-624-30>)

1. Sin Is What _____ Calls Evil (not us or anyone else) - 'If a person sins unintentionally *in any of the things which the LORD has commanded not to be done*, and commits any of them' (Lev. 4:2). Just because an act is not *illegal*, or because one simply does not get caught, or because society might think something is a good thing does not mean God does not see it as sin. Not understanding "why" is not a reason to reject it. Obey because God says so.
2. Sin Can Be Committed Without _____ or _____. God condemns all sin, whether we meant to do it or not; whether we hurt anyone in the process or not. God still calls it sin!
3. Sin _____. (Lev 18:24-25) Sins committed can defile the individual sinner, people, the land, and more.
4. Sin Is Very, Very _____. Bull, bull, goat, lamb. EVERY TIME. Everything was burned to make a POINT.
5. Sin Guilt Can Only Be Solved through a _____ Offering. (Heb 9:22) Defilement can only be cleansed one way.
6. Jesus' Death Made a Blood Offering for _____. (Is. 53:4-6; John 1:29; Heb 9:11-14; 1 Pet 1:18-19)
Have YOU accepted Jesus' blood offering for yourself?

Not all sins could be atoned for by means of a sin offering. Only sins committed unintentionally (these could be sins of omission as well as sins of commission; see, for example, Num 15:22-23) could be atoned for with a sin offering. The sin offering, however, did not cover were sins committed with a defiant attitude (see, for example, Num 15:30 which literally means "with a high hand")—that is, sin with a purpose of being disobedient to God. For such cases as these, no sin offering could be brought by an individual (Lindsey 1985:180). The only hope for cleansing from such sins lay in the Day of Atonement ritual which provided yearly cleansing from "all their sins" (16:20), "so that they will be clean from all [their] sins" (16:30). The sin offering, therefore, was applicable **only for sin not done in a spirit of rebellion** against Yahweh and His covenant stipulations, whether they were sins of ignorance (Lev 4), sins without conscious intent (Lev 5), or intentional but non-defiant sins (such as for manslaughter where the act is committed without premeditation). <https://bible.org/seriespage/3-analysis-and-synthesis-leviticus>