

# The New Birth In Leviticus

Wednesday, May 22, 2019  
Straight Paths Bible Church  
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## Leviticus 1-5

- I. Burnt offering – Leviticus 1
  - A. Represents the death of the old life and ways;
  - B. As a vow it is to abandon everything that I have to follow Christ.
  - C. Everything is burnt up and turned to ashes and carried outside the camp – it is gone forever.
  - D. It is the death of the old man – there must be a death before there can be a resurrection.
  - E. It is the denial of ourselves before we can follow Christ.
  - F. It is the public affirmation that we are finished with our old life and ways and will not return to them.
  - G. It also represents the fact that my sins and my guilt are gone and I am a new creature now.
  - H. All that I was – good and bad, is put on the altar and consumed by the fire.
  - I. Even the ashes of it all are carried outside the camp and gotten rid of for good.
  - J. This represents very clearly the fact that the sinner has repented and turned to God.
  - K. This offering contains blood.
  
- II. Meat offering – Leviticus 2
  - A. Dedication of the life to God.
  - B. It is dedicating my new life to God for his service and to support his work on earth.
  - C. The priests had to make a meat offering for themselves (no blood) and it was totally consumed – none of it was eaten.
    1. Their entire life was dedicated to the service of God and they had no inheritance with the people.
  - D. Most holy (Lev 2:10)
  - E. No leaven; no honey (Lev 2:11)
  - F. The meat offering contained oil, salt, and frankincense.
  - G. No blood is involved in this offering.
  
- III. Peace offering – Leviticus 3
  - A. Gift (oblation) showing thanksgiving and praise for sins forgiven.
  - B. Public testimony that God has atoned for and forgiven my sins and trespasses.
  - C. It is for food, except the fat and the blood;
  - D. The peace offering contains blood.
  - E. The blood is sprinkled on the altar round about and the fat is burnt as a sweet savor to the Lord.
  - F. The food was for the priests, their sons and daughters, and for those making the offering.
  - G. It represented communion and peace with the people of God.

H. No one who was unclean could eat of the peace offering or he would be cut off from his people.

IV. Sin offering – Leviticus 4

- A. Atonement for inward sins and trespasses against God. It is most holy.
- B. Killed where the burnt offering is killed.
- C. It is a blood offering.
- D. The blood is sprinkled seven times in front of the veil of the holy of holies,
- E. Then it is applied to the horns of the altar of incense (which represents prayer and intercession with God),
- F. And then the rest of the blood of the sin offering is brought back and poured out on the foot of the altar of the burnt offering.

V. Trespass offering – Leviticus 5

- A. Atonement for trespasses against other people.
- B. It deals with the collateral damage our sin has caused by our trespasses against others.
- C. A trespass is an injury to another.
- D. It happens by our actions and by our failing to act.
- E. If we are silent in the presence of sin and trespasses we are guilty of the same trespasses.
- F. The trespass offering deals with our example and our influence.
- G. To trespass against another is to sin against God.
- H. Must make restitution plus 20%
- I. It is a blood offering.
- J. Most holy