

# ATONEMENT: PURIFICATION OFFERING



# FROM SIN TO FORGIVENESS

**The sinner's duty**

**Bringing the victim**

**Laying his hands  
on it**

**Sacrificing the victim**

**The priest's duty**

**If the High Priest or all the  
people sinned**

**If a chief or an ordinary  
person sinned**

**Bringing the blood to  
the Holy Place**

**Burning the meat  
outside the Sanctuary**

**Sprinkling the blood on  
the horns of the altar**

**Eating the meat from  
the sacrifice**

**GOD FORGIVES**

# BRINGING THE VICTIM

The ceremonial law distinguished three kinds of sin:



**Unintentional sin: A sin that was committed without noticing.**

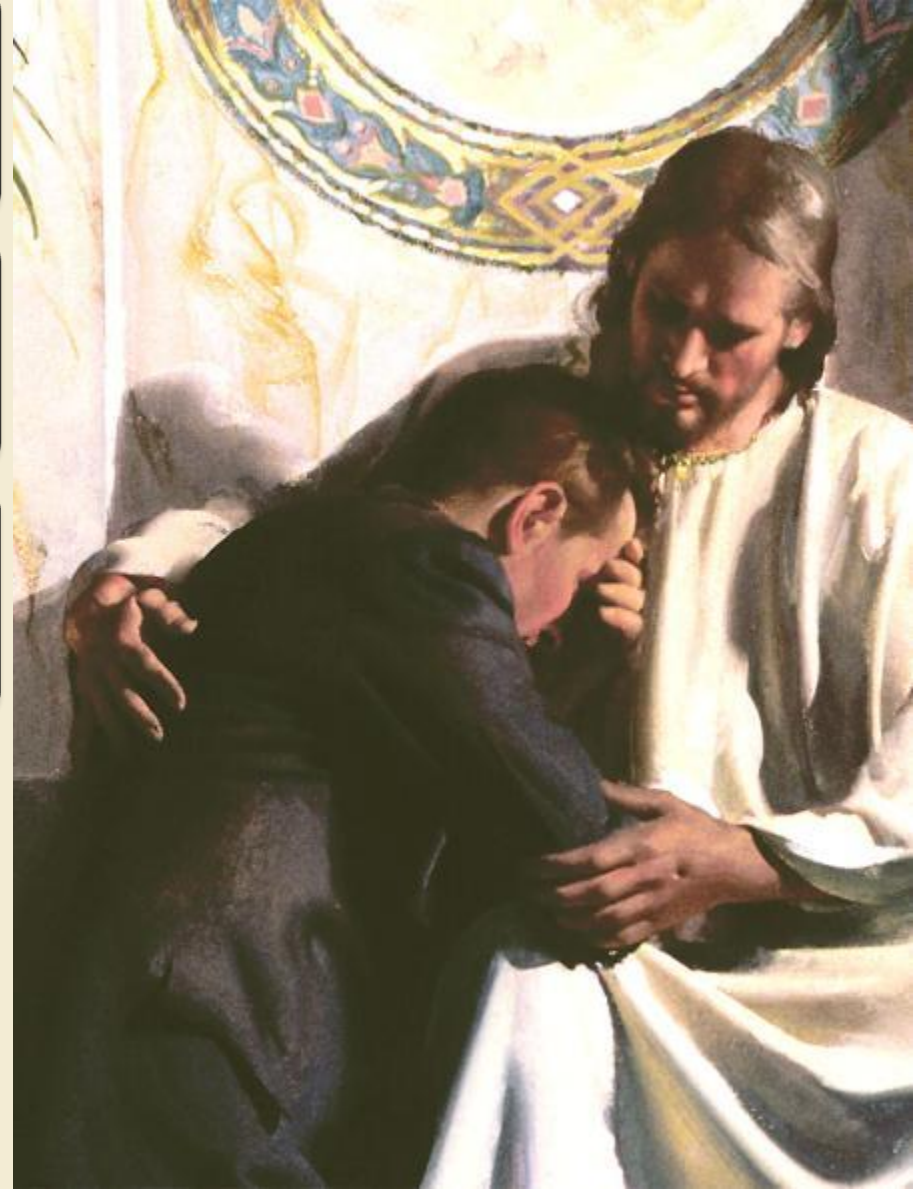


**Deliberate sin: A sin that was willingly committed.**



**Rebellion sin: A sin that was committed just to rebel against God.**

**There was no sacrifice available for rebellion sin. Nevertheless, if there was true repentance, God was willing to forgive rebellion sins like Acab's (1K. 21:27-29) or Manasseh's (2Chr. 33:12-13)**



# BRINGING THE VICTIM

The repented sinner must go to the Sanctuary with a victim.

The kind of victim depended on the kind of sin, the position of the sinner and his economic situation.

The victim could range from a bullock to a pair of pigeons (even a flour offering was accepted)



The victim had to bear the guilt of the sinner so he could be forgiven.

God bore the sins of all human kind at the cross.

“who Himself [Jesus] bore our sins in His own body on the tree, that we, having died to sins, might live for righteousness—by whose stripes you were healed” (1 Peter 2:24)

# LAYING HANDS AND SACRIFICING THE VICTIM



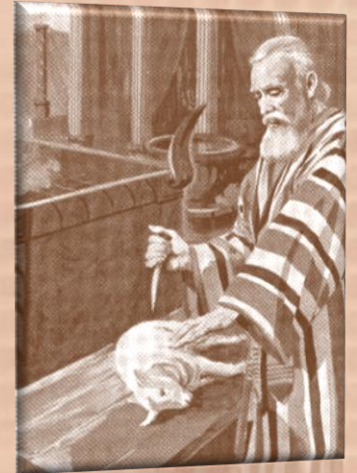
**“And he shall lay his hand on the head of the sin offering, and kill the sin offering at the place of the burnt offering”**

*(Leviticus 4:29)*

**The sinner confessed his sins when he laid his hands on the victim (Lv. 16:21)**

**The guilt was transferred from the sinner to the victim in that moment.**

**Just after that, the sinner had to kill the victim.**



**When we confess our sins, Jesus bears our guilt and we are responsible for His death.**

**“By the act of bringing the offering to the sanctuary, the individual confessed himself a sinner, deserving the wrath of God, and signified his repentance and faith in Jesus Christ, whose blood would remove the guilt of the transgressor.**

**By placing his hands upon the head of the victim the sin of the individual was transferred to the victim, and his suffering the sinner saw Christ typified, when he should give himself as a sacrifice for our sins. The Lord signified his acceptance of the offering by causing it to be consumed upon the altar”**



# MINISTERING THE BLOOD



If the sin was committed by the High Priest or the whole people, the blood was carried to the Holy Place and placed on the horns of the Altar of Incense.



The guilt was transferred from the victim to the Holy Place.

If another person sinned (a chief, an ordinary person, a foreigner...), the blood was placed on the horns of the Altar of Burnt Offering.



An extra step was needed before transferring the guilt to the Holy Place.



In both cases, the fat and other parts of the animal were burnt in the Altar and the smoke rose as “a sweet aroma to the Lord” (Lv. 4:31)

# CARRYING THE SIN

The sinner could not carry his guilt before God. He transferred it to the victim and it was then transferred from it to the priest. The priest carried the guilt before the presence of God (in the Holy Place)

When the priest didn't bring the blood in (as we studied before), he had to eat the meat of the victim. He then carried the sin within him into the Holy Place and presented it before God.

Jesus died for our sins and also carries them. He brings them to the Father in the Heavenly Sanctuary in our place.



**"All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned, every one, to his own way; and the Lord has laid on Him the iniquity of us all" (Isaiah 53:6)**





**“Christ is able to save to the uttermost because He ever liveth to make intercession for us. All that man can possibly do toward his own salvation is to accept the invitation, “Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely” (Revelation 22:17). No sin can be committed by man for which satisfaction has not been met on Calvary. Thus the cross, in earnest appeals, continually proffers to the sinner a thorough expiation”**

# FORGIVING

**"If You, Lord, should mark iniquities, O Lord, who could stand? But there is forgiveness with You, that You may be feared" (Psalm 130:3-4)**

**"He will again have compassion on us, and will subdue our iniquities. You will cast all our sins into the depths of the sea" (Micah 7:19)**

**By His great mercy, God came up with a plan to forgive us without distorting His justice. Unfortunately, not everyone will enjoy God's saving grace. God's forgiveness is neither cheap nor automatic. It involves loyalty.**

**Those who have experienced His grace respond in kind. Just as God "delights in unchanging love" (Mic. 6:8), He calls His remnant to "love kindness" (Mic. 6:8). His people will imitate God's character. Their lives will reflect His love, compassion, and kindness.**

