
Pearl Seeking

TREASURING HIS WORD

Let's do a quick overview of the entire Torah portion:

Monday:	Lev. 1	Burnt Offerings
Tuesday:	Lev. 2	Grain Offerings
Wednesday:	Lev. 3	Peace Offerings
Thursday:	Lev. 4	Sin Offerings
Friday:	Lev. 5	Guilt Offerings

In this week's Parsha Pearls lesson, we will study the 3 voluntary (freewill) offerings: the Burnt Offering, the Grain Offering and the Peace Offering. We will focus on Yahweh's Torah (teaching and instruction) given specifically to the offeror, along with their participation and duties regarding the offerings. In next week's parsha Tzav (25.1), we will continue our study by looking at the Torah (teaching and instruction) Yahweh gave specifically to the priests who performed the 3 voluntary offerings. Because there are many verses in Leviticus dealing with offerings, we will pull in points from other parashas to give a more complete picture of each offering. Now, let's read Lev. 1-3; 6:9-17; 7:11-32, 37-38; 17:10-14; 19:5-8; 22:18-23, 29-30.

Terms to know: For the following 4 terms, we at MTOI have chosen to use the wording in the earlier edition (98" version) of the ISR Scriptures. Please use this as a resource for your study.

Tent of Meeting = Tent of Appointment

Altar = Slaughter Place

Burnt Offering = Ascending Offering

Guilt Offering = Trespass Offering

PARSHA POINTS

- Yahweh called to Mosheh and instructed him to speak to the children of Yisra'el regarding His offerings (**korban**) - 1:1-2
- This is the Torah of the burnt offerings (**olah**), of the grain offerings (**minchah**) and of the peace offerings (**sh'lamim**) which Yahweh commanded Mosheh on Mt. Sinai, on the day when He commanded the children of Yisra'el to bring their offerings to Yahweh, when they were in the Wilderness of Sinai - 7:37-38



Burnt Offering: Chapter 1; 6:9-17

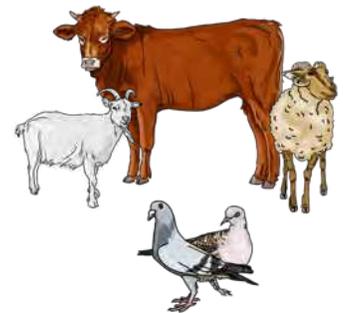
The Torah of the Burnt Offering:

- The burnt offering is a voluntary offering to make atonement for the offeror - 1:4
- The burnt offering is brought to the entrance at the Tent of Meeting - 1:3, 5
- The burnt offering is to be made by fire on the bronze altar - 1:9, 13, 17
- It is burned on the altar all night until morning - 6:9
- The fire on the altar is to be kept burning continually - it is never to be put out - 6:9, 12-13
- The burnt offering is a sweet fragrance to Yahweh - 1:9, 13, 17



The Torah regarding the animals that are brought for the Burnt Offering offered to Yahweh:

- If an animal, it must be male and perfect (unblemished) - either from the herd (bull) or flock (sheep or goats) - 1:3, 10
- If of the birds, it must be either turtledoves or young pigeons - 1:14



General Duties of the Offeror for any Burnt Offering

The offeror is to:

- bring the burnt offering to the entrance of the Tent of Meeting - 1:4
- lay his hand on the head of the offering, in order for it to be accepted on his behalf, to make atonement for him - 1:4
- participate in the preparation of all burnt offerings - 1:4-6, 9, 11-13, 16-17



Duties of the Offeror if the Burnt Offering is from the herd (bull) or from the flock (sheep or goats)

The offeror is to:

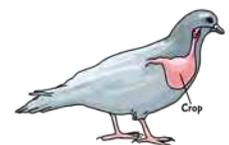
- kill the animal before Yahweh - 1:5, 11
- skin the animal - 1:6
- cut the offering into pieces, with its head and its fat - 1:6, 12
- wash its entrails (intestines or internal organs) and legs with water - 1:9, 13



Duties of the Offeror if the Burnt Offering is from the birds (turtledove or pigeon)

The offeror is to:

- remove the bird's crop (an expanded, muscular pouch near the throat used to store excess food prior to digestion) with its feathers and throw it beside the altar on the east side, into the place for the ashes - 1:16
- split the bird at its wings, but not sever it - 1:17



Grain Offering: Chapter 2

The Torah of the Grain Offering

An acceptable grain offering is to be uncooked, cooked or first-fruits



- An uncooked grain offering consists of (2:1):
 - fine flour (thoroughly ground grain)
 - oil (olive)
 - frankincense
- A cooked grain offering consisting of fine flour and oil may be prepared 3 (**shalosh**) different ways (2:4-7):
 - in an oven
 - on a griddle
 - in a stewing-pot



- All grain offerings (uncooked or cooked) are to be brought to Yahweh and presented to the priest, who shall bring it to the bronze altar - 2:2, 8
- A handful of the fine flour, the oil and the lump of frankincense from the uncooked offering are given to the priest and burned on the altar as a 'remembrance portion' to Yahweh - 2:2
- It is an offering made by fire - 2:2, 9
- It is a sweet fragrance to Yahweh - 2:2, 9
- The grain offerings are the most set-apart of the offerings to Yahweh made by fire - 2:3, 10; 6:17
- No grain offering which is brought to Yahweh is to be made with leaven or honey - 2:11; 6:17
- Every grain offering must be seasoned with salt; this represents the covenant with Elohim - 2:13



The Torah of First-fruits

- Leaven or honey may be brought as first-fruits to the priests, but not burned on the altar, for it is NOT a sweet fragrance to Yahweh - 2:12



Duties of the Offeror for any Grain Offering

The offeror is to:

- bring all grain offerings (uncooked or cooked) to Yahweh and present it to the priest, who shall bring it to the bronze altar - 2:2, 8
- include fine flour, oil and frankincense with all grain offerings (uncooked and cooked) and season them with salt - 2:1, 4-7, 13, 15



Duties of the Offeror for the uncooked Grain Offering

The offeror is to:

- bring fine flour, pour oil on it and put frankincense on it - 2:1
- bring the uncooked grain offering to Yahweh and present it to the priest - 2:2



Duties of the Offeror for the cooked Grain Offering

The offeror is to:

- make unleavened bread made with fine flour and oil - 2:4, 5, 7
- bake it in an oven, cook it on a griddle, or boil it in a stewing-pot - 2:4, 5, 7
- bring the cooked grain offering to Yahweh and present it to the priest - 2:8



Duties of the Offeror for the first-fruits Grain Offering

The offeror is to:

- bring crushed green heads of new grain roasted on the fire - 2:14
- pour oil on it and lay frankincense on it - 2:15
- bring the first-fruits grain offering to Yahweh and present it to the priest - 2:16



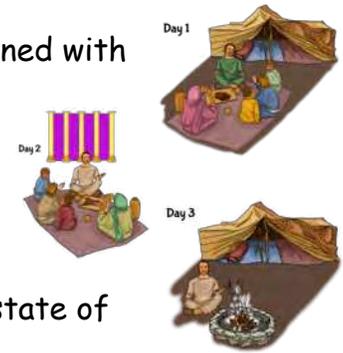
Peace Offering: Chapter 3; 7:11-34; 19:5-8; 22:18-23

The Torah of the Peace Offering

- The peace offering is brought to the entrance of the Tent of Meeting - 3:2, 8, 13
- The peace offering is to be made by fire on the bronze altar - 3:5, 9, 11, 14, 16
- The peace offering is a sweet fragrance to Yahweh - 3:5, 16
- All the fat from the offerings belongs to Yahweh, and is to be burned on the altar - 3:16
- The children of Yisra'el are commanded not to eat any fat or any blood from the offering; it is an everlasting law throughout their generations. The person who does this shall be cut off from his people - 3:17; 7:23-27
- A peace offering is for thanksgiving, or for a vow or voluntary offering - 7:12, 16

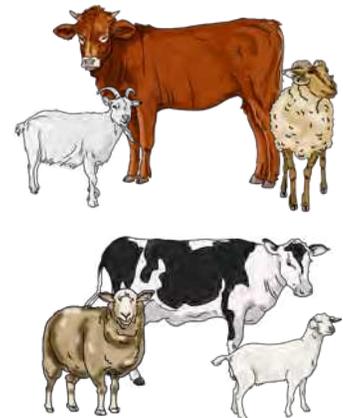


- Depending on the type of peace offering, it is to be eaten the same day (thanksgiving) or the next day (vow or voluntary) - 7:15-18; 19:5-6
- A peace offering is never to be eaten the 3rd day; it must be burned with fire - 19:6
- Anyone who eats a peace offering on the 3rd day bears their guilt and shall be cut off from his people - 19:8
- Any flesh that touches that which is unclean is not eaten; it is burned with fire - 7:19
- If the being who is unclean eats the peace offering while in his state of uncleanness, he shall be cut off from his people - 7:20-21



The Torah regarding the animals that are brought for the Peace Offering offered to Yahweh:

- must be from the herd (cattle) or flock (sheep or goats), either male or female, and must be perfect (unblemished) - 3:1, 6-7, 12; 22:18-20
- a bull or a lamb that has any limb deformed or dwarfed may be prepared as a voluntary peace offering, but not for a vow peace offering - 22:23



General Duties of the Offeror for any Peace Offering

The offeror is to:

- bring the peace offering to the entrance of the Tent of Meeting - 3:2, 8, 13; 7:12
- lay his hand on the head of the offering which he presents to the priest - 3:2, 8, 13
- participate in the preparation of all burnt offerings - 3:2-4, 8-10, 13-15
- kill the animal before Yahweh - 3:2, 8, 13
- present the fat to the priest to be burned as a fire offering to Yahweh - 3:3-4, 9-10, 14-15
- wave the breast (along with its fat) as a wave offering before Yahweh - 7:30
- give the breast and the right thigh to the priests (Aharon and his sons), to eat as a contribution - 7:31-35
- not eat any of either the fat or the blood from the offering - 3:16-17; 7:23-27
- eat the peace offering the same day or the next day only (except for the breast and thigh) - 7:15-16



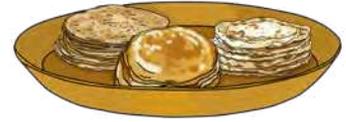
Types of Peace Offerings

- Thanksgiving - 7:12-15; 22:29-30
- Vow - 7:16-17; 22:21
- Voluntary or Free-will - 7:16-17; 22:18, 21, 23

General Duties of the Offeror for the Thanksgiving, Vow or Voluntary Peace Offering

The offeror is to:

- perform the general duties of the offeror for any peace offering (see above)
- make and bring an accompanying grain offering of 3 kinds of cooked unleavened cakes - 7:12
 - unleavened cakes mixed with oil
 - unleavened thin cakes anointed with oil
 - cakes of finely blended flour mixed with oil
- make and bring leavened bread - 7:13
- present the unleavened and leavened cakes to the priest who performs his offering - 7:14
- eat his portion of the offering the same day it is presented; none is to be left until morning if it is a thanksgiving offering - 7:15; 22:29-30
- eat his portion of the offering the same day or on the next day if it is a vow or voluntary offering - 7:16
- not eat any of the flesh of the offering on the 3rd day; it is not accepted and is unclean to him - 7:18



The Torah of the one who is made unclean by unlawful eating of the Peace Offering

- If any flesh of the animal has touched anything unclean, it is not to be eaten; it must be burned with fire - 7:19
- All clean flesh may be eaten by anyone who is clean - 7:19
- If a person eats of the peace offering in an unclean state, that person shall be cut off from his people (the community) - 7:20
- If a person has touched anything unclean, he must not eat of the peace offering that belongs to Yahweh. One who has touched anything unclean, whether another human, beast, swarming creature or anything else, shall be cut off from his people (the community) - 7:21



Torah regarding Fat

- All the fat belongs to Yahweh - 3:16
- Do NOT eat the fat of any animal: an everlasting law - 3:17; 7:23
- The fat of a dead body can be used for other purposes, but is never to be eaten - 7:24
- Anyone who eats the fat that is brought for an offering will be cut off from his people (community) - 7:25



Torah regarding Blood

- Do NOT eat any blood of any animal: an everlasting law - 3:17; 7:26; 17:10-14
- Anyone who eats blood that is brought for an offering will be cut off from his people (community) - 7:27



DIGGING DEEPER

Parents/Teachers may choose to use these prompts for further discussion of the Torah portion.

- Discuss the differences and similarities between the Burnt Offering and the Peace Offering. For instance, one was completely burned up, while the other allowed for priests to eat a portion of it. One offering allowed only male animals, while the other allowed both male and female animals. (Ch. 1 & 3)
- The offeror had to bring his sacrifice to the entrance of the Tent of Meeting, then lay his hand on its head and kill it. What was the significance of these acts? (1:3-4; 3:2)
- Why do you think the offerings were referred to as 'sweet fragrances' to Yahweh? Is it because obedience is a sweet savor to Him? (1:17; 2:2; 3:5)
- Why do you think Yahweh required salt and frankincense for the uncooked Grain Offering and prohibited leaven and honey? Was the frankincense a sweet-smelling savor to Yahweh? What are the medicinal benefits of frankincense?
- Research the significance of the 'remembrance portion' which the priest was to take from the Grain Offering and burn on the altar for Yahweh. (2:9)
- What are 'first-fruits' (bikkurim)? (2:12-16)
- What is the significance of the 'salt of the covenant?' (2:13)
- Why was leavened bread allowed for the Thanksgiving Peace Offering? Could it be because it was meant as food for Aharon and his sons, and not to be offered on the altar?
- The word peace signifies more than the absence of conflict. It indicates wholeness, and also completeness. How can we apply this to the Peace Offering? Look at Lev. 19:5 and discuss what this means.
- Discuss the reasons that fat and blood are not to be eaten, considering that fat is the best part, which we owe to Yahweh, and the blood is for the purpose of atonement.

