
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 2 mandatory (required) offerings: the Sin Offering and the Guilt Offering. First, we will focus on Yahweh's Torah (teaching and instruction) given to Yisra'el and the priests for the Sin Offering, which was given to make atonement for the ones who sin by mistake against the commands of Yahweh. The Sin Offering is also known as the Purification Offering as it cleanses one of their sin. Then we will examine the Guilt Offering, which was given to make atonement and restitution for the one who is guilty of a trespass against the set-apart matters of Yahweh. The Sin and the Guilt offerings have similarities and also some differences. We are given examples of what constitutes guilt, but none for sin. Some speculate that the guilt offering is a type of sin offering. Because we don't perform the sacrifices nowadays, it is most important to glean from this lesson simply that Yahweh required them and that Yisra'el obeyed. We will also include information from other Torah portions, which will provide more details. Now, let's read Lev. 1:1-2; 4-6:7; 6:25-30; 7:1-7, 37-38 & 8:36.

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 spoke to Mosheh and instructed him to speak to the children of Yisra'el regarding His offerings - 1:1-2
- This is the Torah of the sin offering (**chatat**) and of the guilt offering (**asham**) which Yahweh commanded Mosheh on Mt. Sinai on the day when He commanded the children of Yisra'el to bring their offerings to Yahweh, in the Wilderness of Sinai - 7:37-38
- Yahweh spoke to Mosheh and told him to command Aharon, his sons and the priests regarding the Torah of the following sacrifices (6:8):
 - the sin offering - 4-5:13; 6:25-30
 - the guilt offering - 5:14-19; 6:1-7; 7:1-7
- And Aharon and his sons did all the words that Yahweh had commanded by the hand of Mosheh - 8:36

Sin Offering: Chapter 4; 5:1-13; 6:25-30

- A sin offering is mandatory - it must be given
- A sin offering is given by anyone who is made aware of sinning by mistake/unintentionally (**shegagah**) against any of the commands of Yahweh—transgressions which are not to be done
- A sin offering atones for the one committing the sin and calls for Yahweh's forgiveness
- The offering belongs to the priest who makes atonement (**kapporah**)

A Sin Offering is required for the following persons who have sinned by mistake (unintentional):

- **The anointed priest (Kohen HaMashiach) who sins by mistake shall (4:3-12):**

- bring his offering of a young bull, a perfect one (without blemish) to the Tent of Meeting
- lay his hand on the bull's head and slay it before Yahweh
- take some of the blood and sprinkle it with his finger 7 (**sheva**) times before Yahweh in front of the veil of the Set-apart Place
- put some of the blood on the horns of the altar of incense before Yahweh
- pour the rest of the blood of the bull at the base of the bronze altar, by the entrance of the Tent of Meeting
- take all the fat from the bull and burn it on the bronze altar
- take the skin of the bull and bring it outside the camp to a clean place, where the ashes are poured out, and burn it there on wood



- The entire **congregation** (**kahal**) who sins by mistake shall (4:13-14):

- bring an offering of a young bull, a perfect one (without blemish), to the Tent of Meeting



- The elders shall then (4:15):

- lay their hands on the bull's head
 - slay it before Yahweh

- The priest shall then perform the same duty for the congregation that he did for his own sin (4:16-21; 6:26):

- take some of the blood and bring it to the Tent of Meeting
 - dip his finger in the blood and sprinkle some of the blood 7 times before Yahweh, in front of the veil of the Set-apart Place
 - put some of the blood on the horns of the altar of incense before Yahweh
 - pour the rest of the blood of the bull at the base of the bronze altar, by the entrance of the Tent of Meeting
 - take the fat from the bull and burn it on the bronze altar
 - take the skin of the bull and bring it outside the camp to a clean place, where the ashes are poured out and burn it there on wood
 - eat the offering in the Set-apart Place of the courtyard



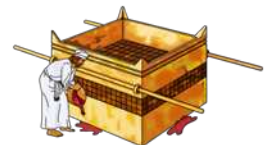
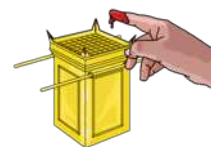
- The **ruler/leader** (**nasi**) who sins by mistake shall (4:22-24):

- bring his offering of a perfect (without blemish) male goat to the entrance of the Tent of Meeting
- lay his hand on the goat's head
- slay the goat on the bronze altar



- The priest shall then (4:25-26; 6:26):

- put some of the blood with his finger on the horns of the altar of incense, before Yahweh
 - pour the rest of the blood of the goat at the base of the bronze altar
 - take the fat from the goat and burn it on the bronze altar
 - make atonement for his sin, and it shall be forgiven him
 - eat the offering in the Set-apart Place of the courtyard

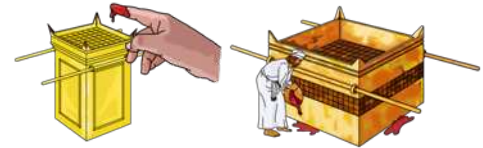


- The **individual (nephesh)** who sins by mistake shall (4:27-29, 32-33; 6:26, 29):

- bring his offering of a perfect (without blemish) female goat or lamb to the entrance of the Tent of Meeting
- lay his hand on the head of the female goat or lamb
- slay the female goat or lamb on the bronze altar

- The priest shall then (4:30-31, 34-35; 6:26):

- put some of the blood with his finger on the horns of the altar of incense before Yahweh
- pour the rest of the blood of the female goat or lamb at the base of the bronze altar, by the entrance of the Tent of Meeting
- take the fat from the female goat or lamb and burn it on the bronze altar
- make atonement for the individual's sin, and it shall be forgiven him
- eat the offering in the Set-apart Place of the courtyard



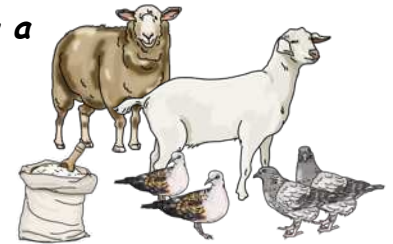
A Sin Offering is required for the following transgressions when an individual is made aware of his sin done by mistake (unintentional):

- one who is a false witness - 5:1
- one who touches any unclean thing, animal or person - 5:2-3
- one who rashly swears a vow or makes an oath - 5:4



Depending on their financial ability, the guilty one may bring a Sin Offering from the following:

- the flock (female goat or lamb) - 5:6
- the birds (2 (**shtayim**) turtledoves or 2 young pigeons) - 5:7
- the grain (1/10th of an ephah of fine flour) - 5:11



This is the Torah for one who brings a Sin Offering from the flock (5:5-6):

- The guilty one shall:
 - confess his sin
 - bring his offering of a perfect (without blemish) female goat or lamb to the entrance of the Tent of Meeting
 - lay his hand on the head of the female goat or lamb
 - slay the female goat or lamb on the bronze altar
 - present the fat (fat tail and what covers the entrails), and the 2 kidneys (the fat that is on them by the loins), and the appendage on the liver, which he removes with the kidneys to the priest
 - be forgiven for his sin



- *The priest shall:*

- make atonement for the guilty one for his sin
- burn the fat and kidneys on the bronze altar as an offering made by fire
- eat the offering in the Set-apart Place of the courtyard



This is the Torah for one who brings a Sin Offering from the birds (5:7-10):

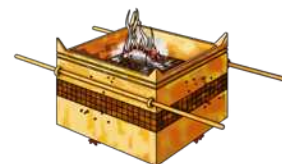
- *The guilty one shall:*

- confess his sin
- bring 2 turtledoves or 2 young pigeons - one for a sin offering and the other for a burnt offering
- be forgiven for his sin



- *The priest shall:*

- take one of the birds for the sin offering
- nib off its head from the neck but not sever it
- sprinkle some of the blood on the side of the bronze altar and the rest of the blood shall be poured out at the base of the altar
- take the 2nd bird for a burnt offering
- make atonement for him for his sin



This is the Torah for one who brings a Sin Offering from the grain (5:11-13):

- *The guilty one shall:*

- confess his sin
- bring 1/10th of an ephah of fine flour as a sin offering - no oil or frankincense on it
- be forgiven for his sin



- *The priest shall:*

- take the 'remembrance portion' and burn it on the bronze altar as an offering by fire to Yahweh
- make atonement for him for his sin
- keep the sin offering, just as he does the grain offering



Guilt Offering: Chapter 5:14-19; 6:1-7; 7:1-7

- A guilt offering is mandatory - it must be given
- A guilt offering is given for anyone who becomes aware that he has sinned by mistake (unintentionally) against any of the set-apart matters of Yahweh, or against the commands of Yahweh, or committed a trespass against Yahweh, which are not to be done
- A guilt offering, like the sin offering, is to make atonement for the one who committed the sin, and for forgiveness
- A guilt offering, unlike the sin offering, is for restitution
- The guilt offering is like the sin offering; there is one Torah for them both. The offering belongs to the priest who makes atonement

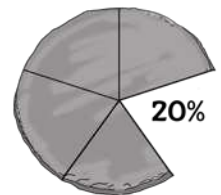
A Guilt Offering is required for the following trespasses when one is made aware of their sin by mistake (unintentional):

- one who trespasses against the set-apart matters of Yahweh or any of the commands of Yahweh - 5:15, 17
- one who lies to one's neighbor about a deposit, a pledge, or a robbery
- one who extorts from one's neighbor - 6:2
- one who finds something lost and lies about it - 6:3
- one who swears falsely - 6:3



This is the Torah for one who brings a Guilt Offering (5:15-19; 6:1-7):

- *The guilty one shall:*
 - present to Yahweh an offering of a perfect (without blemish) ram and bring it to the priest
 - repay the total value of what he has unlawfully taken to whom it belongs, then add one-fifth more (in sheqels of silver) to its value on the day of his guilt, and give it to the priest
 - return what he took by robbery or extorted or swore falsely about to the owner
 - be forgiven for whatever he did that made him guilty
- *The priest shall:*
 - receive the guilt offering of the ram
 - make atonement for him for his trespass which he committed unintentionally



DIGGING DEEPER

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

- The sin and guilt offerings are for unintentional sin. What is unintentional sin? What is intentional sin? Are there sacrifices offered for intentional sin?
- The Hebrew word 'chata' means to miss the mark. Discuss how this applies to the sin offering.
- Why do you think that the skin of the sin offering brought to the priest was to be taken outside the camp instead of burned upon the bronze altar? Could it be because they failed in their duty to be a good example and provide protective coverage for the other children of Yisra'el?
- In Chapter 5:1-4 we see the phrase 'and it has been hidden from him'. Would this be a sin of omission or commission?
- Why do you think a person who committed a trespass against his neighbor had to add 1/5th to the amount?

