

Life-Study of Leviticus Summary - Messages 21-25

The Trespass Offering Christ

The **trespass offering** signifies Christ as our offering resolving the problem of **sins in our conduct**. God condemned sin by sending His Son in the likeness of the flesh of sin. Since Christ's flesh was crucified, sin was condemned because sin and the flesh are identical. One was crucified, but **five things** were dealt with: sin, the flesh, Satan, the world, and the power struggle.

The trespass offering eventually becomes the sin offering. This signifies that **Christ's redemption for our sin resolves the problem of sin in its two aspects** – sin in our inward nature and sins in our outward conduct.

The reason for a trespass is our **not living for God**. Therefore, concerning trespasses we have a source with a reason. If we are for God, we will be sincere, faithful, and careful. Our not being absolutely for God indicates that we are still in a fallen situation. We are fallen, a fallen person is flesh, and this flesh is sin, which produces trespasses as the children, as the fruit. Therefore, **we need both the sin offering and the trespass offering**.

The Law of the Burnt Offering

The **burnt offering** being **upon the hearth on the altar all night** until the morning signifies that anything offered as a burnt offering must be put on the **place of offering** to be burned. It also signifies that what is offered should remain at the burning place **through the dark night** until the morning. **The age we are in is a dark night**.

The **continual burning** of the fire first signifies that God as the holy fire in the universe is **ready** to receive what is offered to Him as food. Secondly, it signifies that God's desire to accept what is offered to Him **never ceases**.

The priest burned wood on the altar every morning. This signifies the need of the serving one's **cooperation** with God's desire. We need more serving ones, more companions in being burned. The more serving ones there are, the more fuel there will be to burn ourselves and others. The priest's putting on his linen garment and linen breeches signifies that fineness, purity, and cleanness are needed in handling the ashes of the burnt offering. Ashes indicate the result of Christ's death, which brings us to an end, bringing us into the transformation of the Triune God.

The Law of the Meal Offering

The meal offering being **offered in front of the altar** signifies that the meal offering is offered in relation to the **redemption of Christ on the cross**. Eating the priest's portion of the meal offering in a holy place signifies that **we enjoy Christ as our meal offering without sin**. We enjoy Christ in a separated, sanctified realm, **in the sphere of the church**. Every male among the sons of Aaron being able to eat of the meal offering signifies that the partakers of Christ as the life supply should be strong in life.

The Law of the Sin Offering

The sin offering being **slaughtered before Jehovah where the burnt offering is slaughtered** signifies that **Christ** as our sin offering was **slain before God** and that Christ was **offered to God** as our sin offering based upon His being the burnt offering. As our sin offering offered to God, Christ was most holy in that **He dealt with sin in our nature intrinsically and with the whole of our sinful nature**. The priest's eating the sin offering in a holy place signifies that he who ministers Christ as the sin offering to sinners enjoys Christ as this offering in a separated, sanctified realm, in the sphere of the church. Whoever touched the flesh of the sin offering was holy signifies that **whoever touches Christ as the sin offering is separated and sanctified**. (Life-Study of Leviticus – Messages 21-25).