

Sacrificial System (The 5 Sacrifices in Leviticus)

NAME	REFERENCE	ELEMENTS	SIGNIFICANCE
Burnt Offering	Lev 1; 6:8–13	Bull, ram, male goat, male dove, or young pigeon without blemish. (Always male animals, but species of animal varied according to individual’s economic status.)	Voluntary. Signifies propitiation for sin and complete surrender, devotion, and commitment to God.
Grain Offering Also called Meal or Tribute Offering	Lev 2; 6:14–23	Flour, bread, or grain made with olive oil and salt (always unleavened); or incense.	Voluntary. Signifies thanksgiving for firstfruits.
Sin Offering	Lev 4:1–5:13; 6:24–30; 12:6–8	Male or female animal without blemish—as follows: bull for high priest and congregation; male goat for king; female goat or lamb for common person; dove or pigeon for slightly poor; tenth of an ephah of flour for the very poor.	Mandatory. Made by one who had sinned unintentionally or was unclean in order to attain purification.
Guilt Offering	Lev 5:14–6:7; 7:1–6; 14:12–18	Ram or lamb without blemish	Mandatory. Made by a person who had either deprived another of his rights or had desecrated something holy. ¹
Peace Offering Also called Fellowship Offering : includes: (1) Thank Offering , (2) Vow Offering , & (3) Freewill Offering	Lev 3; 7:11–36	Any animal without blemish. (Species of animal varied according to individual’s economic status.)	Voluntary. Symbolizes fellowship with God. (1) Signifies thankfulness for a specific blessing; (2) offers a ritual expression of a vow; and (3) symbolizes general thankfulness (to be brought to one of three required religious services).

¹ Dockery, D. S., Butler, T. C., Church, C. L., Scott, L. L., Ellis Smith, M. A., White, J. E., & Holman Bible Publishers (Nashville, T. . (1992). *Holman Bible Handbook* (p. 154). Nashville, TN: Holman Bible Publishers.

The Six Types of Blood Sacrifice (Note: the Peace Offering is divided into 3 sacrifices, therefore not counted)

Name	Purpose	Victim	God's Portion	Priest's Portion	Offerer's Portion
Burnt Offering (-ōlah)	To propitiate for sin in general, <i>Original sin</i> ; a means of approach by unholy people to holy God	Male, unblemished: ox/ sheep/ goat/ dove (according to wealth)	Entire animal (hence called kālîl, whole burnt offering)	Nothing	Nothing
Sin offering (hâaṭṭa't)	To atone for specific transgressions where no restitution was possible	Priest or congregation: <i>bullock</i> Ruler: <i>he-goat</i> Commoner: <i>she-goat</i>	Fatty portions (fat covering Inwards; kidneys, liver, caul)	All the remainder (had to be eaten within the court of tabernacle)	Nothing
Tresspass Offering ('āshām)	To atone for specific transgressions where restitution was possible, damages computed at six-fifths payable in advance. Legal <i>satisfaction</i>	Ram (only)	Same as above	Same as above	Nothing
Peace Offering (sh ^e lāmîm)	Fellowship with God; a <i>communion meal</i> . For unexpected blessing or deliverance already granted Divided into 3 different types: Thank, Votive & Freewill (see below).	unblemished male or female ox/sheep/goat	Fatty portions	1. Wave offering; breast—to high priest 2. Heave offering; right foreleg—to officiating priest (to be eaten in any clean place)	Remainder (eaten in court, the same day)
1. Thank Offering (tō ^w dah)	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
2. Votive Offering (Neder)	For blessing or deliverance already granted, when a vow has been made in support of the petition	unblemished male or female ox/sheep/goat	Same as above	Same as above	Remainder (eaten in court, the same day)
3. Freewill Offering (n ^e dābāh)	To express general thankfulness and love toward God, without regard to specific blessings	Male or female ox/sheep/goat (minor imperfections permitted)	Same as above	Same as above	Remainder (eaten in court, First or Second day) ²

² Adapted from Archer, G., Jr. (1994). *A survey of Old Testament introduction* (3rd. ed., p. 262). Chicago: Moody Press.