

The Grain Offering

Leviticus 2.1-16

January 20th, 2019

Introduction:

- This formal presentation *transfers something to the holy God for his utilization*. So a *qorban* (“sacrifice, sacrificial offering”) makes something *holy* by giving it over to the holy domain of God.

Main Points: The grain offering is...

1. A gift - the giver’s response to receiving _____ and reconciliation.
 - It was an act of _____ and consecration to God as Savior and covenant King. It expressed not only thankfulness but obedience and a willingness to keep the law.
 - Genesis 32:13ff ; 43:11ff.; Judges 3:15ff.; 1 Kings 4:21; Gen. 4:3-5
 - Mark 12:42; Luke 21:2
 - The total _____ of the individual and his or her resources is the kind of sacrifice that God desires most -- Ps. 40:7; Heb. 10:7
2. Provision for the priests / A _____ portion
 - The noun translated “memorial portion,” means “to remember” and indicates that the offeror is being mindful of God’s grace in _____ him with food, or possibly of God’s rule over all creation.
 - Those who are part of the New Covenant community are also to provide for the sustenance of those who _____.
 - 1 Corinthians 9.13-14

3. A reminder of God _____ covenant
 - Salt is a preservative, so it symbolizes the notion that the covenant cannot be _____ by fire or decay.
 - Two possible reasons have been offered for the prohibition of leaven:
 - leavened material along with honey would be prone to ferment and decay and thus would change the nature of the offering.
 - leaven and honey were used in pagan worship practices in the ancient Near East, so they were prohibited in the Israelite religion.
 - “When we are searched and tried by fire, we shall be _____ sacrifices to God, and that this is the seasoning of salt when our flesh with its affections shall have been well macerated.” - John Calvin.
4. A _____ of Christ
 - The New Testament believer is also reminded that as the believer in Old Testament times offered this grain to God, so Jesus Christ as the Bread of life _____ his life to God (John 6:32-35).
 - Kaiser comments, “As the grain was bruised and _____ to make the sacrifice for the ancient Israelite, so the living Bread was bruised and crushed for all who would believe.”
 - Matt 26:26; Mark 14:22; Luke 22:19; 1 Cor 11:23ff.

Conclusion:

The grain offering is a response to the burnt offering.

It represents:

Consecration, Confession, Covenant, Christ