



Faith and Love C.O.G.I.C  
Sunday School

Lesson 2 December 14, 2025  
ACCEPTABLE OFFERINGS

# SUNDAY SCHOOL CORE VALUES



## SUNDAY SCHOOL RESPONSIVE READING

Superintendent/Teacher: Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. **Psalms 133:1**

School/Class: But do not forget to do good and to share, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased. **Hebrews 13:16**

Superintendent/Teacher: All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. **2 Timothy 3:16**

School/Class: Your word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path.  
**Psalms 119:105**

## SUNDAY SCHOOL RESPONSIVE READING

Superintendent/Teacher: Let each of you look out not only for his own interests, but also for the interests of others. **Philippians 2:4**

School/Class: He who has a generous eye will be blessed, for he gives of his bread to the poor. **Proverbs 22:9**

Superintendent/Teacher: Therefore he says: “When He ascended on high, He led captivity captive, and gave gifts to men.” **Ephesians 4:8**

School/Class: As each one has received a gift, minister it to one another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God. **1 Peter 4:10**

## **SUNDAY SCHOOL RESPONSIVE READING**

**Superintendent/Teacher:** For as the body is one and has many members, but all the members of that one body, being many, are one body, so also is Christ. **1 Corinthians 12:12**

**School/Class:** For as we have many members in one body, but all the members do not have the same function. **Romans 12:4**

**Superintendent/Teacher:** By this all will know that you are My disciples, if you have love for one another. **John 13:35**

**School/Class:** For you, brethren, have been called to liberty; only do not use liberty as an opportunity for the flesh, but through love serve one another. **Gal. 5:13**

## **SUNDAY SCHOOL RESPONSIVE READING**

**ALL:**

But grow in the grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. To him be glory both now and for ever. Amen.

**2 Peter 3:18**



## Lesson 2 December 14, 2025

### ACCEPTABLE OFFERINGS



- Bible Basis: Leviticus 22:17-25, 31-33
- Bible Truth: God's people are to give obedience to Him.
- Memory Verse: VERSE: "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service" (Romans 12:1).
- Lesson Aim: By the end of the lesson, we will: REVIEW what Leviticus says about God's requirement for acceptable sacrifices; EXAMINE the connection between obedience to God and sacrificial giving of self and possessions; and PLEDGE to make a self-sacrifice to God.
- Background Scriptures: Leviticus 22:17-33; 23:9-14, 31-32, Romans 12:1-2, & Hebrews 11:4-16 - Read and incorporate the insights gained from the Background Scriptures into your study of the lesson.

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**Leviticus 22:17-25, 31-33 KJV**

**17** And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying,

**18** Speak unto Aaron, and to his sons, and unto all the children of Israel, and say unto them, Whatsoever he be of the house of Israel, or of the strangers in Israel, that will offer his oblation for all his vows, and for all his freewill offerings, which they will offer unto the Lord for a burnt offering;

**19** Ye shall offer at your own will a male without blemish, of the beeves, of the sheep, or of the goats.

**20** But whatsoever hath a blemish, that shall ye not offer: for it shall not be acceptable for you.

**21** And whosoever offereth a sacrifice of peace offerings unto the Lord to accomplish his vow, or a freewill offering in beeves or sheep, it shall be perfect to be accepted; there shall be no blemish therein.

**22** Blind, or broken, or maimed, or having a wen, or scurvy, or scabbed, ye shall not offer these unto the Lord, nor make an offering by fire of them upon the altar unto the Lord.



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**ACCEPTABLE OFFERINGS**



**Leviticus 22:17-25, 31-33 KJV**

**23** Either a bullock or a lamb that hath any thing superfluous or lacking in his parts, that mayest thou offer for a freewill offering; but for a vow it shall not be accepted.

**24** Ye shall not offer unto the Lord that which is bruised, or crushed, or broken, or cut; neither shall ye make any offering thereof in your land.

**25** Neither from a stranger's hand shall ye offer the bread of your God of any of these; because their corruption is in them, and blemishes be in them: they shall not be accepted for you.

**31** Therefore shall ye keep my commandments, and do them: I am the Lord.

**32** Neither shall ye profane my holy name; but I will be hallowed among the children of Israel: I am the Lord which hallow you,

**33** That brought you out of the land of Egypt, to be your God: I am the Lord.

## LIGHT ON THE WORD

**Aaron.** As Moses and Miriam's brother, Aaron played a significant role in the history of the Israelites during their Exodus from Egypt and time in the wilderness. Because of Moses' speech impediment, God ordained Aaron to be his spokesperson ([Exodus 4:16](#)). Although he is known for helping to hold up Moses' arms during the battle of Amalek ([Exodus 17:12](#)), even most Bible readers fail to recognize that Aaron actually performed many wonders in Egypt prior to the Exodus ([Exodus 7:10, 19, 8:5, 16](#)). In this text, Aaron is distinguished from the Israelites because he is the high priest. As faithful as Aaron was, like Moses he was not without sin. He made the golden calf ([Exodus 32:2-4](#)), engaged in agitation and backbiting against Moses ([Numbers 12:1-2](#)), and aided him in disobeying God at Kadesh ([Numbers 20:8-12](#)).

## LIGHT ON THE WORD

**Holiness code.** The Holiness code can be found in Leviticus and consists of the laws God gave Israel to have a relationship with Him. These laws and regulations covered all facets of human life and included detailed instructions on preparing and offering sacrifices. This was all done in order to show the distinction between Israel and other nations as well as the perfect holiness of God in light of humanity's sinfulness and imperfection.

## LIFE NEED FOR TODAY'S LESSON:

AIM: We will see how God's expectations require a different set responsibilities and responses from people.

# INTRODUCTION

## **The Lifestyle for God's People**

Leviticus is a written account of the instructions God gave Moses to relay to the Israelites to maintain an intimate relationship with Him. To others the requirements may seem outlandish and far-fetched, but this is because their perspective is skewed. The requirements were given to show the Children of Israel the awesomeness of God and their privilege of having this holy God dwell among them.

# INTRODUCTION

## The Lifestyle for God's People

Leviticus can be divided into six topics. The first is systems of sacrifices (1:1-7:38). The second topic is ordination of priests (8:1-10:20). The third, laws concerning what is clean and unclean (11:1-15:33). The fourth and fifth are purification from moral uncleanness (16:1-34) and laws for living holy (17:1-26:46). The final topic concerns the redemption of gifts and tithes (27:1-34).



# INTRODUCTION

## **The Lifestyle for God's People**

Together, the laws found throughout Leviticus comprise a lifestyle. Consecration is not just a one time event or act, but the sum of their existence. God was instructing them how to live in a holy and pure manner because only the righteous could approach Him.

# BIBLE LEARNING

AIM: We will learn that holiness is a priority for all  
who worship God.

## **I. ACCEPTABLE OFFERINGS**

Leviticus 22:17-18

Here we see the main requirement given to the Israelites for the offerings they are to give to the Lord. These offerings must be without blemish. In addition, these freewill offerings must be male and taken from sheep, cattle, and goats. These are all clean animals, not unclean-the only acceptable freewill or voluntary offering.

## **I. ACCEPTABLE OFFERINGS**

Leviticus 22:17-18

These offerings are burnt and given as a sign of total commitment to the Lord and obedience to Him. They are called whole burnt offerings because the whole animal is burned on the altar, implying the total commitment of the worshiper to the God of Israel.

## Lesson 2 December 14, 2025

### ACCEPTABLE OFFERINGS



#### I. ACCEPTABLE OFFERINGS

Leviticus 22:17-18

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One of the realities farmers are well aware of is that animals frequently develop physical problems, such as abscesses, hernias, or lameness. One can easily imagine that farmers in ancient times would want to unload such inferior animals at the Temple for sacrifice - but such sacrifices simply were not acceptable.

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### ACCEPTABLE OFFERINGS



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This passage is about qualifications for to the Mosaic sacrificial system. Here, the physical qualifications of sacrificed animals are in focus, namely that they were to be unblemished, which meant to be free of serious or visible defects. The book of Leviticus previously stated that the priests have similarly tough qualifications, even more so than for the lay people (cf. [Luke 12:48](#)). Even a priest's family had to be holy, as their immorality could profane the priest as well. Following this thinking, Paul strove to live an exemplary life so that his priesthood as a believer would not be questioned ([2 Corinthians 6:3-6](#)).



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### ACCEPTABLE OFFERINGS



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The passage's focus was for both priests and laity, all of whom were responsible for bringing only the best sacrificial animals to the altar. While the regulations applied to all, enforcement was up to the priests. The common theme throughout is that everyone, from the highest to the lowest, must make holiness their overriding priority - including both Hebrews and strangers (from the Hebrew *ger*, GAIR) which is also translated sojourners, aliens, and foreigners, depending on the version. People who were not from the tribes of Israel but who lived with the Israelites were allowed to worship with Israelites as long as they followed Hebrew traditions ([Numbers 15:14-15](#)); later such people who converted to Judaism were called proselytes (cf. [Matthew 23:15](#); [Acts 6:5](#), NASB).

# **LIGHT ON THE WORD**

## **Burnt Offerings**

Burnt offerings in the Bible can be traced back as far as Abel. This offering differs in that the entire sacrifice is burned, not a specific portion. Leviticus 1 outlines the laws for burnt offerings and declares repeatedly it is an aroma pleasing to the Lord.

## **II. NO BLEMISHES, NO DEFLECTS**

Leviticus 22:19-25

While people often talk about only giving God their best, this does not usually happen, because some other competing value such as success, wealth, comfort, or pleasure drives their actions. In an agrarian (agricultural) society, like in the ancient Near East, a person's livelihood and wealth are dependent on farm products such as livestock. The same animals that are the largest means of provision are to be used for offering. It is very easy to see how one might be tempted to offer a defective sheep to God instead of the choice pick of the flock. Therefore, God explicitly forbids anything other than perfection from being offered.

## **II. NO BLEMISHES, NO DEFLECTS**

Leviticus 22:19-25

Today, individuals offer unholy sacrifices by giving God their tithe after bills, personal expenses, and leisure activities are paid. People present defective offerings of their time and talent by prioritizing the things of God after work, children's activities, and entertainment.

## Lesson 2 December 14, 2025

### ACCEPTABLE OFFERINGS



## II. NO BLEMISHES, NO DEFLECTS

### Perfect Offerings to the Lord

Leviticus 22:19-25

19 Ye shall offer at your own will a male without blemish, of the beeves, of the sheep, or of the goats. 20 But whatsoever hath a blemish, that shall ye not offer: for it shall not be acceptable for you. 21 And whosoever offereth a sacrifice of peace offerings unto the LORD to accomplish his vow, or a freewill offering in beeves or sheep, it shall be perfect to be accepted; there shall be no blemish therein. 22 Blind, or broken, or maimed, or having a wen, or scurvy, or scabbed, ye shall not offer these unto the LORD, nor make an offering by fire of them upon the altar unto the LORD. 23 Either a bullock or a lamb that hath any thing superfluous or lacking in his parts, that mayest thou offer for a freewill offering; but for a vow it shall not be accepted. 24 Ye shall not offer unto the LORD that which is bruised, or crushed, or broken, or cut; neither shall ye make any offering thereof in your land.

The phrase "without blemish" is translated from the Hebrew tamim (tah-MEEM), which means complete, full, perfect; thus "without blemish" would refer to all that is less than that definition.

The same word is used for Noah ([Genesis 6:9](#)), who was a "perfect" man ("righteous," NLT), and God told Abram to walk before Him and be "perfect" in [Genesis 17:1](#) ("blameless," NLT).

## Lesson 2 December 14, 2025

### ACCEPTABLE OFFERINGS



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The Lord prohibited any animal that was blind, broken, or maimed to be offered as a sacrifice, as well as any animal which had a wen (Heb. yabbel, ya-BAL), or a running sore, wart, or ulcer, as well as a scurvy (Heb. garab, ga-RAHV), which is an itch or scab. Animals that were scabbed (Heb. yallepheth, ya-LEF-eth) or had a skin sore or eruptive disease were also excluded. Animals that were bruised (Heb. maak, ma-AK), crushed (Heb. kathath, kah-THATH), broken (nahTHAK), or cut (Heb, karath, kah-RATH) were also excluded from sacrifice, as these were all methods of castration.



## Lesson 2 December 14, 2025

### ACCEPTABLE OFFERINGS



## II. NO BLEMISHES, NO DEFLECTS

Perfect Offerings to the Lord

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A similar, overlapping list in prior chapters applied to priests performing the sacrifices ([Leviticus 21:16-23](#)). Several of the listed blemishes are the same for priests - blindness, disfigurement, broken bones, sores, or scabs. That list along with the present passage's focus on being without blemish indicates God's requirements that holiness be a shared quality between priest and sacrifice-which foreshadows Christ, who was both High Priest ([Hebrews 4:14, 7:25](#)) and sacrificial lamb ([Acts 8:32; 1 Peter 1:19](#)).

## Lesson 2 December 14, 2025

### ACCEPTABLE OFFERINGS



## II. NO BLEMISHES, NO DEFLECTS

Perfect Offerings to the Lord

Leviticus 22:19-25

25 Neither from a stranger's hand shall ye offer the bread of your God of any of these; because their corruption is in them, and blemishes be in them: they shall not be accepted for you.

In the NLT, verse 24 ends with a comma, rather than a period like KJV, which attaches it more directly to verse 25. Thus, while it is permissible to purchase animals from foreigners for sacrifices, the same rules about blemishes apply - particularly in the case of castrated animals, a practice forbidden in Israel (v. 24). While such animals could be consumed at home, they could not be offered as sacrifices to God (Harris, 621).

### **III. NO SHAME ON MY NAME**

Leviticus 22:31-33

God chose the descendants of Israel as His own people. The Israelites' rescue from the hands of Pharaoh had marked them as God's own possession and He as their God. To disobey the commands of how to worship God would be to "profane" or dishonor His Name; instead, they are to hallow or honor Him as holy, because through His presence among them, they are also hallowed or set apart as holy. To offer blemished sacrifices would insult Him and regard Him as not worthy of their best.

### **III. NO SHAME ON MY NAME**

**The Lord's Name is Holy**

Leviticus 22:31-33

31 Therefore shall ye keep my commandments, and do them: I am the LORD. 32 Neither shall ye profane my holy name; but I will be hallowed among the children of Israel: I am the LORD which hallow you, 33 That brought you out of the land of Egypt, to be your God: I am the LORD.

The phrase "I am the LORD" occurs repeatedly throughout the law code. This phrase uniquely underscores the moral imperatives given to the children of Israel. It also proclaims God's authority to create laws. Not only is He the God of Israel through His delivering them from Egypt but He is also the Lord of the universe who makes them holy. This sovereignty is to be recognized in the reading and obeying of these laws.

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These verses are a concluding exhortation that both parallels and completes the similar exhortations to the priests in chapters 18-21. The word "hallowed" comes from the Hebrew root word kadash (kah-DASH), which means to consecrate, dedicate, purify, sanctify, or be or keep holy. An overarching theme in Judaism is kiddush ha-shem - sanctification of the name of God - which is shown viscerally in [Ezekiel 36:19-23](#), which in verse 23 says, "I will sanctify my great name." Thus God's name is either made holy or profaned, as His people display His public reputation. Then, as now, when His people obey Him, God forgives failures and restores to right relationship with Him - He "hallows" or makes holy those with whom He is pleased - and these holy people in turn and in response "hallow" or set apart God as Holy.

**Lesson 2 December 14, 2025**  
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The dramatic Exodus narrative provides the pivotal delivering action of God that was Israel's motivation and inspiration to obey His laws. Their rescue from slavery in Egypt was the focal salvation event that defined them as a nation.



# LIGHT ON THE WORD

## Salvation and Freedom in Christ

In the New Testament, much like the priests in the Old Testament, we also are motivated and inspired by our defining salvation event, this time from the slavery of sin ([Romans 12:1-2](#)), from which Christ's death and resurrection gave us deliverance.

# **BIBLE APPLICATION**

AIM: We will accept that God knows our heart and expects the best offerings that one has to give.

## **BIBLE APPLICATION**

Sacrifice as a religious ritual is a very ancient tradition. It is practiced throughout the world, including many African cultures. In these African cultures, traditional beliefs dictate that sacrifices given to ancestors or spirits protect one from evil. According to today's text, the best gift one can give to God in worship is obedience. It is important to strive to be acceptable to God in every aspect of life. God wants not only the hearts and souls of believers, but pure minds and bodies as well. [Romans 12:1](#) says to present your body as a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable. God no longer requires an animal sacrifice for worship and atonement because Jesus shed all the blood that was necessary. However, God still requires our best.

# **STUDENT RESPONSES**

AIM: We will know that God expects obedient followers in all aspects of our lives.

## **STUDENT RESPONSES**

How can you adjust your life to ensure you present your whole self as a living sacrifice to God? Consider the other offerings and sacrifices you make for and on behalf of God - are any of them blemished?

# Prayer

Thank You Lord for the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross and His resurrection for the sins of the world. We thank You Jesus for giving the greatest sacrifice of life and love.

In Jesus' Name we pray.

Amen.

**Next Sunday**  
**December 21, 2025**  
**Lesson 3**  
**Dedication of Firstborn**  
**Exodus 13:11-15, Luke 2:22-32**