

Offering (Hebrew Name)	Lev. Ref.	Key Text	Who Offers	Animal or Material	Ritual Steps	Priest's Portion	Typological Meaning (EGW & Haskell)
BURNT OFFERING ■■■■■ (Olah) 'That which goes up'	Lev 1:1–17 Lev 6:8–13	"If his offering be a burnt sacrifice of the herd, let him offer a male without blemish: he shall offer it of his own voluntary will at the door of the tabernacle." (1:3) "And he shall put his hand upon the head of the burnt offering; and it shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him." (1:4) "The fire shall ever be burning upon the altar; it shall never go out." (6:13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any Israelite (voluntary) Daily Tamid (required) Priests for themselves 	From herd: • Bull (male, unblemished) From flock: • Ram or male goat Of fowls (poor): • Turtledove or young pigeon	1. Offerer lays hand on head 2. Offerer slays it at altar door 3. Priest sprinkles blood on altar sides 4. Offerer skins & cuts into pieces 5. Priest arranges wood & fire 6. Priests arrange pieces, head & fat 7. Priest washes entrails & legs 8. Priest burns ALL — "sweet savour"	NOTHING — entire animal consumed by fire (wholly unto God)	"Whenever an individual will fulfil in his very soul the antitype of the typical whole burnt-offering, that is, wholly surrender himself to God, place himself and all he has upon the altar, to be consumed in God's service as He directs, that individual...will be covered with the fragrant incense of Christ's righteousness." — Haskell, The Cross and Its Shadow, p. 53 Type of complete consecration of Christ who gave Himself wholly (Heb 10:5–7). Fire never going out = Christ's intercession unceasing. Hand on head = imputation; identification with the sacrifice.
GRAIN OFFERING ■■■■■ (Minchah) 'Gift / Tribute'	Lev 2:1–16 Lev 6:14–23	"And when any will offer a meat offering unto the LORD, his offering shall be of fine flour; and he shall pour oil upon it, and put frankincense thereon." (2:1) "No meat offering, which ye shall bring unto the LORD, shall be made with leaven." (2:11) "And if thou bring an oblation of a firstfruits offering...thou shalt offer for the meat offering of thy firstfruits green ears of corn dried by the fire." (2:14)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any Israelite (voluntary) Offered with animal sacrifices Priests' own: entirely burned (Lev 6:23) 	Fine wheat flour with: • Olive oil • Frankincense • Salt (always) Forms: • Raw flour • Baked loaves or wafers • Pan-fried • Deep-fried • Parched grain NO leaven NO honey	1. Offerer brings flour/bread to priest 2. Priest takes "memorial" handful of flour + all frankincense 3. Priest burns memorial portion on altar — "sweet savour" 4. Remainder eaten by Aaron & sons 5. Must be eaten unleavened in the court 6. Most holy — eaten same day	Aaron & sons eat remainder, unleavened, in the holy court (most holy) Priests' own offering: burned entirely	"As the sinner watches the priest offer the crushed wheat as an emblem of the blessed body to be broken for him, and hears him say, Thy sin is forgiven, his heart leaps for joy." — Haskell, The Cross and Its Shadow, p. 26 Fine flour = the sinless body of Christ bruised for us (Isa 53:5). Oil = Holy Spirit. Frankincense = Christ's righteousness ascending before the Father. No leaven = no sin in Christ. Salt = the covenant; preservation from corruption. The handful burned = Christ's life given; remainder eaten = feeding on Christ sustains ministry.
PEACE OFFERING ■■■■■ (Shelamim) 'Wholeness / Peace'	Lev 3:1–17 Lev 7:11–36	"And if his oblation be a sacrifice of peace offering, if he offer it of the herd; whether it be a male or female, he shall offer it without blemish before the LORD." (3:1) "All the fat is the LORD's. It shall be a perpetual statute for your generations throughout all your dwellings, that ye eat neither fat nor blood." (3:16–17)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any Israelite (voluntary) Three types: • Thanksgiving (Todah) • Vow (Neder) • Freewill (Nedavah) 	From herd: • Bull or cow (unblemished) From flock: • Lamb or goat (male or female) Unleavened & leavened bread offered with thanksgiving	1. Offerer lays hand on head & slays it 2. Priests sprinkle blood on altar sides 3. Priest removes & burns on altar: — Fat covering entrails — Both kidneys & fat thereon — Caul above liver 4. Priest waves breast before LORD 5. Priest heaves right shoulder 6. Remainder eaten by offerer & family — Thanksgiving: same day — Vow/Freewill: days 1 & 2 — Nothing left by day 3 (burned)	Breast: wave offering — Aaron & sons Right shoulder: heave offering — officiating priest Remainder: offerer & family eat before LORD	"God teaches us that all we receive from Him is the gift of redeeming love." — EGW, SDA Bible Commentary Vol. 1, p. 1107 (on Ex. 23:16) The only offering shared three ways — God (fat burned), priest (breast & shoulder), offerer (remainder) — pictures restored communion. Fat = the best, wholly God's. Blood = life, never eaten. Antitype: fellowship with God restored through Christ's blood; the Lord's Supper as peace offering fulfilled.

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SIN OFFERING ■■■■ (Chatta't) 'To miss the mark'	Lev 4:1–35 Lev 5:1–13 Lev 6:24–30	<i>"If a soul shall sin through ignorance against any of the commandments of the LORD concerning things which ought not to be done, and shall do against any of them." (4:2) "And the priest shall make an atonement for him as concerning his sin, and it shall be forgiven him." (4:26) "It is most holy, as is the sin offering." (6:25)</i>	Graded by rank: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anointed priest (bull) • Whole congregation (bull) • Ruler (male goat) • Common person (female goat or lamb) • Poor: 2 doves • Very poor: fine flour 	By rank: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priest/Cong.: Young bull • Ruler: Male goat (unblemished) • Common: Female goat or female lamb • Poor: 2 turtledoves or pigeons • Very poor: 1/10 ephah fine flour 	For Priest/Congregation (blood enters sanctuary): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lay hand on head; slay before LORD 2. Priest sprinkles blood 7x before the veil 3. Blood applied to horns of golden altar 4. Remaining blood poured at base of brazen altar 5. Fat portions burned on brazen altar 6. Carcass carried outside camp & burned For Ruler/Common (blood NOT taken in): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1–4. Blood on horns of brazen altar only 5. Fat burned on altar 6. Priest eats flesh in holy court 	Blood taken into sanctuary: Carcass burned OUTSIDE camp — priest eats NOTHING Blood NOT taken in: Priest & sons eat flesh in holy court (same day)	"The sins of the people were transferred in figure to the officiating priest, who was a mediator for the people...Through the blood of this victim, man looked forward by faith to the blood of Christ which would atone for the sins of the world." — EGW, SDA Bible Commentary Vol. 1, p. 1111 (on Lev 8:31) Blood before the veil (priest/congregation) = Christ's blood entering the heavenly sanctuary (Heb 9:12). Burning outside the camp = "Jesus also...suffered without the gate" (Heb 13:11–12). Gradation by rank: from high priest to the poorest — all require atonement equally.
TRESPASS (GUILT) OFFERING ■■■ (Asham) 'Guilt / Restitution'	Lev 5:14–19 Lev 6:1–7 Lev 7:1–7	<i>"If a soul commit a trespass, and sin through ignorance, in the holy things of the LORD; then he shall bring for his trespass unto the LORD a ram without blemish." (5:15) "And he shall make amends for the harm that he hath done in the holy thing, and shall add the fifth part thereto." (5:16) "Though he wist it not, yet is he guilty, and shall bear his iniquity." (5:17)</i>	Cases requiring Asham: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trespass in holy things • Uncertain sin • Swearing falsely • Deceiving a neighbour • Robbery • Oppression • Finding lost property & lying about it 	Always: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ram without blemish (valued in silver shekels of the sanctuary) • Plus restitution: Full value + 1/5 added to injured party or to priest 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ram brought to priest 2. Priest slays the ram (offerer does NOT lay hand on head) 3. Blood sprinkled on sides of brazen altar 4. All fat portions burned on altar (kidneys, caul, etc.) 5. Restitution paid in full + 20% penalty — to wronged party (neighbour) — or to priest (if holy thing violated) 6. Atonement made; sin forgiven 	Priest & sons eat flesh in holy court (most holy) Same law as sin offering (Lev 7:7) Must be eaten same day	"Let the members of every family...humble themselves before God. It would be well to have a trespass-offering box in sight...No man of himself can tame the unruly member, the tongue; but God will do the work for him who comes unto Him with contrite heart." — EGW, SDA Bible Commentary Vol. 1, p. 1110 (on Lev 5:6) Uniquely requires BOTH sacrifice AND restitution — true repentance makes things right with God and man. No hand-laying: guilt belongs to the act itself. Antitype: Christ as our guilt offering — "Thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin [asham]" (Isa 53:10). His restitution restores what Adam lost, and more.