

LESSON 8

OFFERINGS



OBJECTIVES

1. To learn about the various offerings of the Old Testament, and the reasons for them.
2. To understand how we can live in holiness in our daily lives, using the meanings of these offerings.

MEMORY VERSE

"But who am I, and who are my people, that we should be able to offer so willingly as this? For all things come from You, and of Your own we have given You."

(1 Chronicles 29:14)

PRAYER

1. Thank You, Lord, for leading us through a smooth week so that we can gather here to learn more about Your wonderful word.
2. Please help us focus in class so that we can understand the way You would like us to offer to and worship You.
3. Also, continue to guide us so that we may be filled with the Holy Spirit and walk a holy life.



Overview

1. Offerings in the Old Testament

- a. Burnt offering
- b. Grain offering
- c. Sin offering
- d. Trespass offering
- e. Peace offering

2. Linking to the Ten Basic Beliefs—One True Church

3. Life Application—Sandy's Offerings

4. Activity—Values Affect Decisions



Background Knowledge for Teachers

The Mosaic laws may seem rigorous and burdensome to us, but they were a key step in the process of obtaining the grace that we have been given today, and at the time, they were a blessing to the Israelites. At the time, there was no official moral direction, no laws that allowed the people to know what was "right" and what was "wrong." Such things were necessary in order to establish a nation that presided under God's hand—He is sinless, so His followers must also strive to be sinless.

One of these necessities was an offering; there were many kinds of offerings. Today, we are permitted to come boldly to the throne of grace to obtain mercy in times of need. The Bible instructs us to be anxious for nothing, but instead let our requests be made known to God through prayer and supplication. The Israelites could not do this in the Old Testament times. Because Jesus had not yet appeared in this world, the Israelites instead made offerings to God through the priests. Even among the priests, only the high priest was allowed a direct relationship with God by bearing the Urim and Thummim over his heart, and by entering the Most Holy Place.

As God's new chosen priests, we no longer have to make these offerings, but we still have much to learn from the spirit and purpose of the offerings. These rules and regulations reflect God's will, and as such, teach us how to worship Him in a manner that is pleasing to Him.



Reaching Out to Your Students

Certain details of the burnt offering may be a bit uncomfortable for the students of this age group. Please exercise caution when describing how the animals were sacrificed. Focus more on the significance rather than the actual procedures of the sacrifices.



Opener

5 Minutes

1. Has anyone ever wronged you?
 - a. What did they do that made you upset at them?
 - b. What did they do to make peace with you?
2. Have you ever wronged someone?
 - a. What did you do so that they would stop being upset at you?

We may encounter many different conflicts in our lives, and sometimes we may not know how to solve them, especially when they involve people around us. In the Old Testament, there were certain rules that were established so that people who made any mistakes had ways to make up for what they did, whether it was an offense toward God or toward fellow men.



Vocabulary

sacrifice: the surrender or destruction of something prized or desirable for the sake of something considered as having a higher or more pressing claim

compensation: something that is given or done; to make up for something



Bible Discovery & Spiritual Teaching

30-35 Minutes

FOR TEACHERS

Give the students the Bible Discovery worksheet and have them follow along. They will be filling in the answers at various points of the lesson.

Today we'll be learning about some different types of offerings that the Israelites had to give during the Old Testament. The names of them are:

- Burnt offering
- Grain offering
- Sin offering
- Trespass offering
- Peace offering

Each of these offerings have their own specific purposes which are important for us to learn today, even though we don't follow the Mosaic laws for these anymore.

Let's start with the burnt offering and the grain offering.

The Burnt Offerings and the Grain Offerings

When you think of the word "offering," what is the first thing that comes to mind? Nowadays, we associate "offering" with giving money to the church. In Old Testament times, though, to "offer something to God" meant to "offer a sacrifice." Instead of money, they would offer animals from their herds, or crops they grew in their fields.

Burnt Offerings

A burnt offering always involved sacrificing a male, unblemished animal, and then burning it on the altar. The animal could be a bull, calf, sheep, goat, lamb or even a certain type of bird, depending on the purpose of the burnt offering. For example, a goat was sometimes offered as a sin offering, in order to cleanse the sins of the person who offered it.

Now, although the burnt offering could involve various types of animals, there were two rules for it: first, the offering must be made with a willing heart, and second, the animal offered must be unblemished.

A Willing Heart

God doesn't want us to just go through the motions of serving Him, because doing this means that we don't truly worship God in our hearts. It shows that we no longer love Him.

Unblemished Offering

To be "unblemished" means that the animal being offered could not be crippled or sick, for example. Why do you think there was such a rule for offering sacrifices?

FOR TEACHERS

Refer to Part 1 of the Bible Discovery worksheet for discussion.

Grain Offerings

Do you remember when we learned about all of the different feasts that the Israelites had to hold? Do you recall during which feasts the Israelites had to offer a "grain offering"? [Allow students to answer, if they can.] That's right, it was during the feast of firstfruits and the feast of weeks when they had to offer a grain offering. But what exactly is a grain offering?

As the name suggests, instead of offering an animal, the grain offering required them to offer some of the wheat from their fields. The grain offering could take various forms, though. For example, it could be an offering of just fine flour, with oil and frankincense. These were then burned on the altar before God, with some set aside for the priests to eat. The grain offering could also be unleavened bread, wafers, or a type of cake baked in a pan. However, despite the many forms, there were three simple rules for the grain offering: it must be made with fine flour, there must never be any leaven in it, and it must also be offered with salt.

Fine Flour

Fine flour was made from wheat that was the highest quality and free of any impurities. It was the kind of flour you would use to make food for the king, for example. Just like the burnt offerings had to be unblemished animals, grain offerings were only to be the best that they could give.

Leaven

Do you remember what leaven represents? It represents corruption, or sin. There is a verse in the Bible that says only a little leaven is needed for the whole loaf, meaning that even a tiny sin can quickly grow into a great one. What kind of leaven do you think exists in our lives today?

Salt

Salt is a necessity in cooking. When a dish is properly seasoned with salt, it can be very delicious, but if it isn't seasoned with salt, then it can be very bland and hard to eat. In the same way, our speech and our conduct need to be seasoned with salt. The Bible calls us the "salt of the world." We must learn to season our speech and conduct with only things that are acceptable to God, and learn how to live lives of holiness.

So in all, we must be like the fine flour, free of any impurities, keep leaven or corruption, and be like the salt of the world through our speech and conduct. Then we can offer the best that we have to God—ourselves.

FOR TEACHERS

Refer to Part 2 of the Bible Discovery worksheet for discussion.

Peace Offerings

Although the burnt offerings and grain offerings were mandatory during the annual feasts, there were other types of offerings that the Israelites could make on their own, at any time of the year. One of these was called a "peace offering". This offering was a very special offering, because it was the sole offering that was not mandatory in any way. This meant that whoever made this offering specifically went out of their way to give something to God.

People made peace offerings for one of three reasons: first, as an expression of thanksgiving to God, second, to repay a vow made to God, or third, as a freewill offering. Unlike the burnt offering, a peace offering could be made with an unblemished animal that was either male or female. In addition, the person would give a grain offering mixed with oil, such as unleavened cakes or wafers. However, since it was an entirely voluntary offering, the peace offering had to be made with a fully willing heart in order to please God.

FOR TEACHERS

Refer to Part 3 of the Bible Discovery worksheet for discussion.

Sin Offerings

The second type of offering an Israelite could make at any time was a "sin offering." As the name implies, a sin offering was made whenever someone realized that they had accidentally sinned against God. For example, if they carelessly used God's name in vain, that would be considered a sin in the eyes of God. In order to repent and request forgiveness, they would go to a priest and offer an animal sacrifice as a sin offering.

FOR TEACHERS

Refer to Part 4 of the Bible Discovery worksheet for discussion.

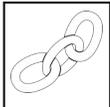
Trespass Offerings

The third type of offering they could make at any time was called a "trespass offering." Where a sin offering was offered when they committed a sin against God, a trespass offering was made when they committed some sin against their neighbor. For example, if a person bore false witness against someone, or cheated someone out of their money, then they would offer a trespass offering as a form of

repentance. A trespass offering was slightly different from a peace offering and sin offering. Instead of just giving a sacrifice at the altar, they also had to offer compensation for the harm that they did, as well as an additional fifth of the value. This was given to the neighbor they trespassed against, in addition to a burnt offering to the Lord to ask for forgiveness.

FOR TEACHERS

Refer to Part 5 of the Bible Discovery worksheet for discussion.



Linking to the Ten Basic Beliefs

2-5 Minutes

One True Church

True Jesus Church is established by the Lord Jesus Christ through the Holy Spirit, and is the only church that is considered the body of Christ. When we want to make an offering to the Lord, we must make it at True Jesus Church, in order to please the Lord Jesus Christ.



Check for Understanding

5 Minutes

1. **What are the different kinds of offerings mentioned in the Old Testament?** Burnt offering, grain offering, sin offering, trespass offering, and peace offering.
2. **What two rules were to be followed when making a burnt offering?** You must make the offering with a willing heart, and you must only offer an unblemished male animal.
3. **What were the rules for offering a grain offering?** It must be made with fine flour, there must never be any leaven in it, and it must also be offered with salt.
4. **When would a person make a sin offering?** A sin offering was made whenever someone realized that they had accidentally sinned against God.
5. **If a person wronged his neighbor or another person, what kind of offering did he have to make?** A trespass offering.
6. **How was the peace offering different from the other types of offering?** This offering was a very special offering, because it was the sole offering that was not mandatory in any way. This meant that whoever made this offering specifically went out of their way to give something to God.



Life Application

10 Minutes

Sandy's Offerings

[Hand out the Life Application worksheet to the students and go over the scenarios with them. Then, as a class, discuss the question that follows each scenario. Suggested answers have been provided below.]

Scenario 1

How would you answer her based on what you have learned about the burnt offering?

Do you remember one of the requirements for offering a burnt offering? The animal offered must be unblemished. This means that the Lord wants us to give Him our absolute best and to put Him first, especially when we make our offerings to Him.

If you've been waiting for such a long time to buy the item you want, then it couldn't hurt to wait a bit longer. Besides, if you spend all of your money immediately, you'd be without any allowance for the rest of the month. Your parents may even be angry at how you wasted your money all at once, and reconsider giving you an allowance at all.

Scenario 2

What would you tell her about her listening habits based on what you have learned about the grain offering?

In order to please Him, the grain offering had to be free of leaven. The grain offering reminds us to live a holy life that is pleasing to the Lord. If there is only a little bit of corruption in our lives, it will eventually spread, just like leaven in a loaf of bread. The grain offering also had to be seasoned with salt. If we are to be the salt of the world, we must be able to season our speech and conduct with things that are pleasing to God. If we take pleasure in worldly music, we might begin to echo the bad words, and our conduct will be no different from our worldly friends around us who do not have the blessing of the Holy Spirit.

Scenario 3

What can you tell her about an offering of thanksgiving based on what you have learned about the peace offering?

In the Old Testament times, the Israelites could choose to go to the priest and make a peace offering to the Lord whenever they wanted to show special appreciation for His mercy and grace. In order to make a proper peace offering that was acceptable to God, they had to offer with a fully willing heart. If they had any reservations about it, they should not offer the peace offering. So, if Sandy would like to offer a thanksgiving offering to the Lord, it would be a precious act in the sight of God, but she has to make sure that she offers it with a fully willing heart.

Scenario 4

What should Sandy do now? (Hint: Remember the trespass offering.)

Sandy should apologize to her mother for being rude, and she should also apologize to God, because by being so rude to her mother, she is also being rude to God. Perhaps she could also do something special for her mother in apology, such as washing the dishes or making her breakfast. In addition, by dishonoring her mother, she is not bringing glory to His name, so she needs to ask God for forgiveness properly and really repent before God. Sandy should ask God to help her keep her temper in check in the future, and to help her be more obedient to her mother in the future.

HOMEWORK ANSWER KEY

1. True
2. False; they should offer a trespass offering instead.
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. The peace offering is most beautiful and most pleasing to the Lord, because it is something a person does out of his own free will; no one forces him to do it. He does it out of his love for the Lord, which is precious in the eyes of the Lord.



Activity

Values Affect Decisions

10-15 Minutes

Objective: To allow students to think about how their values can help them make the right choices.

Materials

- Whiteboard
- Paper
- Markers
- Masking tape
- Three signs

Preparations

Before class, prepare three signs with the following written on them:

- I think that was a very good thing to do.
- I'm not sure whether it was good or bad.
- I think that was a very bad thing to do.

Instructions

1. Ask the students if they know what it means to live a holy life. Write the word "holy" on the board, listen to any ideas that the students voice, and clarify that to be holy, we must live by certain principles and values that help us decide between what is right and wrong.
2. Ask the students, "Who wants to share about something that you've done in the last few days that was a good thing to do?" Call on volunteers. After each student shares, ask him or her: "How did you know that it was a good thing?"
3. Discuss various ways of knowing: because it felt good, because parents have said it's good, etc.
4. Next, ask the students: "Who is willing to tell us about a bad thing you've done recently?"
5. Again, ask each volunteer: "How did you know that what you did was a bad thing to do?"
6. Be sure to take a turn yourself and share something that you're not proud of having done. Emphasize that all people do bad things at times. This doesn't mean that they are bad people, only that they made a mistake. The most important thing is to recognize and admit that you've done something wrong, and learn from the experience.
7. Place the three signs on the wall.
8. Tell the students that you are going to read them some situations. They are to go and stand in front of the sign that matches what they think or feel about the behavior of the main person in the situation. Read the situations below.
 - a. May was walking home from school when she saw money fall from the pocket of a person walking in front of her. She ran to pick up the money and then thought to herself, "This person doesn't know the money fell out. There's nothing wrong with keeping it, right?" Then May shook her head. She knew it was wrong to steal, so she caught up with the person and returned the money.
 - b. Brad looked over and saw a classmate of his bullying a student from another class. He felt sorry for the other student, but his classmate was much bigger than him. Brad didn't want to confront him because he was scared that his classmate would start bullying him too. So, Brad just stood there and watched, in case it got worse. He told himself he would get the teacher if his classmate did anything really bad.
 - c. Caleb was playing baseball in the park when he accidentally threw the baseball too hard and hit his friend. His friend fell down and Caleb rushed over to help his friend up, apologized, and asked if he was okay. Instead of thanking him, his friend started yelling at Caleb, saying that he threw the ball at him on purpose. Caleb immediately got angry with his friend and denied that he threw the ball on purpose. He pushed his friend away and stormed off.
 - d. Cory went over to his friend's house after school to work on a school project. When they finished working on the project, his friend asked him if he wanted to play the latest war video game that had just come out. Everyone at school was talking about it. Cory hesitated. He wanted to play the game, but he also knew that the game was violent and that he shouldn't be playing games like that. In the end, he thought that it'd be okay to play it just this once, and they ended up playing it for a few hours. Now Cory can't stop thinking about what he saw in the video game and all the shooting that he did while playing it.
9. For each situation, give students time to decide and position themselves. Then, walk up to each group and ask individual students, "Why are you standing here?"
10. Interview the students about their reasons for deciding the way they did. Underscore examples that demonstrate different perceptions of what happened in the situation. Conclude the activity with the discussion questions.

Discussion Questions

1. What's the difference between having a bad thought or feeling, and actually doing a bad thing?
2. When you find yourself thinking about doing something bad, how do you stop yourself from doing it? How do we learn the difference between good and bad, right and wrong?
3. If you know that a friend is about to do something bad, should you try to stop him or her? Why or why not?

Offerings

Part One

- 1. Why is there less emphasis on the value of the offerings than on the person's willingness to offer? Aren't more expensive gifts always better gifts?**

It is our human perspectives that are influenced by the value of the gift, because we enjoy the gift itself. However, God focuses on the person rather than the gift. To God, a large or a small gift is equally insignificant, because everything in the whole world belongs to the Lord God. He has no need of a bull or a dove; what He wants to see is our willingness to offer Him the best that we can. So, a poor man who offers a small gift willingly is more precious in the eye of the Lord than a rich man who offers a large gift unwillingly.

- 2. How can we make an offering today that is pleasing to the Lord?**

Part Two

- 1. When a grain offering was given, a part of it would be burned on the altar as a "memorial portion," while the rest was left for the priests. Why do you think God instructed the Israelites to reserve a portion of their offering for the priests, instead of burning everything?**

The Levites (priests) were chosen by the Lord to serve in His presence all day long on behalf of the congregation of the Israelites. Because they did no work other than serving God, He provided for their livelihood through the offerings of the Israelites who worked on the fields and tended flocks.

- 2. The grain offering reminds us that we should offer our bodies as a living sacrifice and live a life of holiness. Should we feel obligated to offer such a grain offering (i.e., living a holy life)? Why or why not?**

Today, we are obligated to offer our bodies as living sacrifices pleasing to the Lord, because our bodies do not belong to us. The Lord Jesus came into the world and died on the cross for our sins, and in doing so, bought us so that we are no longer the slaves of sin, but slaves of righteousness. Because of the high price that was paid—Jesus' precious life and blood—it is very reasonable that God requires us to offer ourselves as living sacrifices, and to live a holy life according to His will.

Part Three

- 1. What is the difference between the peace offering and the burnt and grain offerings?**

It was mandatory to offer burnt offerings and grain offerings during the three festivals. This means that everyone was obligated to make an offering according to their financial ability when they gathered for the feasts. However, the peace offering was voluntary. This makes it a very precious offering in the eyes of God, because the person making it went out of their way to show a special appreciation for His mercy and grace.

- 2. Is offering tithes considered a peace offering? What is the equivalent of a peace offering today?**

No, tithes is not considered a peace offering, because what we tithe already belongs to the Lord, and is something we are obligated to give. The peace offering refers to an offering of special thanksgiving that we make today. For example, at the end of every Spiritual Convocation, there is usually an opportunity to give an additional offering. Alternatively, spending extra time to help clean the church even if you're not on the schedule could be regarded as a peace offering. When you go the extra mile for the Lord without anyone requesting it of you, you may be making a peace offering.

Part Four

- 1. What is God trying to teach the Israelites, in demanding that they make a sin offering whenever they commit a sin against Him?**

God wanted the Israelites to understand that there were consequences for their sins. Whenever they sinned, they needed to pay a price. Willingly paying the price was also a form of repentance, during which the sinner could reflect on what they had done and make a determination not to do it again.

- 2. What should we do today if we sin against God?**

Although God does not require us to make a sin offering when we sin against God, we should earnestly repent before the Lord and ask Him for forgiveness. We are able to do this because we know that He is faithful, and that as long as we truly repent before Him, He will forgive our sins.

Part Five

- 1. When a man stole something from his neighbor, he had to pay back what he stole as well as an additional 20% of what was stolen. This seems pretty fair, but on top of that, he had to make a burnt offering to the Lord as a trespass offering. Why did he need to offer something to the Lord? Wasn't repaying his neighbor already enough?**

The Lord wanted to teach the Israelites that when they commit a trespass against their neighbors, they are also committing a trespass against their Lord in heaven as well. So although it may seem that you are simply taking something from your neighbor, the Lord considers this an offense against Him, too.

- 2. What should we do if we have transgressed against a classmate?**

We should pay back whatever we have cheated from our classmate, and we should also repent to the Lord and ask Him for forgiveness.

OFFERINGS**Part One**

1. Why is there less emphasis on the value of the offerings than on the person's willingness to offer? Aren't more expensive gifts always better gifts?

2. How can we make an offering today that is pleasing to the Lord?

**Part Two**

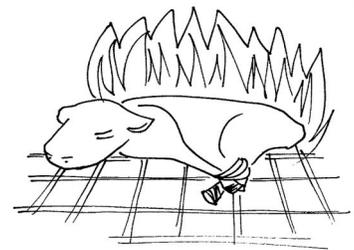
1. When a grain offering was given, a part of it would be burned on the altar as a "memorial portion," while the rest was left for the priests. Why do you think God instructed the Israelites to reserve a portion of their offering for the priests, instead of burning everything?

2. The grain offering reminds us that we should offer our bodies as a living sacrifice and should live a life of holiness. Should we feel obligated to offer such a grain offering (i.e., living a holy life)? Why or why not?

**Part Three**

1. What is the difference between the peace offering and the burnt and grain offerings?

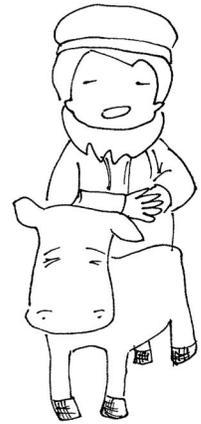
2. Is offering tithes considering a peace offering? What is the equivalent of a peace offering today?



Part Four

1. What is God trying to teach the Israelites, in demanding that they make a sin offering whenever they commit a sin against Him?

2. What should we do today if we sin against God?

**Part Five**

1. When a man stole something from his neighbor, he had to pay back what he stole as well as an additional 20% of what was stolen. This seems pretty fair, but on top of that, he had to make a burnt offering to the Lord as a trespass offering. Why did he need to offer something to the Lord? Wasn't repaying his neighbor already enough?

2. What should we do if we have transgressed against a classmate?



Sandy's Offerings

In each of the following short scenarios, please discuss and help Sister Sandy decide what to do based on what you have learned today about the various offerings.

Scenario 1

Sister Sandy's 12th birthday just passed last week. She was very excited because she had finally started receiving allowance money from her parents. Her parents had agreed that once she turned 12, she'd be old enough to start handling money. They would give her the allowance on the first day of each month, and she would be responsible for her own expenses until the end of each month. She would also be responsible for tithing from her allowance every week when she attended RE class.



With her new allowance, Sandy was finally able to buy an item that she had wanted for a really long time. Her parents had never bought it for her, considering it a waste of money, but now that Sandy had full control over her own allowance, there was no one stopping her from getting it for herself. However, there was one problem: the item would cost her entire first month of allowance money, and she had promised that she would be responsible for giving her tithe every week at RE.

Today in class, uncertain about what she should do, Sandy approaches you and asks, "Is it okay if I purchase the item, and then just offer double tithe next month to make up for this month?"

How would you answer her based on what you have learned about the burnt offering?

Scenario 2

Thank God Sister Sandy listened to your suggestion and agreed that she should put God first before her own enjoyment. Sandy decided to make her tithe offering to the Lord first, and put her personal purchase on hold.

With extra pocket money to spend, Sandy constantly thought about what she could spend her money on. Recently, she noticed that there was a band popular among her school friends. They were always listening to the band's CD. In fact, she also noticed that the band's most popular song was played on the radio a lot. The first time she heard their song, she actually turned off the radio, because the provocative sounds and the bad words made her too uncomfortable to listen to it. However, as the radio continued to play it over and over again, she started to listen to it a little more, and she realized the melody was actually pretty catchy. She began to like the song, and she was no longer bothered by the occasional bad words.



Now, with money to spend, she is wondering if she should go and purchase the CD so that she can listen to it whenever she wants. But she also knows that if her parents find out that she bought this particular CD, they will be angry with her.

What would you tell her about her listening habits based on what you have learned about the grain offering?

Scenario 3

Thank God, Sandy once again listened to your suggestion and decided not to buy the CD. In fact, she made up her mind to avoid indulging in worldly music, and instead tried to fill herself with the word of God and cultivate the Holy Spirit. So, Sandy started to read the Bible and pray every day. After a while, she realized how wonderful it was to be immersed in the word of God and to draw close to Him. She found that since starting these habits, she hadn't really felt any desire to buy anything.



With the Spiritual Convocation coming up, she comes to you and asks you a third question. She asks if she can make extra offerings to God on top of the tithe that she already offers, because she really feels the love of God in her life, and feels His abidance wherever she goes. She is very thankful to God for His care and His blessings, so she wants to offer more to the Lord.

What can you tell her about an offering of thanksgiving based on what you have learned about the peace offering?

Scenario 4

Sister Sandy listened to your suggestion and began to prepare her heart so that she could have a mentality pleasing to God when she made her thanksgiving offering on the last day of Spiritual Convocation.

The Spiritual Convocation finally arrived and Sister Sandy was very excited about making the thanksgiving offering that she had been preparing for. During the Holy Communion sermon, the preacher reminded everyone to examine themselves before partaking of the bread and the cup. After Sandy heard that message, she began to examine herself, and then suddenly remembered doing something that was not glorifying to the Lord. Earlier that morning while preparing for church, she decided to wear the prettiest dress that she had, but when they were about to leave, her mother told her to change into something more formal, because it looked like a party dress and was not fit for Holy Communion. Because of this, Sandy got very angry with her mother and refused to speak to her, even until now. Thinking back, Sandy was glad that she hadn't worn it to church, because if she had done so, everyone around her probably would have looked at her strangely. Sandy now understood that it was really for her own good that her mother had forced her to change, and she now felt sorry for being so rude to her and refusing to speak to her.



What should Sandy do now? (Hint: Remember the trespass offering.)

E2 Year 1 Book 4 Lesson 8—Offerings

Homework Assignment

Name: _____ Parent signature: _____ Date: _____

Bible Reading: Please put a check mark in the space when you complete the reading each day.

Prayer: Please put a check mark in the space on the days you prayed to God.

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Read							
Pray							

What I Learned from the Bible This Week

1. _____

2. _____

Memory Verse

Please write down this week's memory verse. **(1 Chronicles 29:14)**

True or False

1. People may go to the priest and offer a peace offering any time they want. _____
2. People should offer a sin offering when they have cheated their neighbor out of some money. _____

Multiple Choice

3. _____ : What happened to the animal that was to be offered as a burnt offering?
 a. It was burnt in fire b. It was boiled in water c. It was given to the poor to eat
4. _____ : What kind of flour should be offered as a grain offering?
 a. White flour b. Brown flour c. Fine flour
5. _____ : When a person is very thankful for something that God has given and wants to offer something in thanksgiving, what kind offering should they give?
 a. Peace offering b. Sin offering c. Trespass offering
6. _____ : If a person stole something from his neighbor, but then later regretted it and returned what was stolen, what offering should he make to the Lord?
 a. Peace offering b. Sin offering c. Trespass offering
7. _____ : If a person swears in the name of the Lord in vain, and later feels guilty about it, what offering should he make to ask God for forgiveness?
 a. Peace offering b. Sin offering c. Trespass offering

Short Answer

8. Which of the offerings is most beautiful and most pleasing to the Lord, and why?