

February 16 Questions

- 1) The last two offerings: the _____ (sin) offering and the _____ (guilt) offering. The purification offering dealt primarily with _____ sin (the exception being an intentional sin of _____; Lev 5:1). Such sin brought _____ on the individual, and, in the case of the high priest or the congregation, brought guilt and its _____ on the entire nation. The blood of the offering was sprinkled to cleanse the impurity and atone for the sin. In cases of corporate guilt, the _____ itself had to be purified. This teaches us that sin not only defiles the individual who has sinned, but also defiles the place where God dwells (Heb 9:22–24). It also shows us that even unintentional sin has consequences—it incurs actual guilt and requires atonement. Today, _____ is our purification offering. His blood is presently, actively cleansing and purifying us from all sin. When we become aware that we have committed a sin, we should _____ and _____ that sin. Jesus is then faithful and just to forgive our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness (1 John 1:7, 9). The reparation offering was made for sins that created a _____ calling for _____ (e.g., improper use of God’s “holy things” or mistreatment of a fellow Israelite). Its purpose was to provide for the return of property plus compensation of _____ to the offended party. The sin could be unintentional (Lev 5:15) or _____ (Lev 6:1–7). In the case of deliberate sin, forgiveness was only available to the one who _____ his guilt, repented of his sin and sought forgiveness and restoration. This teaches us that the way back into fellowship with God involves not only sincere repentance but also _____. Today, although Jesus is our reparation offering, we are still responsible to confess our sin and make full restitution to those whom we have wronged.