

THE MEAT OFFERING

The Meat-Offering represents another aspect of Jesus' perfect offering, distinct from other offerings. Here are twelve teaching points summarized from this chapter:

1. **Sweet Savor:** The Meat-Offering, like the Burnt-Offering, was a sweet savor to God, representing perfect obedience without the connotation of sin, unlike the Sin-Offering.
2. **Composition:** Composed of flour, oil, and frankincense, it symbolizes offerings that didn't involve taking life, contrasting with the life sacrifice in the Burnt-Offering.
3. **Symbolic Representation:** The Meat-Offering symbolizes man's duty to his neighbor, using the gift of corn and oil, representing the fulfillment of man's duty to others. This contrasts with the Burnt-Offering, which symbolizes man's duty to God.
4. **Relation to Cain's Offering:** This offering is likened to Cain's offering (the fruit of the ground), but with an understanding of also acknowledging God's claim upon humanity, something Cain failed to recognize.
5. **Christ as Man's Meat:** The offering is interpreted as Christ presenting Himself to God as sustenance for humanity, fulfilling our needs and offering Himself in service.
6. **Flour's Significance:** Flour in the Meat-Offering symbolizes Christ as the "bruised one," enduring suffering and trials for humanity's benefit.
7. **Contrast with Sin-Offering:** The Meat-Offering's nature as a sweet savor offering places it in contrast with the Sin-Offering, which is

not a sweet savor and represents man as a sinner receiving punishment for offenses.

8. **Fulfillment of Duty to Man:** The Meat-Offering represents the perfect fulfillment of man's duties to fellow humans, as opposed to the Burnt-Offering, which represents the fulfillment of duties to God.
9. **Christ's Devotion and Suffering:** Jesus' journey is described as one of constant devotion and suffering, where He faced rejection, misunderstanding, and suffering, yet remained unflinchingly devoted to serving others. This unwavering commitment is a significant aspect of the Meat-Offering, symbolizing Christ's selfless service to humanity.
10. **The Extent of Christ's Suffering:** Jukes highlights that Christ, in His humanity, felt the full extent of His sufferings. He was "bruised and broken" both in spirit and body, enduring trials and pains for the sake of others. This suffering is likened to the "bruised corn," symbolizing the trials one faces in service to others.
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11. **Service as Self-Sacrifice:** The Meat-Offering reflects the notion that true service involves self-sacrifice. Christ's example of being "broken" to satisfy others is a model for believers, emphasizing that genuine ministry requires a willingness to endure hardship and sacrifice for the benefit of others.
12. **Symbolism of Fine Flour:** The use of "fine flour" in the Meat-Offering signifies the absence of unevenness, representing Christ's consistent and perfect nature. Unlike humans, who may display unevenness in their virtues, Christ embodied perfect balance and consistency in all His actions and attributes.

The Meat-Offering symbolizes man's duty to his neighbor through the use of its components like corn, oil, and flour. These materials, unlike the sacrificial animals in other offerings, represent the fruits of human labor and daily sustenance. In Leviticus 2:1, which details the Meat-Offering, the absence of a life sacrifice (no animal is killed) emphasizes the offering of one's labor and the fruits of the earth, which are more directly related to human relationships and responsibilities. This can be interpreted as symbolizing man's duty to provide for and serve his fellow man, reflecting an aspect of Christ's service and sacrifice for humanity. The Meat-Offering, therefore, stands as a metaphor for fulfilling our obligations to each other, in contrast to the Burnt-Offering which symbolizes duties to God.

What are five of the duties are people to perform to each other?

Five key duties that people are generally expected to perform towards each other are:

1. **Respect:** Treating others with dignity and consideration, acknowledging their rights, beliefs, and personal boundaries.
2. **Honesty:** Being truthful and transparent in interactions, which fosters trust and reliability in relationships.
3. **Compassion and Empathy:** Showing understanding and sympathy towards others' feelings and experiences, and offering support during challenging times.
4. **Fairness and Justice:** Ensuring equitable treatment and avoiding discrimination or bias in interactions and decisions that affect others.
5. **Help and Cooperation:** Assisting others in need, collaborating towards common goals, and contributing to the welfare of the community or group.

THE PEACE OFFERING

The Peace-Offering represents a unique aspect of Christ's offering. Here are ten teaching points from this chapter:

1. **Last Apprehended Aspect:** The Peace-Offering symbolizes the aspect of Christ's offering that is generally the last to be apprehended by believers, building upon the concepts of the Burnt and Meat-Offerings.
2. **Sweet-Savor Offering:** It is a sweet-savor offering, contrasting with the Sin-Offerings, which are not sweet savors.
3. **Shared by Offerer, Priest, and God:** Uniquely, the Peace-Offering is shared between the offerer, the priest, and God, symbolizing a communal aspect.

4. **Efficacy and Satisfaction:** This offering signifies satisfaction and fulfillment for God, man (the offerer), and the priest, all finding satisfaction in the offering.
5. **Part of Offering Satisfies God First:** Before the offerer can partake in the offering, a portion, typically "the fat, the blood, the inwards," is first consumed on the altar to satisfy God.
6. **Christ as Offerer:** Christ is represented as the offerer in the Peace-Offering, standing for humanity and symbolizing His sacrifice for us.
7. **Representation of Believers in Christ:** The offering illustrates that what is true of Christ is also true for all who are in Him, signifying believers' unity with Christ and their standing before God.
8. **Offering for Praise and Vows:** The Peace-Offering, when offered for praise, includes a Meat-Offering and leavened cakes, representing fulfillment of duties to both God and man.
9. **Leavened Cakes Represent the Church:** In the Peace-Offering for praise, leavened cakes represent the Church's offering, accepted by God for His glory and shared by Christ and believers.
10. **Resurrection Symbolism in Consumption Time:** The time allocated for consuming the Peace-Offering, "the same day" or "until the morning" for praise offerings and extended for vow offerings, symbolizes the resurrection and the believer's hope in Christ.

These points encapsulate the complex spiritual symbolism and theological significance of the Peace-Offering