

## Leviticus Chapter 2

**Leviticus 2:1** "When anyone brings a grain offering to the LORD, their offering is to be of the finest flour. They are to pour olive oil on it, put incense on it

Lev 2:2 and take it to Aaron's sons the priests. The priest shall take a handful of the flour and oil, together with all the incense, and burn this as a memorial portion on the altar, a food offering, an aroma pleasing to the LORD.

Lev 2:3 The rest of the grain offering belongs to Aaron and his sons; it is a most holy part of the food offerings presented to the LORD.

Lev 2:4 "If you bring a grain offering baked in an oven, it is to consist of the finest flour: either thick loaves made without yeast and with olive oil mixed in or thin loaves made without yeast and brushed with olive oil.

Lev 2:5 If your grain offering is prepared on a griddle, it is to be made of the finest flour mixed with oil, and without yeast.

Lev 2:6 Crumble it and pour oil on it; it is a grain offering.

Lev 2:7 If your grain offering is cooked in a pan, it is to be made of the finest flour and some olive oil.

Lev 2:8 Bring the grain offering made of these things to the LORD; present it to the priest, who shall take it to the altar.

Lev 2:9 He shall take out the memorial portion from the grain offering and burn it on the altar as a food offering, an aroma pleasing to the LORD.

Lev 2:10 The rest of the grain offering belongs to Aaron and his sons; it is a most holy part of the food offerings presented to the LORD.

Lev 2:11 "Every grain offering you bring to the LORD must be made without yeast, for you are not to burn any yeast or honey in a food offering presented to the LORD.

Lev 2:12 You may bring them to the LORD as an offering of the firstfruits, but they are not to be offered on the altar as a pleasing aroma.

Lev 2:13 Season all your grain offerings with salt. Do not leave the salt of the covenant of your God out of your grain offerings; add salt to all your offerings.

Lev 2:14 "If you bring a grain offering of firstfruits to the LORD, offer crushed heads of new grain roasted in the fire.

Lev 2:15 Put oil and incense on it; it is a grain offering.

Lev 2:16 The priest shall burn the memorial portion of the crushed grain and the oil, together with all the incense, as a food offering presented to the LORD.

- **Grain Offerings:** Leviticus 2 outlines grain offerings, which symbolize dedication and gratitude to God, paralleling New Testament themes of sacrifice.

**Fulfillment of Law:** Jesus' teachings often reference the Law, including offerings, showing how He fulfills and transforms these practices.

- **Spiritual Sacrifice:** The New Testament emphasizes spiritual sacrifices, echoing the physical offerings in Leviticus.

**Romans 12:1** - Present your bodies as living sacrifices, holy and pleasing to God.

**1 Peter 2:5** - Offer spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God through Jesus Christ.

**Hebrews 13:15** - Continually offer a sacrifice of praise to God, the fruit of lips that acknowledge His name.

**Philippians 4:18** - Paul refers to the gifts from the Philippians as a fragrant offering, a sacrifice pleasing to God.

**Ephesians 5:2** - Walk in love, as Christ loved us and gave Himself up for us, a fragrant offering and sacrifice to God.

- **Community and Sharing:** Leviticus 2 encourages sharing offerings, reflecting the communal aspects of the early church in the New Testament.

Acts 2:42 They devoted themselves to the apostles' teaching and to fellowship, to the breaking of bread and to prayer.

Act 2:43 Everyone was filled with awe at the many wonders and signs performed by the apostles.

Act 2:44 All the believers were together and had everything in common.

Act 2:45 They sold property and possessions to give to anyone who had need.

Act 2:46 Every day they continued to meet together in the temple courts. They broke bread in their homes and ate together with glad and sincere hearts,

Act 2:47 praising God and enjoying the favor of all the people. And the Lord added to their number daily those who were being saved.

- **Symbolism of Bread:** The grain offerings relate to the symbolism of bread in the New Testament, particularly in the Last Supper.

**Matthew 26:26** While they were eating, Jesus took bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it and gave it to his disciples, saying, "Take and eat; this is my body."

Matthew 26:27 Then he took a cup, and when he had given thanks, he gave it to them, saying, "Drink from it, all of you."

Matthew 26:28 This is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins.

Matthew 26:29 I tell you, I will not drink from this fruit of the vine from now on until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom."

- The concept of firstfruits is emphasized, representing the best of one's harvest (1 Corinthians 15:20).

**1 Corinthians 15:20** But Christ has indeed been raised from the dead, the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep.

- Spiritual nourishment is highlighted, as Jesus refers to Himself as the Bread of Life (John 6:35).

**John 6:35** Then Jesus declared, "I am the bread of life. Whoever comes to me will never go hungry, and whoever believes in me will never be thirsty."

- The practice of sharing and generosity reflects the spirit of grain offerings in community (2 Corinthians 9:6-7).

**2 Corinthians 9:6** Remember this: Whoever sows sparingly will also reap sparingly, and whoever sows generously will also reap generously.

2Co 9:7 Each of you should give what you have decided in your heart to give, not reluctantly or under compulsion, for God loves a cheerful giver.