

Name	OT Theological Significance	Sacrificial Offering	Disposition of the Offerings	Worshiper's Actions	Priest's Actions
Burnt Offering ('ola) (1:3-17; 6:8-13 7:8)	Dedicatory: Voluntary act of worship signifying be worshiper's total dedication to God with the intent of seeking divine favor. atones for committing sin in general, providing a moans of approach to God who is holy by an unholy people	Unblemished male ox, sheep, goat, dove, pigeon according to wealth	Wholly burned on the altar as God's portion	Brings offering; lays hands on head of sacrifice; slays, skins and cuts in pieces	Accepts offering; collects blood, and sprinkles some on attar; bums whole offering on altar
Grain Offering (minha) (2:1-16; 6:14-23; 7:9-10)	Dedicatory: Generally, an auxiliary offering accompanying burnt and fellowship offerings with intent of securing and/or retaining divine favor	Fine flour, cakes; wafers or grain/barley with oil, frankincense, salt and &mays unleavened	Token burned for Cod's portion with remainder going to priest; if accompanying fellowship offering worshiper ate unburnt portion with small portion going b priest	Brings prepared offering	Bums token, imps remainder
Sin offering (hattat) (4:1-5:13; 6:2440)	Expiatory: provided atonement and forgiveness for specific unintentional sins (by an individual or the entire nation) where no restitution was involved.	Bull for priest/or nation: male goat for tribal loader; female goat for lay person; dove, pigeon for poor person, grain offering for very poor	Fatty portions for Yahweh; alt the remainder (which had to be oaten within the court of the tabernacle) for the priest; the carcass is to be burned outside the camp	Brings offering; lays hands on the head of the sacrifice: slays the animal	Accepts offering; collects blood and sprinkles some of it seven limos before Yahweh in front of the veil, and some of it on the horns of the altar of incense, and pours the rest at the base of the altar of burnt400rings: cuts the offering in pieces; burns fatty portions and then oats his portion; removes carcass and bums it outside the camp.
Guilt, or trespass offering rasharn] (5:14-6:7;7:1-7)	Expiatory: provided atonement and forgiveness for specific unintentional sins involving restitution; Those sins involved misappropriation or denial of rightful due to God or man; the restitution was normally assessable in monetary compensation payable in advance	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above, plus making restitution	Same as above

Name	OT Theological Significance	Sacrificial Offering	Disposition of the Offerings	Worshipers Actions	Priest's Actions
Peace Offerings (Shelamim) (3:1-17: 22:18-30)	Intended as a means of having fellowship with God– a communal meal held before Yahweh through the sacrifice of a thank offering. a votive offering, or freewill offering	— — — —		— — — —	— — —
Thank offering (toda)	For unexpected blessing or deliverance already granted; public thanksgiving with rejoicing	Unblemished male or female ox/ sheep/goat	Fatty portions (fat covering the entrails, along with kidneys and liver) for God; wave offerings-breast to high priest: heave offering–right foreleg to officiating priest (to bo oaten in any clean place) Remainder eaten by worshipers as a communal meal with family and friends on the same day	Brings offering; lays hands on head of sacrifice; slays, skins and cuts in pieces Eats his portion same or next day	Accepts offering; collects blood, and sprinkles some on the altar; bums fatty portions: eats priest's portion same day
— — —		— —			— — —
Votive offering (neder)	For blessing or deliv-eranee granted in answer to petition which had an accompanying vow; upon completion of a vow	Same as above	Same as above except worshiper can have communal meal on same or next day	Same as above	Same as above
Freewill offering (nedavah)	To express general thankfulness and love toward God, without regard to specific blessings	Same as above except offering can have minor imperfections	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above