

Jesus is our Whole Burnt Offering  
**耶稣是我们的完全燔祭**

Lev 1:1-2  
**利未记1:1-2**

## Introduction 简介

A. The Whole Burnt Offering was the Ultimate sacrifice

燔祭是终极献祭

B. This was the only sacrifice which was wholly devoted to God; the other sacrifices were shared between God and the offerer.  
这是唯一完全献给神的献祭; 其他献祭则由神和献祭者分享

## Introduction 简介

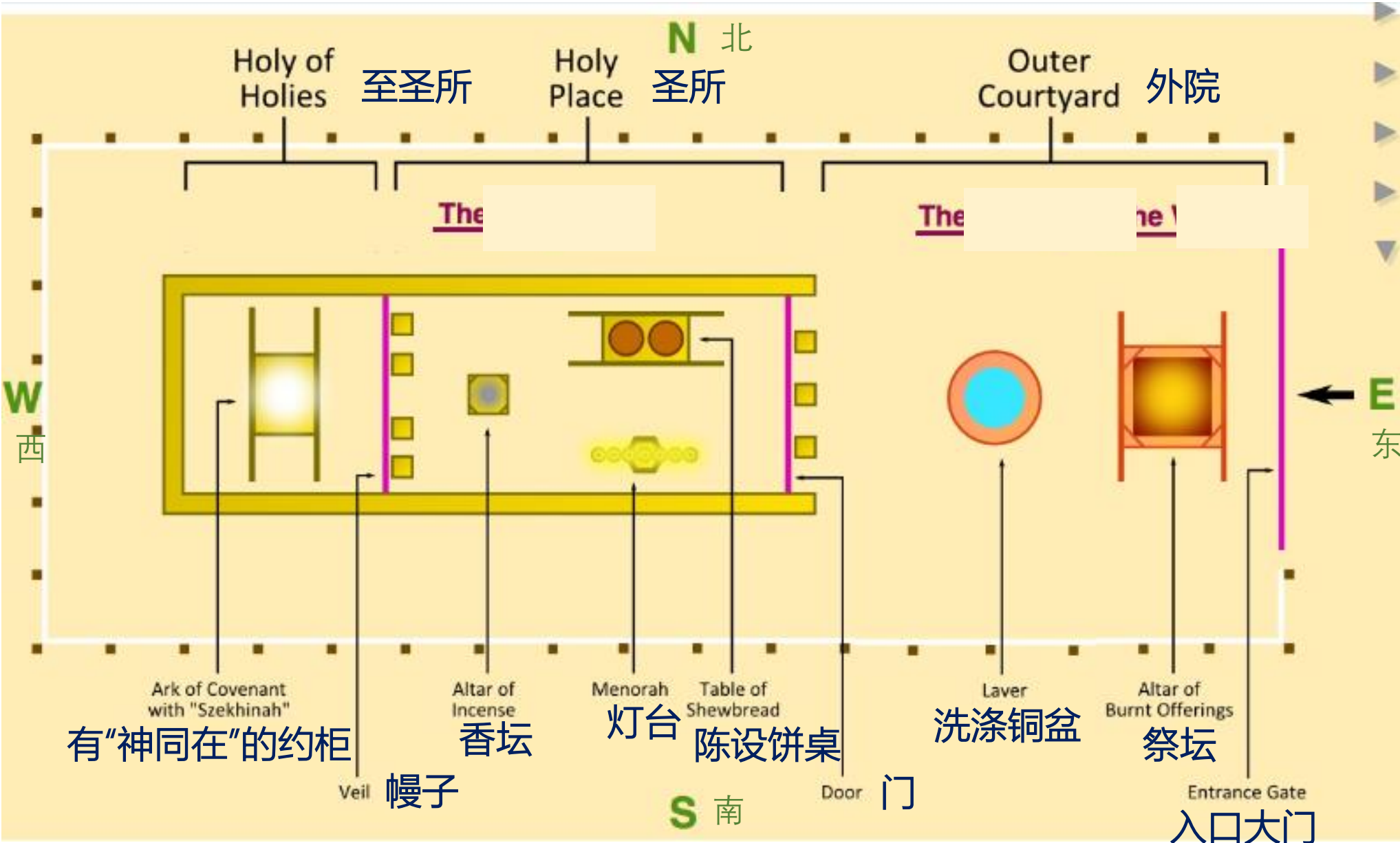
- C. The first case is the most detailed; the other two are shorter because they assume the knowledge of the of the first.  
第一种情况最为详细; 另两种情况比较短, 因为他们假设人们已经了解第一种情况
- D. This was a voluntary offering – i.e. this is an invitation from God.  
这是自愿的奉献 — 也就是说, 这是来自神的邀请
- E. Purpose: To make atonement for sin.  
目的: 用以赎罪

# Main elements of the Whole Burnt Offering

## 燔祭的主要元素

1. Bringing an acceptable animal – 1:3b  
一只蒙悦纳的牲畜– 1:3b
2. Offering the animal at an acceptable place – 1:3c  
将燔祭牲献在蒙悦纳的地方– 1:3c
3. Making the animal acceptable on their behalf – 1:4  
使燔祭牲替他们成为蒙悦纳的– 1:4
4. Sacrificing the animal correctly – 1:5-9  
正确地献上燔祭牲 – 1:5-9

# Layout of the Old Testament Tabernacle 旧约帐幕的设计



1. The offerer moves from East to West  
献祭者由东进到西
2. God lives symbolically in the Ark of the Covenant  
神象征性地居住在约柜里
3. Holiness increases from East to West direction  
圣洁性由东到西逐渐增强

<sup>3</sup> “If the offering is a burnt offering from the herd, you are to offer a male without defect. You must present it at the entrance to the tent of meeting so that it will be acceptable to the LORD.

<sup>3</sup> 他的供物若以牛为燔祭, 就要在会幕门口献一只没有残疾的公牛, 可以在耶和华面前蒙悦纳

## Observation 观察

1. “the entrance to the tent of the meeting” - This refers to the area where the bronze altar and laver were located.

“会幕门口” — 指的是放置铜坛和洗濯盆的地方

2. This location is only as far as such an offerer might approach because he is not ritually holy enough.

这个位置是献祭者可以进到的最远距离, 因为他在仪式上不够圣洁

## Application 应用

1. Sinful men are unworthy to enter and can only draw near to God on the basis of sacrifice.

有罪的人不配接近神, 只有通过献祭才能接近神

2. When God gives specific instructions, it is the worshipper's responsibility to obey fully.

当神给出具体指示时, 敬拜者有责任完全顺服

<sup>4</sup> You are to lay your hand on the head of the burnt offering, and it will be accepted on your behalf to make atonement for you.

<sup>4</sup> 他要按手在燔祭牲的头上, 燔祭便蒙悦纳, 为他赎罪

## Observation & Application 观察与应用

“hand on the head of the burnt offering” – Picture of (1) transferring offerer’s sin to the offering and (2) identifying with the offering.

“按手在燔祭牲的头上”是一副画面(1)将献祭者的罪转移到供物上, 并(2)认同于供物



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“to make atonement” – means purification.

“为...赎罪”的意思是洁净

Purification is required because the offerer is tainted with sin and the offerer is unclean before God.

需要洁净是因为献祭者被罪玷污, 并且在神面前不洁净.

<sup>5</sup> You are to slaughter the young bull before the LORD, and then Aaron's sons the priests shall bring the blood and splash it against the sides of the altar at the entrance to the tent of meeting.

<sup>5</sup> 他要在耶和华面前宰公牛。亚伦子孙做祭司的，要奉上血，把血洒在会幕门口坛的周围

## Observation & Application 观察与应用

1. “slaughter” – literally “slitting the throat” means ritual slaughtering.

“宰”的字面意思是“割断喉咙”，意味着仪式性宰。

The offerer then slaughters the young bull. This is a picture that the offerer is responsible for the death of the sacrifice.

接着，献祭者宰了公牛。这是一副献祭者对供物的死负责的画面。

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<sup>5</sup> 他要在耶和华面前宰公牛, 亚伦子孙做祭司的, 要奉上血, 把血洒在会幕门口坛的周围

## Observation & Application 观察与应用

2. The priest acts only after the young bull was killed. Here all the blood was splashed on all four sides of the bronze altar; this was highly visible and unmistakable.

祭司只在公牛被宰后才行动. 这里所有的血都被洒在铜坛的四围; 这是非常明显的, 无疑问的

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### Observation & Application 观察与应用

By splashing the blood on the bronze altar on all 4 sides, the priest presented the animal's life to the Lord in place of the offerer's life.

祭司把血洒在铜坛的四围, 用燔祭牲的生命代替献祭者的生命献给耶和华

3. "altar at the entrance of the tent of meeting" – This is specified to avoid confusion with incense altar within the Tent

"会幕门口坛" — 这是为了避免与会幕内的香坛混淆

<sup>6</sup> You are to skin the burnt offering and cut it into pieces. <sup>7</sup> The sons of Aaron the priest are to put fire on the altar and arrange wood on the fire. <sup>8</sup> Then Aaron's sons the priests shall arrange the pieces, including the head and the fat, on the wood that is burning on the altar. <sup>9</sup> You are to wash the internal organs and the legs with water, and the priest is to burn all of it on the altar. It is a burnt offering, a food offering, an aroma pleasing to the LORD.

<sup>6</sup> 那人要剥去燔祭牲的皮, 把燔祭牲切成块子. <sup>7</sup> 祭司亚伦的子孙要把火放在坛上, 把柴摆在火上. <sup>8</sup> 亚伦子孙做祭司的, 要把肉块和头并脂油摆在坛上火柴上. <sup>9</sup> 但燔祭的脏腑与腿, 要用水洗. 祭司就要把一切全烧在坛上, 当做燔祭, 献于耶和华为馨香的火祭.

## Observation

1. The priest will arrange the “head” and “fat” to be burnt. This is a picture of Jesus totally surrenders Himself & His will to God (Lk 22:42).

祭司会把“头”并“脂油”烧掉。这是耶稣完全将他自己和他的意思交给神的写照(路加福音 22:42)。

2. The offerer will “wash the internal organs” and “legs” (hind legs) with water from the bronze basin.

This is a picture of the offerer daily cleaning the internal desires and external acts before God.

献祭者要用铜盆里的水将“脏腑与腿(后腿)... 洗”。这是献祭者每天在神面前清洗内在欲望和外在行为的写照。

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## Observation 观察

3. “burn up in smoke” is used only in the context of worship, with the smoke rising to the Lord as a pleasing aroma.

“焚烧成烟”只用于敬拜的语境中, 烟气升到耶和华面前, 发出令人愉悦的香气.

4. “aroma pleasing to the Lord” means “this offering is accepted by God on the offerer’s behalf”. At this point, this is a picture of offerer’s sin accepted as atonement.

“馨香的火祭”的意思是“这供物是神悦纳献祭者的代替品”. 此时, 这是献祭者的罪因赎罪被接纳的写照.



**SUMMARY**

总结

<b>S/No</b> 序号	<b>Lessons from Leviticus 1</b> 从利未记1章学习	<b>Applications for today</b> 今天的应用
1	The burnt offering is a voluntary offering to worship Him 燔祭是自愿献上, 来敬拜神	God's invitation to all mankind to worship Him 神邀请全人类敬拜他
2	Offering – Bull, sheep or bird 供物 — 公牛、绵羊或鸟	Anyone (rich or poor) can come to worship God 任何人(无论贫富)都可以来敬拜神

<b>S/No</b> 序号	<b>Lessons from Leviticus 1</b> 从利未记1章学习	<b>Applications for today</b> 今天的应用
3	The animal must be without blemish/perfect 牲畜必须没有瑕疵/完美	I need the sinless Jesus to be my sacrifice 我需要无罪的耶稣成为我的祭物
4	The offerer identifies with the offering 献祭者认同于供物	I am a sinner and Jesus takes my place 我是个罪人, 由耶稣顶替我的罪

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5	The offerer slaughters the offering 献祭者宰供物	I am responsible for Jesus' cruel death 我要为耶稣的残忍的死负责
6	The priest splashes the blood around the altar 祭司把血洒在祭坛周围	Jesus' life is offered before God 耶稣的生命献在神面前

<b>S/No</b> 序号	<b>Lessons from Leviticus 1</b> 从利未记1章学习	<b>Applications for today</b> 今天的应用
7	The priest arranges head (rational) and the intestines (emotion) are burnt 牧师安排烧头(理性)和脏腑(情感)	Jesus totally surrenders Body & His will to God 耶稣完全将自己的身体和意思交给神
8	The offerer washes the internals and hindlegs 献祭者清洗脏腑和后腿	I clean my internal desires and external acts daily before God 每天我在神面前洁净我的内在欲望和外在行为

<b>S/No</b> <b>序号</b>	<b>Lessons from Leviticus 1</b> <b>从利未记1章学习</b>	<b>Applications for today</b> <b>今天的应用</b>
9	<p>The priest burns the entire offering and the aroma from the burnt offering is pleasing to the Lord. (God accepts the offerer's sacrifice)</p> <p>祭司将整个供物焚烧, 火祭的香气令耶和华喜悦.(神接受献祭者的祭物)</p>	<p>God accepts Jesus as the Sacrifice on behalf of the sinner 神接受耶稣为代替罪人的祭物</p> <p>Jesus is our Whole Burnt Offering 耶稣是我们的完全燔祭</p>

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10	God specifies that the offering must be either a bull, sheep or bird 神特定指示的供物必须是公牛、绵羊或鸟	God tells me what acceptable offering is 神说明了什么是被悦纳的供物

<b>S/No</b> <b>序号</b>	<b>Lessons from Leviticus 1</b> <b>从利未记1章学习</b>	<b>Applications for today</b> <b>今天的应用</b>
11	Those who wish to worship God must worship God with the CORRECT offering 想要敬拜神的人必须用 <b>正确</b> 的供物来敬拜神	True worship of God must be through Jesus His Son <b>对神的真正崇拜必须通过他的儿子耶稣</b>
12	The offerer cannot decide to offer a giraffe 献祭人不能决定要献一只长颈鹿为供物	I worship God the way I decide how <b>我敬拜神的方式我说了算</b>



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