

SUBSTITUTIONARY ATONEMENT

How Christ's Death Fulfilled Leviticus 16 — The Day of Atonement

1

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT — LEVITICUS 16



Once each year, the high priest entered the Most Holy Place.



A sacrifice was offered for sin.



Blood was brought before God to make atonement.



Two goats were central to the rite (Lev. 16:7–10).



SLAIN



SCAPEGOAT

2

THE TWO GOATS

GOAT 1 — SLAIN



- The first goat was killed as a sin offering.
- Its blood was sprinkled before the LORD.
- This showed that atonement required the death of a substitute.
- Sin deserves judgment.

Lev. 16:15–16

GOAT 2 — SCAPEGOAT



- The high priest confessed Israel's sins over the live goat.
- The goat carried the sins of the people away into the wilderness.
- This pictured guilt being removed.

Lev. 16:20–22



Leviticus 16 teaches two central truths: sin is judged, and sin is removed.

3

FULFILLED IN CHRIST



Christ is the true High Priest.
Heb. 9:11–12



Christ is the true sacrifice.
He gave Himself in our place.



His blood secured eternal redemption.



He bore our sins as our substitute.
Isa. 53:5–6; 1 Pet. 2:24



He removed our guilt completely.



His sacrifice was once for all.
Heb. 10:10–14



The veil was opened; access to God is now through Him.
Heb. 10:19–22



4

THE MEANING OF SUBSTITUTIONARY ATONEMENT



1. Christ died in the place of sinners.



2. God's justice was satisfied.



3. Our sins were borne away.



4. Believers are reconciled to God.



On the Day of Atonement, God gave Israel a picture. At the cross, Christ fulfilled it — the spotless substitute, the final sacrifice, and the true sin-bearer.

KEY TEXTS: Leviticus 16 | Isaiah 53 | Hebrews 9–10 | 1 Peter 2:24