

# LEVITICUS

Leviticus means – matters of the Levites. The book is instructive as to the responsibilities and qualifications of the Levitical priesthood. It would also introduce them to a system of sacrifice and worship which would aid them in maintaining \_\_\_\_\_ with their God.

Remember: **Exo 19:5** Now therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people: for all the earth *is* mine:

**Exo 19:6** And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation. These *are* the words which thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel.

It has been said that if the words spoken by God were in red letters, that Leviticus would be the most \_\_\_\_\_ book of the Bible. New Testament writers quote the book 15 times.

The whole book takes place in about \_\_\_\_\_ (est. 30-50 days)

**Exo 40:2** On the **first day of the first month** shalt thou set up the tabernacle of the tent of the congregation.

## **Leviticus goes right here**

**Num 1:1** And the LORD spake unto Moses in the wilderness of Sinai, in the tabernacle of the congregation, **on the first day of the second month**, in the second year after they were come out of the land of Egypt, saying,

- Date – 1444 B.C.
- Author – Moses (mentioned 56xs in Leviticus as receiving these commandments)

The main theme of the book is the “\_\_\_\_\_” with almost 150 references to it in the book.

Holiness – *sacred* (physically *pure*, morally \_\_\_\_\_ or *religious*, ceremonially *consecrated*): - (most) holy (one, thing), saint.

Holiness is not a \_\_\_\_\_ .....It's a \_\_\_\_\_

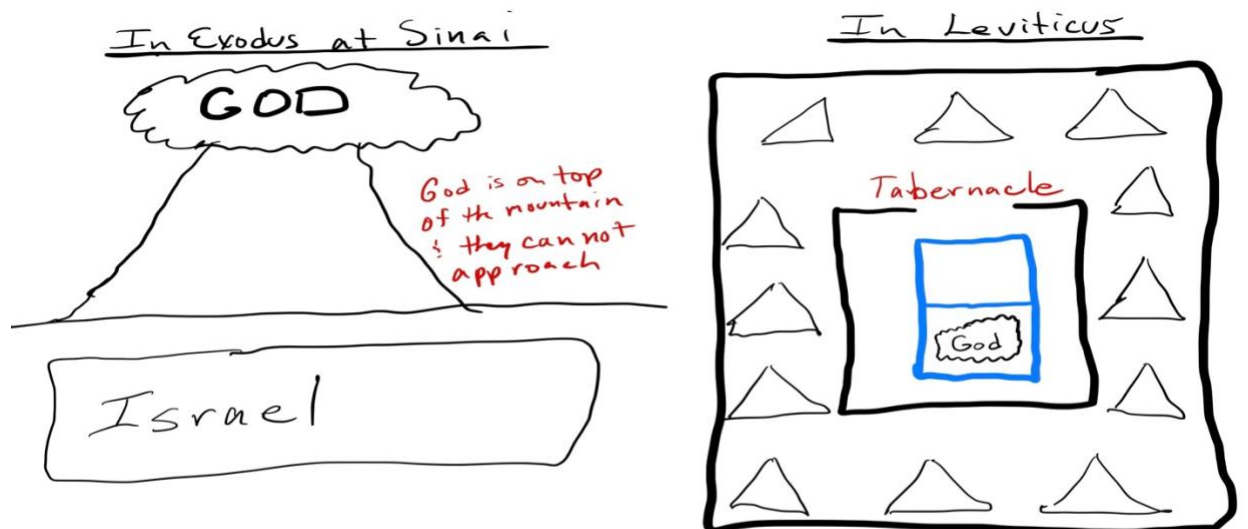
**1Pe 1:15** But as he which hath called you is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of conversation;

**1Pe 1:16** Because it is written, Be ye holy; for I am holy.

The theme of the book is \_\_\_\_\_! He's not mentioned by name but He's pictured on almost every page. From the offerings, to the priesthood, the instruments of the tabernacle and the holy days.

In many ways the book of Leviticus is the nations introduction to the God of their forefather, Abraham. They would learn that God is \_\_\_\_\_. His holiness would become foundational in their fellowship with Him.

In Leviticus, they would see the erection of the Tabernacle come to fruition. The term tabernacle means a residence. Gods presence was moving from the top of the mountain to the middle of their camp. God would now dwell among them. This new found level of Gods presence among them would necessitate a system that would allow for them to deal with sin in their lives because sin cannot be in the \_\_\_\_\_ of God.



In Exodus the message is do not come near.  
In Leviticus the message is come near with instructions.

# OFFERINGS

(Ch 1-7)

- Burnt Offering – (Ch 1 / Ch 6:8-13)

Purpose: To atone for \_\_\_\_\_ in general

- Grain Offering (also called Meal or Meat offering) – (Ch 2 / Ch 6:14-23)

Purpose: Accompanied the burnt offering signifying the individuals \_\_\_\_\_ to God.

- Peace Offering – (Ch 3 / Ch 7:11-36)

Purpose: An expression of peace and \_\_\_\_\_ between the offeror and God. Involved a communal meal eaten by the offeror and the priest

- Sin Offering – (Ch 4:1-5:13 / Ch 6:24-30)

Purpose: To atone for sins committed \_\_\_\_\_, especially where restitution was not possible.

- Trespass Offering (also called Guilt offering) – (Ch 5:14-6:7 / Ch 6:1-7 & 7:1-10)

Purpose: To atone for sins committed unknowingly but where \_\_\_\_\_ was possible. If the sin was against God, restitution was made to the priest, if the sin was against a fellow man, restitution was given to that individual.

# PRIESTHOOD

Ch 8-10 / Priest Ordained  
Ch 21-22 / Qualifications for Priest

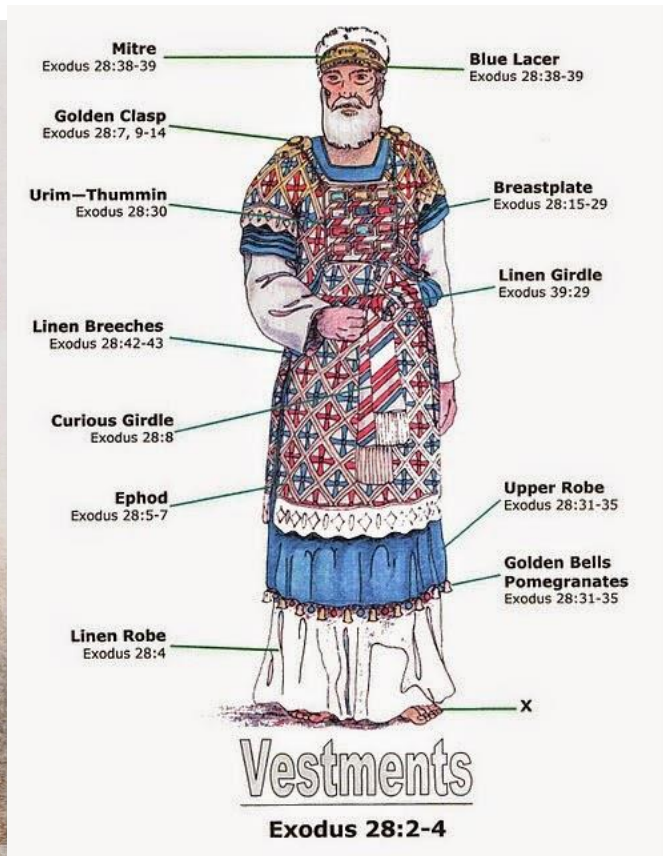
The priesthood would be made up of Aaron and his sons. These men were of the tribe of Levi and once the priesthood is instituted, only men from this \_\_\_\_\_ can be a priest. There would be qualifications as well, which would eliminate even some who were from the right tribe. The priest severed as intermediaries between the people and God. People would bring their offerings to the Lord and the priest would take over at that point.

**2 Classes of Priest**

**Priest**



**High Priest**



**LAW**

Chapter 11-20

The laws in Leviticus pertained to \_\_\_\_\_ & practical holiness.

Ch 11 – Unclean Animals

Ch 12 – Uncleanness after child birth

Ch 13 – Uncleanness from Disease

Ch 14 – Cleansing Disease

Ch 15 – Unclean Bodily Discharges

Ch 16 – Purification of the Tabernacle from uncleanness

Ch 17 – Sacrifice & Food

Ch 18 – Proper marital relations

Ch 19 – Neighborliness

Ch 20 – Capital Crimes

## HOLY DAYS

Chapters 21-27

**Passover** – commemorated Gods \_\_\_\_\_ from Israel

**Unleavened Bread** – connected with Passover commemorated Israel's hurried departure from Egypt and the \_\_\_\_\_ associated with it.

**First Fruits** – dedication of the initial portion of the \_\_\_\_\_ harvest. It would recognize Gods faithfulness and blessings.

**Weeks/Pentecost** - dedication of the initial portion of the \_\_\_\_\_ harvest. It would recognize Gods faithfulness and blessings as well.

**Trumpets** – a ten day period of \_\_\_\_\_ and repentance leading up to the day of atonement.

**Day of Atonement** – A national day of \_\_\_\_\_, forgives and cleansing for the priest, the people and the tabernacle.

**Tabernacles (Booths)** – commemoration of Gods deliverance, protection and provision during the wilderness wanderings. For this week, they would live in \_\_\_\_\_ remembering their wilderness experience.