

THE THIRD BOOK OF MOSES

A Study of

LEVITICUS



GULF SHORES

CHURCH OF CHRIST

Gulf Shores, AL

BIBLE CLASS STUDY GUIDE

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Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

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Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

INTRODUCTION

Author:

Traditionally, both conservative Jews and Christians alike have held that Moses was the author/compiler of the first five books of the Old Testament. These books are known as the Pentateuch (meaning "five-volume book"). The Bible itself suggests Moses as the author (**Acts 15:1**, **Genesis 17**). However, some scholars argue that someone, probably Joshua, may have made some editorial adjustments (see **Genesis 14:14**, **36:31**, **47:11**). It is clear from Deuteronomy that this was one of Joshua's duties assigned by Moses himself.

The book of Leviticus starts with the phrase "the Lord called to Moses" which appears 35 other times in the book. Moses is referred to, by name, on 55 occasions within the pages of this book. In **Matthew 8:4** Jesus talks about the commandments that Moses gave in **Leviticus 14**. Paul talks of Moses being the author of **Leviticus 18:5** (**Galatians 3:12**). Therefore, internal evidence and external evidence show it was written by Moses. At the time in which Moses wrote this book people relied heavily on oral tradition. Therefore, Moses would have had sources to corroborate the testimony given in this book that had been passed down from one generation to another (**II Timothy 3:16-17**, **I Peter 1:21-22**, **Isaiah 29:10**).

Date:

Dating Moses' lifetime, and the books he wrote, can be done fairly accurately thanks to Bible references. For instance, in **I Kings 6:1** it is evident that "*the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel*" was the same as "*the four hundred and eightieth year after the Israelites had come out of Egypt.*" Since the former was 966 BC, the latter - and thus the date of the exodus -- was 1446 BC (assuming that the 480 in **I Kings 6:1** is to be taken literally).

The 40 year period of Israel's wanderings in the desert, which lasted from 1446 to 1406 BC, would have been the most likely time for Moses to write the bulk of what is today known as the Pentateuch (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy). Also, Exodus records the Passover as having taken place on the 14th day of the first month (**Exodus 12:2-6**) of the first year. The tabernacle is set up one year later on the first day of the first month of the second year according to **Exodus 40:17**. The next book after Leviticus is the book of Numbers. Numbers begins the first day of the second month of the second year after leaving Egypt (**Numbers 1:1**). Therefore, Leviticus was written during the first month of the second year after leaving Egypt.

Theme:

Genesis ends with an ominous conclusion. Joseph is dead and the Israelites are stuck in Egypt during a famine. We will discover in Exodus that they would remain for over 400 years. What happened to God's people in Egypt? The "Exodus" happened which provided "the way out." Leviticus and Numbers will point the way forward. The book of Leviticus opens where Exodus closes. Exodus ended with God giving a place of worship. Leviticus is God showing the method in which this worship would be conducted and punishment for those who disobey.

Audience:

Clearly Leviticus was written for the Israelites so that they could know how to worship God in the wilderness. The name “Leviticus” means “the Levitical book.” Even though it contains Levi’s name, it was written concerning the priesthood in general, not only to the Levites (which is the focus of the book of Numbers). The title of the book in the Hebrew Bible means “And He Called,” which are the opening words of the book. Leviticus is the calling of God’s people to be holy.

Literary Notes:

The book of Leviticus has a multi-faceted purpose. It was written to show that God would fulfill His promise given in **Exodus 25:22**. However, it is an instruction manual for Israel on how to live the holy life God expects of His people (**Leviticus 11:45, 19:2**). The book provides instructions for the Levitical Priesthood in their roles and responsibilities (**Leviticus 6:9-25, 16:2, 21:1-17, 22:2**). It also offers prophetic illustrations of the coming Savior (**Hebrews 10:1**) and the seriousness of sin that must be atoned for by sacrifices (**Leviticus 8-10**) until Jesus comes to die once for all of mankind (**II Corinthians 5:14, John 1:29**).

The book of Leviticus is quoted many times in the New Testament. There are many keywords in this book that should be studied. The word “sacrifice” is referred to around 300 times (often translated as offering or obligation). The word “clean” and/or “unclean” is referenced around 200 times. The word “holy” appears 136 times in this book (often translated as sanctify, sanctified, sanctuary, hallow or hallowed). The word “atonement” can be found 36 times in this book.

Key Verses:

Leviticus 1:2, 1:4-7, 1:10-12, 2:3, 3:4, 4:5-6, 5:6-7, 5:11, 6:7, 7:8, 8:9-10, 9:10, 10:11-12, 11:12, 11:15, 11:44, 12:8, 13:14, 16:17, 17:11, 18:5, 18:19, 19:2, 19:12, 19:18-22, 19:28, 20:7-13, 21:22, 22:23, 23:25, 24:20, 25:10, 25:26, 25:44, 26:12, 26:27-29, 27:30

Outline of the Book:

- I. *The Sacrificial System (Leviticus 1:1-6:7)*
 - A. Laws Concerning the Burnt Offerings (1:1-17)
 - B. Laws Concerning the Grain Offerings (2:1-16)
 - C. Laws Concerning the Peace Offerings (3:1-17)
 - D. Laws Concerning the Sin Offerings (4:1-5:13)
 - E. Laws Concerning the Trespass Offerings (5:14-6:7)
- II. *The Priesthood System (Leviticus 6:7-7:37)*
 - A. Instructions Concerning the Burnt Offerings (6:8-13)
 - B. Instructions Concerning the Grain Offerings (6:14-23)
 - C. Instructions Concerning the Sin Offerings (6:24-30)
 - D. Instructions Concerning the Trespass Offerings (7:1-10)
 - E. Instructions Concerning the Peace Offerings (7:11-36)
 - F. Final Instructions & Teaching (7:37-38)
- III. *The Aaronic Priesthood (Leviticus 8:1-10:20)*
 - A. The Ordination of Aaron and His Sons (8:1-9)
 - B. The Consecration of Aaron and His Sons (8:10-36)
 - C. The Vocation of Aaron and His Sons (9:1-24)
 - D. The Execution of Nadab & Abihu (10:1-11)
 - E. The Resolution of Eleazar & Ithamar (10:12-20)

IV. The Cleansing of Israel (Leviticus 11:1-17:16)

- A. Laws Concerning Food (11:1-47)
- B. Laws Concerning Childbirth (12:1-8)
- C. Laws Concerning Leprosy (13:1-14:57)
- D. Laws Concerning Discharge (15:1-33)
- E. Laws Concerning Atonement (16:1-34)
- F. Laws Concerning Sacrifices (17:1-9)
- G. Laws Concerning Blood (17:10-16)

V. The Lifestyle of Israel (Leviticus 18:1-25:55)

- A. Laws Concerning Sexual Behavior (18:1-30)
- B. Laws Concerning Social Behavior (19:1-37)
- C. Laws Concerning Crime & Punishment (20:1-27)
- D. Laws Concerning Sanctification of the Priests (21:1-22:33)
- E. Laws Concerning Religious Feasts & Festivals (23:1-44)
- F. Laws Concerning The Tabernacle (24:1-9)
- G. Laws Concerning Blasphemy (24:10-23)
- H. Laws Concerning Sabbatical & Jubilee Years (25:1-55)

VI. The Covenant of Israel (Leviticus 26:1-27:34)

- A. Blessings For The Obedient (26:1-13)
- B. Punishment For The Disobedient (26:14-46)
- C. Dedication, Consecration & Redemption of Israel (27:1-34)

New Testament References to Leviticus:

Leviticus 5:11	Luke 2:24
Leviticus 11:44	I Peter 1:16
Leviticus 12:1	Luke 2:22
Leviticus 12:8	Luke 2:24
Leviticus 13:49-14:32	Matthew 8:4, Mark 1:44, Luke 5:14, 17:14
Leviticus 16:2	Hebrews 6:19
Leviticus 16:12	Revelation 8:5
Leviticus 16:27	Hebrews 13:11-13
Leviticus 18:5	Luke 10:28, Romans 10:5, Galatians 3:12
Leviticus 19:2	I Peter 1:16
Leviticus 19:12	Matthew 5:33
Leviticus 19:13	James 5:4
Leviticus 19:18	Matthew 19:19, Matthew 22:39, Mark 12:31, Luke 10:27, Romans 13:9, Galatians 5:14, James 2:8
Leviticus 20:7	I Peter 1:16
Leviticus 20:9	Matthew 15:4, Mark 7:10
Leviticus 23:29	Acts 3:23
Leviticus 24:5-9	Matthew 12:4, Mark 2:26, Luke 6:4
Leviticus 24:19-20	Matthew 5:38
Leviticus 25:10	Luke 4:19
Leviticus 26:11-12	II Corinthians 6:16
Leviticus 26:21	Revelation 15:1-8, 12:9
Leviticus 26: 41	Acts 7:51
Leviticus 26:42	Luke 1:72

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 1

1:1-4 The regulations for the burnt offerings

Who was the first person (referenced in the Bible) to offer a burnt offering to the Lord?

What other biblical patriarchs offered burnt offerings?

Who commanded the burnt offering? Why?

How was this message to be delivered to the people?

1:5-16 The ritual of the burnt offering

What are the 3 types of burnt offerings found in this chapter?

How was the priest commanded to make a sacrifice?

Why did they have to sprinkle blood on the altar?

What specifics are given regarding the altar & wood?

1:17 The reason for the burnt offering

What was the purpose of the burnt offering?

How can we know God desires worship that is decent and orderly (I Corinthians 14:40)?

How can we know God is not the author of confusion, but of peace (II Corinthians 14:33)?

How can we know this was the continual burnt offering (Leviticus 6:8-13, Exodus 29:38-46)?

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CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 2

2:1-3 The offering of fine flour (mixed, but unbaked)
What was the purpose of the grain offering?

How does this offering reflect a picture of Christ's sacrifice?

2:4-10 The offering of cakes in fine flour (mixed and baked)
Why did they pour oil and incense on this offering?

Why did the priests keep a portion of this offering (Exodus 29:27, Number 16:19-21)?

How are these offerings described? Why is that important?

2:11-13 The offering of unleavened bread
Why was leaven and honey prohibited from being mixed with grain offering? What happens if leaven is added?

What is significant about using oil and salt on this offering?

What are the benefits of using salt? Why was this part of the covenant (Numbers 18:19, II Chronicles 13:5)?

2:14-16 The offering of beaten grain
Why was it important to roast heads of grain on a fire?

Why did they use frankincense?

What can we learn about giving the first-fruits?

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CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 3

3:1-5 The sacrifice from the herd

What was the purpose of the peace/fellowship offering?

How does this offering reflect a picture of Christ's sacrifice (Ephesians 2:14, Colossians 1:20)?

This offering was very similar to the burnt offering, but not all flesh was consumed on the altar in this sacrifice. Why not?

What portion was eaten by the person giving the offering (Leviticus 7:15-17)?

What was given to the priests (Leviticus 7:31-35)?

3:6-8 The sacrifice from the flock

Why does God tell them to place their hands on the head of the animal being sacrificed?

What does it mean to offer something without blemish?

3:9-11 The sacrifice of organs

What specific parts of the animals were to be burned?

Why did they burn the fat (Leviticus 7:3, 22-27)?

3:12-17 The sacrifice of goats

Why does God allow a bull, a sheep, or a goat, but not a bird?

Why should we give offerings of thanksgiving?

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CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 4

4:1-2 The sins of ignorance

What was the purpose of the sin offering?

How does this offering reflect a picture of Christ's sacrifice (John 3:16, Hebrews 10:26-27, I John 2:1)?

Why were these offerings mandatory when the three previous offerings were voluntary?

4:3-12 The sins of the priest

What did they do with the blood brought into the sanctuary?

How many times were they to sprinkle the blood before the veil? Why was this important?

4:13-21 The sins of the congregation

What is significant about burning of this offering outside of the camp (v.12, 21)?

How does this compare to Jesus's death (Hebrews 13:12, John 19:17)?

4:22-26 The sins of the ruler

Why are we held accountable for sins we omitted?

Why should we be punished for neglect or ignorance?

4:27-35 The sins of the common people

What do these verses tell us about genuine forgiveness?

What is significant about the vessels used in this sacrifice?

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CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 5

5:1-4 The importance of vows, oaths, and public witnessing
What was the purpose of an oath/vow to God?

What does the Old Testament say about oaths/vows (Exodus 22:10-11, Leviticus 11:44, Deuteronomy 6:13, 10:20)?

What does the New Testament say about oaths/vows (Matthew 5:22-37, Hebrews 7:20-22)?

5:5-13 The importance of confession of sin
Why does God command a public confession?

Who plays a key role in this atonement?

Why are there so many variations of sacrifices to be offered for these sins? Explain.

5:14-19 The specifics regarding the trespass offering
What type of sin would require a trespass offering?

What was the purpose of the trespass offering?

How does this offering reflect a picture of Christ's sacrifice (Matthew 6:12-13, Isaiah 1:18, Psalm 32:1-2, 1 Peter 1:19)?

How can this offering be a blessing to the entire community (Leviticus 6:1-7, Ecclesiastes 5:5, James 5:16)?

Why is restitution important for a believer (Luke 19:8)?

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CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 6

- 6:1-7 Specifics concerning the trespass offering
What is the danger in lying, swearing falsely, or not taking this offering seriously?
- Why did God get specific with Moses about these sins?*
- How are premeditated sins handled differently than ignorant sins (**Number 16:30**)?*
- 6:8-13 Further instruction about the burnt offering
*What do we learn new about this offering (**Leviticus 1**)?*
- What do we learn about the fire on the altar (v.9)?*
- How could letting the fire go out dishonor God?*
- 6:14-23 Further instruction about the grain offering
*What do we learn new about this offering (**Leviticus 2**)?*
- How can we know holiness was the key (vs. 16, 17, 18)?*
- What is the purpose of the consumption of this offering by the priests? Why couldn't the priests eat their own offerings.*
- 6:24-30 Further instruction about the sin offering
*What do we learn new about this offering (**Leviticus 4**)?*
- How can we know this offering was most holy (v.25, 26, 27, 29)?*
- Why do additional instructions regarding the peace offering and trespass offering appear in a different order?*

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CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 7

7:1-10 Further instruction about the trespass offering

What do we learn new about this offering (Leviticus 5)?

Why are the fat parts of the animal presented to God?

Why should the priests share the grain offerings?

What was intended for the skins of the animals?

7:11-21 Further instruction about the peace offering

What do we learn new about this offering (Leviticus 3)?

What three ways could a peace offering be offered?

Why is important to offer thanksgiving to God?

What is the significance of a vow or a voluntary offering?

What is a heave/wave offering? What was its purpose?

7:22-37 Further instruction about the animal sacrifices and the priests

What is the danger in eating fat or blood?

How could partaking of these things rob God?

Why did the priests receive the breast and right thigh?

Who commanded that these sacrifices be offered? When? Where?

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CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 8

8:1-5 The congregation is called to witness
Why did the people aid in the ordination of the priesthood?

Why was it important that people understood the consecration and priestly responsibilities of Aaron and his sons?

8:6-13 The consecration of the priests
What can we learn about the priestly washing?

What can we learn about the anointing of oil?

What can we learn about the Ephod, Urim, and Thummim?

Why did the high priest have special clothing?

What was the ultimate purpose of consecration?

8:14-36 The beginning of worship for the Israelites
What did the priests do in the presence of people?

What three sacrifices did Moses perform on their behalf?

Where was the blood of the sacrifices placed on the body of Aaron and his sons (Exodus 30:19-21)? Why? Explain.

What further commands does Moses offer to Aaron and his sons? How did they respond to it?

Why is it repeated that they followed the commands of God?

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 9

9:1-14 The priests begin their ministry

What are the first sacrifices Aaron made as he began his ministry to Israel? Why?

What was the ultimate purpose of the sacrifices (vs. 4, 6, 23)?

What attitude needed to be displayed (Psalm 51:16-17)?

How can we see the future work of Christ in these events (Isaiah 53:10, II Corinthians 5:21)?

9:15-21 The priests work for the people

What do we know about the work of the priests in these early stages? Explain.

Why is important we get our own relationship right with God before we try to help others (Isaiah 57:15, Psalm 34:18)?

Why is important we get our heart right with others before we worship (Matthew 5:23, 18:15)?

Why is congregational worship a blessing to a believer?

9:22-24 The blessing of the congregation

Why does Aaron bless the congregation (Numbers 6:23-27)?

What did Moses and Aaron do together for the people? Why?

How did the Lord respond to this worship?

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 10

10:1-11 The execution of Nadab & Abihu

How quickly can false worship replace true worship?

What is the danger of poor leadership among believers?

What was the sin of Nadab & Abihu? What happened?

Have other people committed this sin? What happened to them (Genesis 3:5-6, Leviticus 16:12, Joshua 7:25-26)?

How can we know that alcohol was involved?

Why is important to remember that God is holy and worship of God is to be in spirit and in truth (John 4:24)?

This is the only time in Leviticus that God speaks directly to Aaron. What did He say (v.8)?

10:12-20 The resolution of Eleazar & Ithamar

Why is it important to consider the entire context story?

What is different between the two brothers in the first half of the chapter, and the two brothers in the second half?

Did Eleazar & Ithamar follow all of God's instruction? Were they punished for their sin? Why not?

How did Moses feel about their mistake? Why?

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 11

11:1-8 The clean and unclean animals on the land

How could the people determine which animals were to be eaten? Explain.

Why couldn't the Israelites just eat any animal?

Which animals are permitted? Which are forbidden?

11:9-12 The clean and unclean creatures in the water

Which animals are permitted? Which are forbidden?

How would you feel about following these laws today?

11:13-19 The clean and unclean flying creatures

Which animals are permitted? Which are forbidden?

How would you feel about following these laws today?

11:20-23 The clean and unclean creeping creatures

Which animals are permitted? Which are forbidden?

How would you feel about following these laws today?

11:24-47 Contact with the carcasses of animals

What is said about having contact with unclean animals?

What are the specifics regarding contamination?

Why are each of these classified and handled differently?

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 12

12:1-4 The cleansing of a mother after bearing a male child
*What was the mother to do after giving birth to a male child?
Why was this commanded?*

What was to happen to the male on the eighth day? Why?

How long would she be considered unclean?

How many days are required for the purification?

12:5 The cleansing of a mother after bearing a female child
*What was the mother to do after giving birth to a female
child? Why was this commanded?*

How long would she be considered unclean?

How many days are required for the purification?

12:6-8 The cleansing of a mother in preparation for atonement
What does eating an unclean animal have to do with holiness?

What are the specifics concerning the sacrifice?

Why is a sin offering required after giving birth to a child?

*How can we know they consider childbirth to be a sacred and
special event at this time?*

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 13

13:1-8 The diagnosis of a new case of leprosy
Who is required to practice these medical procedures, offer diagnosis, and prescribe treatment options?

Why would God send His people to a priest instead of a doctor for a diagnosis of leprosy?

Are all skin diseases contagious? Explain.

13:9-17 The diagnosis of an old case of leprosy
How did they handle these cases?

What specifics are given for diagnosis and treatment?

13:18-28 The diagnosis of leprosy from a boil or burn
How did they handle these cases?

What specifics are given for diagnosis and treatment?

13:29-44 The diagnosis of leprosy on the head or face
How did they handle these cases?

What specifics are given for diagnosis and treatment?

13:45-59 The disposal of garments
What special commands are given to lepers?

What laws are given regarding their garments? Why?

How can leprosy be compared to sin? Explain.

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 14

14:1-32 The ceremonial cleansing of the leper

How was the first procedure conducted (vs.2-9)? When?

How was the second procedure conducted (vs.10-20)? When?

Why were the poor given special allowances?

Was the ceremonial cleansing more for the leper or for the community? How can we know?

Why were the rituals symbolic, and religious, but not therapeutic? How would a physician treat it differently?

How could a leper be readmitted into the community?

Does this mean that leprosy was curable? Explain.

14:33-53 The ceremonial cleansing of a house

How is mildew compared to leprosy?

Who is called to inspect the house? Why?

What would happen to the items inside of the house? Why?

14:54-57 A brief summary on leprosy

How are chapters 13 and 14 summarized here?

What would happen if they didn't take these laws seriously?

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 15

15:1-18 The ceremonial laws concerning discharge

What discharges are considered to be normal?

What discharges are considered to be abnormal?

Why should the entire community be concerned about these personal issues?

How could purification be obtained?

15:19-30 The ceremonial laws concerning discharge of blood

What discharges are considered to be normal?

What discharges are considered to be abnormal?

Why should the entire community be concerned about these personal issues?

How could purification be obtained?

15:31-33 The seriousness of cleanliness versus uncleanness

What can happen if physical or spiritual uncleanness is ignored by God's people?

How can personal defilement/uncleanliness defiled the community, the nation, and even the place of worship?

What does this tell us about pursuing purity?

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 16

16:1-6 Preparation for the priest on the day of atonement

How was Aaron supposed to approach the holy place?

When was Aaron to come into the holiest place?

What was commanded of Aaron before he could make atonement for the people? Why?

Why is this repeated six times?

16:7-19 Preparation for the tabernacle on the day of atonement

What specifics are given regarding these events?

What was the purpose of the scapegoat?

What happened on the mercy seat?

How did the sprinkling of blood contaminate God's sanctuary, but also provide a visual lesson for their transgressions?

16:20-34 Preparation for the people on the day of atonement

What happened to the person who led the goat into the wilderness? What must he do when he returns?

When were they to observe this holy day?

How long did God command it to be practiced? Why?

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 17

17:1-9 The laws concerning sacrifices

Why were the children of Israel commanded to bring animals for slaughter to the tabernacle?

Why couldn't they take those animals to another location?

What happened to the fat and the blood?

What portion went to the priests?

What portion was kept by the person offering the animal?

How can this practice safeguard against killing animals in the open field, sacrificing them to other gods, or to demons?

17:10-16 The laws concerning blood

Why were the Israelites forbidden from eating blood?

Why did they have to properly drain the blood of animals that were hunted or sacrificed?

What did they do with the blood? How did they cover it?

How can the emphasis on blood, and atonement for sin, help us to appreciate the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross?

What do we learn about the Last Supper and the communion from these events?

Why couldn't they eat the animals that died naturally?

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 18

18:1-5 The sexual sins of Israel's neighbors
What were the sins of the Egyptians and Canaanites?

How would this impact Israel? Explain.

Why did God call Israel to be different?

18:6-18 The prohibitions against sexual sins
What laws are given about uncovering nakedness?

What laws are given regarding incest?

What laws are given about marrying sisters?

18:19-23 The severity of deviant sexual behavior
What does the Bible say about adultery?

What does the Bible say about homosexuality?

What does the Bible say about bestiality?

Why did Israel need to set up moral boundaries?

18:24-30 The importance of purity
What did their neighbors do for Molech? Did that affect Israel (I Kings 11:5-8, II Kings 23:10)?

How are the customs of their neighbors described by God?

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 19

19:1-8 The call to holy living for God

Why must we be reminded that God is a Holy God?

Why must we be reminded that we are also called to be holy?

How are the 10 Commandments reflected in these verses?

19:9-10 The call to holy living toward the poor

What is said about the poor in this context?

Why was this an important command?

19:11-18 The call to holy living toward your neighbor

*Why did Jesus summarize these thoughts into one single phrase: love your neighbor (**Matthew 20:37-40**)?*

*Why is this repeated in the New Testament (**Matthew 5:43, 19:19, 22:39, Mark 12:31, 33, Luke 10:27, Romans 13:9, Galatians 5:14, Matthew 2:8**)?*

How can we live out this commandment today?

19:19-37 The call to holy living for life

Why are there so many commands about social behavior?

Why do you think the phrase "I am the Lord" is repeated 13 times in this chapter alone?

How did God feel about the poor? Needy? Stranger? Elderly?

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 20

20:1-16 The sins leading to capital punishment

What was the punishment for offering a sacrifice to Molech?

Why does killing babies merit the death penalty?

Why does practicing witchcraft merit the death penalty?

Why does cursing your parents merit the death penalty?

Why does adultery merit the death penalty?

What sins are you surprised to not find on this list? Why?

What was the purpose of capital punishment Israel?

20:17-21 The sins leading to lesser punishment

How can we know God is just and merciful with these laws?

Many of the sexual sins described here were practiced by the Canaanites during ritual and religious ceremonies. How could the Israelites avoid this punishment?

Why is it important to look to God's law for punishment?

20:22-27 More sins leading to capital punishment

What other sins could carry the death penalty?

How could these words be seen as a path to holiness?

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 21

21:1-9 Rules for the priests

What specifics are given regarding defilement?

Why was it dangerous for a priest to occupy a chief office or political appointment in the community?

Why did God require them to practice proper grooming?

Why are they given laws regarding personal and private life?

What does God say about the holiness of these priests?

21:10-15 Rules for the high priest

How was the role of the high priest different from the rest?

What kind of a woman was the priest to marry? Why?

What does it mean to profane the posterity of the people?

21:16-24 The prohibitions for the priests

What physical defects would prohibit a priest from serving?

If a priest was unable to serve, or officiate and service, what else could he do in reverence to God?

How can your body become an object lesson for spirituality?

Why must we consider both our body and soul when we approach God in worship?

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 22

22:1-16 The prohibitions of the priesthood

What actions were prohibited by the priest? Why?

What law was given concerning the consumption of a holy offering by the priest?

Why were priests forbidden from eating sacrificial food when they were unclean?

If you were a priest, how could your relatives benefit from your service?

22:17-30 The sacrificial prohibitions

What kind of sacrifices were rejected by God? Why?

How old was an animal to reach before it was sacrificed?

Why were animals with physical blemishes disqualified?

How can this teach us that God deserves our very best?

*What does this tell us about the relationship between Christ and His church (**Ephesians 5:27, I Peter 1:19**)?*

22:31-33 The purpose of the laws

What did God demand of His people? Why?

*How can the name of God be Hallowed (**Matthew 6:9**)?*

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 23

23:1-3 The Sabbath

What was the purpose of the Sabbath? Why?

When was this instituted? Who initiated it?

23:4-8 The Passover & Feast of Unleavened Bread

What happened during this feast/festival? Why?

How does this relate to the crucifixion and death of Jesus?

How does this relate to the fellowship we have in Christ?

23:9-14 The First-fruits

What happened during this feast/festival? Why?

How does this relate to the resurrection of Jesus?

23:15-22 The Day of Pentecost

What happened during this feast/festival? Why?

How does this relate to the beginning of the church?

23:23-25 The Season of Trumpets

What happened during this feast/festival? Why?

How does this relate to Jesus setting us free from sin?

23:26-32 The Day of Atonement

What happened during this feast/festival? Why?

How does this relate to the cross? The completed work?

23:33-44 The Feast of Tabernacles

What happened during this feast/festival? Why?

How does this relate to us being foreigners and pilgrims here?

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 24

24:1-9 The laws concerning the tabernacle

What kind of oil was used in the tabernacle?

What were the regulations for the bread in the tabernacle?

How many cakes were used in the tabernacle? Why?

How were the loaves strategically arranged?

When were these cakes placed/replaced in the tabernacle?

What type of incense did they burn as an offering to God?

24:10-23 The laws concerning blasphemy

What specific law did the Israelite woman commit? What was the penalty for this crime? Why?

What would happen if you misused the name of God?

When did this doctrine of an “eye for an eye” and “a tooth for a tooth” begin (Exodus 21:22-25, Deuteronomy 19:21)?

What did Jesus say about this law in the New Testament?

What do these laws teach us about restitution? Revenge?

Are animals and humans to be treated equally? Explain.

How were they to handle unruly children?

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 25

25:1-7 The laws concerning the seventh year
What provisions are made for maintaining the economy?

Why did they need to let the land fallow for a year?

25:8-17 The laws concerning the year of Jubilee
What was the purpose of the year of Jubilee?

When did they observe this holy year?

25:18-22 The benefits of following God's laws
What promise is made to those who are obedient to God?

If they obey God's directive how much would he provide?

25:23-34 The laws concerning the redemption of property
What is said about the land God was giving to them?

*What is said about the kinsman Redeemer (**Ruth 2:20**)?*

Which was more valuable to the Israelite society: their house or their field? Explain.

What do we know about the Levitical cities? Cities of Refuge?

25:35-55 The laws concerning the redemption of the poor and slaves
What are the laws concerning usury and interest?

Why would someone choose the life of a slave?

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 26

26:1-13 The blessings for the obedient

What does God say about rain and bumper harvests?

What does God promise concerning peace and victory?

How can we benefit from knowing God is on our side?

What happens when God is against us? Enemies?

26:14-45 The punishment for the disobedient

When would God's people face disease, famine, and defeat?

Does God use drought and wild beasts to chasten us? Explain.

How can warfare produce plagues and famine?

What will happen if we walk contrary to God?

How can we ensure we stay on the right track?

Why must we confess our sins and remember the covenant?

26:46 The closing statement

What is the significance of the last verse in this chapter?

How can we know the blessings and cursings are temporary?

How can we know that we are following the statutes, judgments, and laws of God?

Study Guide for the Book of Leviticus

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER STUDY NOTES

Leviticus chapter 27

27:1-8 The vows concerning humans

Why would a person make a vow to give something to the Lord? What is the purpose?

How could an Israelite dedicate himself to God (II Samuel 15:7)? What is significant about this vow?

How could parents dedicate a child to God (I Samuel 1:11-22)?

27:9-13 The vows concerning animals

Why is it dangerous to give God a substitute offering?

What happens when we give God our leftovers?

Why are we called to give God our first-fruits? The very best?

27:14-15 The vows concerning houses

What is said about redeeming a house?

How much must be given to the Lord? Why?

27:16-25 The vows concerning land

Why were the Israelites told to sanctify part of their land to God? What is the purpose of such an action?

How can we know God is challenging us to be generous?

27:26-34 Things that belong to the Lord

Why are these things listed in the last chapter?

What can we learn from the dedication, consecration, and redemption of Israel?