

Leviticus Introduction

“Almost entirely legislative, the book remains intrinsically valuable, not only for the indispensable background it affords for life and customs in Bible times, but also for the foundation it gives for understanding the great realities of sin and redemption” Clyde Woods, The Living Way Commentary.

I. Three Reasons for Neglecting a Study of Leviticus:

1. Appears
2. Appears
3. Appears

II. Three Reasons for a Careful Study of Leviticus:

1. It's the _____ of God.
2. Relates basic truths about _____ and man.
3. Helps to better understand the work and _____ of Jesus Christ.

III. The Place of Leviticus in the Bible:

1. Two key terms in a critical study of Leviticus:

- A. _____ (Hebrew for “instructor”) (First five books of the Old Testament)
- B. _____ (Greek for “five scrolls”) (First five books of the Old Testament)

2. How does Leviticus fit into the Torah or Pentateuch?

- A. Genesis:
- B. Exodus:
- C. Leviticus:
- D. Numbers:
- E. Deuteronomy:

IV. The Title of Leviticus:

1. In the Hebrew Bible:

A. The Hebrew title of the book is wayyiqra, the first word of the text, meaning “And he called.”

B. The titles of books in the _____ Bible are derived from the first few words of the original manuscript.

2. In the Greek Bible:

A. The titles of books in the _____ Bible are derived from the contents of the original manuscript.

B. The Greek title appearing in the Septuagint is Leutikon (meaning “that which pertains to the priest”) from which the Latin Vulgate version derived the English title “Leviticus.” Therefore the titles of books in our Bible come from the Septuagint via the Latin Vulgate.

C. What is the Septuagint?

a. _____ translation of the Old Testament.

b. Combined work of _____ translators. (285 B.C. start)

c.

D. What is the Latin Vulgate?

a. Fourth century work of one man _____ . (390-405 A.D.)

b.

c.

V. The Authorship of Leviticus:

1. Moses:

A.

B. Parents:

C. Siblings:

D.

E.

2. The Internal evidence for Mosaical authorship:

- A. _____ times reference is made to Mosaical authorship.
- B. Style and _____ point to Moses.

3. The External evidence for Mosaical authorship:

- A.
- B.
- C.

VI. The Date of Leviticus:

1. It is before the wilderness journey recorded in _____ began (around the middle of the 15th Century B.C.). The internal evidence indicates that it occurred in the “first month of the second year” after the nation of Israel left Egypt (Ex 40:17; Num 1:1).

2. Date:

3. Setting:

VII. The Key Themes in Leviticus:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

VIII. The Outline of Leviticus:

- 1. The laws regarding _____ . (1-7)
- 2. The laws regarding the consecration of the _____ . (8-10)
- 3. The laws regarding _____ . (11-15)
- 4. The laws regarding the _____ of _____ . (16)

5. The laws regarding _____ . (17-20)
6. The laws regarding the _____ . (21-22)
7. The laws regarding _____ times. (23-25)
8. The laws regarding _____ . (26-27)

IX. The Two Broad Types of Old Testament Laws:

- 1.
- 2.

X. The Five Specific Categories of Laws in the Old Testament:

1. Criminal Law: Laws that
2. Civil Law: Laws that
3. Family Law: Laws that
4. Cultic Law: Laws that
5. Charitable Law: Laws that

XI. The Principles of Interpreting the Old Testament Laws:

1. Some Old Testament laws retain validity for _____ today.
2. In some cases the New Testament made the Old testament more _____.
3. Some laws in the Old Testament no longer have _____ validity.
4. Old Testament laws that are no longer literally valid still _____ valuable lessons.

XII. The Impact of Leviticus in the New Testament:

1. _____ in Leviticus helps us appreciate Jesus' sacrifice.
2. Old Testament High Priest is an example of our great High Priest _____.
3. Leviticus' priests are an example of New Testament priest. (_____)
4. Symbols of the tabernacle find their fulfillment in Christ's _____.

5. Of all the New Testament books _____ closely parallels and interprets Leviticus.

Leviticus Chapters 1-7
The Offerings

I. The Characteristics of All Offerings or Sacrifices.

1. Offer _____.
2. Offer _____ in complete compliance with God.
3. Worshipper _____ offered sacrifice to the Lord.

II. The Steps in All Offerings or Sacrifices Involving an Animal.

1. Present animal at _____.
2. _____
3. Worshipper _____ the animal and prepares it for worship.
4. _____ sprinkles blood on the altar.

III. The Five Different Types of Offerings or Sacrifices.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

IV. The Significance of the Tabernacle.

1. The tabernacle is also referred to as “_____.”
God made his _____ to dwell in the tabernacle (Ex. 40:34). God met _____ at the tabernacle and instructed him there.
2. The Items of the Tabernacle (Heb. 9:1ff.):
 - A. The Items Located in the Courtyard of the Tabernacle:
 - a. The Altar of Burnt Offering (Ex. 27:1-8):

- b. The Bronze Basin (Ex. 30:17-21):
- B. The Items Located in the Holy Place (the first compartment of the tabernacle):
 - a. The Golden Lampstand (Ex. 25:31-40):
 - b. The Table of Showbread (Ex. 25:23-30):
 - c. The Altar of Incense (Ex. 30:1-10):
- C. The Items Located in the Most Holy Place (the second and most sacred compartment in the tabernacle):
 - a. The Ark of the Covenant (Ex. 25:10-22):
 - b. The Mercy Seat:

V. The Meaning of the Word “Offering.”

1. The Hebrew word for “offering” is _____ and is the general term for all kinds of offerings.
2. The word means “to bring near to the _____,” “to present a _____ to the Lord,” etc. See Mark 7:1-13.
3. The Significance of the fat and blood in sacrifices:
 - A. The fat was separated from the rest of the animal. It was never eaten but offered up in the smoke of the sacrifice. It was considered the best portion of the sacrifice (Gen 4:4). It belonged to the Lord (Lev 3:16ff.). It was a sweet savor or odor to the Lord (Eph 5:1-2). “A pleasing odor” was an anthropomorphic expression conveying the idea that the sincere sacrifices of God’s people delighted Him just as sweet smells please men. In Leviticus alone, “fat” is used 55 times.
 - B. The blood was never to be eaten nor is it today (Lev. 3:17; 7:26ff.; Acts 15:29). Life was in the blood as well as atonement. The blood of Jesus purchased the church (Acts 20:28).

VI. The Meaning and Significance of the Burnt Offering (1:3-17; 6:8-13).

1. The Hebrew word for “burnt offering” is olah and means “that which ascends” to God.

- 2.
3. It was also known as the “ _____ ” because the entire animal was destroyed. The sacrifice signified the complete or whole dedication of the worshipper to God (see Rom. 12:1-2).
4. What could be offered in a burnt offering?
 - A. Of the herd:
 - B. Of the Flock:
 - C. Of the Fowl:
5. What was the frequency of the burnt offering?
 - A. Daily on behalf of the _____ . (Ex 29:38-39, 42)
 - B. On specific occasions like “ _____ .”
 - C. _____ required to offer a burnt offering. (Lev 12:6, 14:19-20)
6. In the burnt offering, the animal was completely destroyed except for the hide which was given to the _____ (Lev 7:8).
7. The idea of _____ was definitely associated with the burnt offering (1:4). The Hebrew verb is kipper and means “to cover over” from God’s sight. Yom (Hebrew word for “day”) Kipper is the Day of Atonement.

VII. The Meaning and Significance of the Meal Offering (2:1-16; 6:14-23).

1. The Hebrew word is minchah and means a “cereal or meal” offering and not a “meat” offering. (KJV)
2. What was offered in a cereal offering?
 - A. Fine flour or _____ . (Lev 2:1-6)
 - B. Pure _____ oil. (Lev 2:1, 4-7)
 - C. _____ symbolize the covenant between God and the worshipper. (Lev 2:13, Num 18:19, Mark 9:49)
 - D. _____ which was consumed on the altar. (Lev 2:1-2)

- E. _____ offerings. (Num 15:1-16)
- F. Yeast (leaven) and _____ forbidden because of fermentation. (Lev 2:11)
3. What was the purpose of the cereal or meal offering? In the cereal offering, an Israelite was offering thanks to the Lord for the basic ingredients (“daily bread,” Mat 6:11) of life.
4. What was the frequency of the meal offering? Anytime an offering by fire was made to God it was accompanied by a _____ offering. (Num 15:2-4)
5. What were the varieties of the meal offering?
- A. Memorial portion which was _____ on the altar. (2:1)
- B. Baked in an _____. (2:4)
- C. Baked in a _____. (2:5)
- D. Fried on a _____. (2:7)
- E. Roasted _____.(2:12-16) (Green ears beaten and burned)
6. With the exception of the “memorial” portion burned upon the altar of burnt offering for the Lord, all of the cereal or meal offering was given to the priest and to his _____.

VIII. The Meaning and Significance of the Peace Offering (3:1-17; 7:11-21; 19:5-8; 22:29-30).

1. This sacrifice signified that all was right or well between men and God. The Hebrew word is shelem taken from the Hebrew word shalom, meaning peace.
2. What were the three types of peace offerings?
- A. _____ offering. (7:12)
- B. Completion of a _____. (7:16)
- C. _____ offering. (7:16)
3. What could be sacrificed in the peace offering?
- A. Of the Herd:

B. Of the Flock:

C. Of the Goats:

D. No bird because they were too small for a communal _____.

4. How is the peace offering sacrificed?

A. Like the burnt offering:

B. The breast and thigh were given to the _____.

C. The rest of the sacrifice except the head and fat was eaten by the worshippers.

5. What was the “wave” offering?

6. What was the “heave” offering?

7. What was the frequency of the peace offering?

IX. The Meaning and Significance of the Sin Offering.

1. What was the purpose of the sin offering?

2. What were the two broad types of sins committed by people?

A. _____ (error, ignorance).

B. Committed with a high hand, or open defiance of God’s Law. (Lev 10, Num 15)

3. There was no sin offering for sins committed with “a high hand” (Heb 10:26; Mark 3:22-30).

4. What were the four categories of people requiring a sin offering?

A. _____ including the High One.

B.

C.

D.

5. Where was the blood of this sacrifice applied? (Lev. 4:6-7, 17-18, 25-30)
6. _____ of the sin offering was to be eaten by anyone if any of the blood was carried into the tabernacle. Otherwise the fat was consumed on the altar and the rest given to the priest.
7. Concerning the sin offering of the common people, provisions were made for one's financial situation. If the worshipper could not afford a female lamb or goat, then he could offer two turtledoves or pigeons (one for a sin offering and one for a burnt offering) (5:7). If a person could not afford even this, then he could bring between two and three quarts (a tenth part of an ephah) of fine flour and sacrifice it upon the altar of burnt offering for his sins (5:11-13).
8. Ultimately the forgiveness of sins would be secured by _____ sacrifice. (Rom 3:23-25; Heb 9:15)

X. The Meaning and Significance of the Trespass Offering (5:14-6:7).

1. _____ offering. (guilt offering)
2. The trespass offering was made for the misappropriation of that which rightfully belonged to God or other men (5:14-6:7).
3. Trespass offering was a special kind of _____ offering.
4. Unblemished _____ was to be offered. (Lev 6:1-7)
5. Restitution of the misappropriated object plus a penalty of _____% was required prior to the offering. (Lev 5:14-16, 6:1-7)

Leviticus Chapters 8-10 Consecration of the Priests

I. Introduction.

1. _____ (set apart for a holy purpose or sanctify)
2. Consecration ceremony followed the setting up of the _____. (8:1-4)
3. The ceremony lasted _____ days. (9:1)
4. _____ officiated at the ceremony. (8:14)
5. Entire _____ was assembled around the tabernacle for the ceremony. (8:3-4)

II. The Consecration of the Priests. (8:1-36)

1. _____, brother of Moses, was the first High Priest.
2. What were the roles of the high priest?
 - A. _____ (represent people before God)
 - B. _____ (revealed God's will)
 - C. _____ (he entered the Most Holy Place to secure forgiveness for the people)
3. Who were the four sons of Aaron?
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

III. The Steps in the Consecration Ceremony.

1. Step 1: Aaron and his sons were first commanded to bathe before the ceremony began, symbolizing _____. (8:6)
2. Step 2: The clothing of the high priest and his sons. (8:5-13; Ex. 28)
 - A. The "pure white linen coat" (the inner tunic) identified the first quality of the

high priest as _____. The inner garments reached to the knees. They served to prevent improper exposure when the high priest ascended the altar of burnt offering to perform his duties. (Ex. 28:42-43) Even then God was concerned with modesty.

- B. The “sash” (also known as the girdle) symbolized _____ .
- C. The “_____ of the ephod,” a long garment of blue, symbolized the “heavenly origin” of the high priesthood. The hem of the robe was distinguished with pomegranates alternating with bells.
- D. The “ephod” (the _____ mark of the high priest) was placed over the robe of the ephod.
- a. The front and back pieces were joined at the shoulders by two onyx stones on which were engraved the names of the _____ tribes of Israel.
 - b. In the breastplate (a square piece of linen laid over the ephod and resting on the chest of the high priest), twelve precious _____ were set. Upon each stone was engraved the name of one Israelite tribe.
 - c. In the pouch formed by the doubling of the breastplate, Moses placed the “Urim and Thummim” (precious stones meaning “lights and perfection”). By these unique stones the high priest determined God’s _____ for the people. (Ex 28:30)
- E. The “turban,” with its band of pure white on which was sewn the words “Holiness to the Lord,” symbolized the _____ as well as _____ importance of the high priest.
- F. Moses brought forward Aaron’s sons and clothed them with the plain white tunics or coats which priests were to wear. About their waists went _____ sashes. On their heads Moses placed _____ caps.

3. Step 3: Moses _____ Aaron, his sons, the tabernacle, and all its furniture with pure oil to sanctify or consecrate them. (8:10-13)

4. Step 4: Moses offered special sacrifices for Aaron and his sons. (8:14-36) Three animals were offered: a _____ and _____ rams.

A. A _____ was sacrificed for a _____ offering. (8:14-17)

B. One _____ was sacrificed for a _____ offering. (8:18-21)

C. A second ram was sacrificed for a _____ offering. (8:22-36) It was called “the ram of _____.” Where did Moses apply the blood of this sacrifice?

- a. Right _____ (listen)
 - b. Right _____ (obedience)
 - c. Right big _____ (service)
5. Step 5: Aaron and his sons shared the peace offering in a fellowship meal. This concluded the consecration ceremony.

IV. The Beginning of Sacrifices Under the Aaronic Priesthood. (9:1-24)

1. On the eighth day (the first day after the seven days of consecration), Aaron and his sons began actually serving at the altar with a series of inaugural offerings, first for themselves and then for the nation. _____ animals were sacrificed.
2. What was the significance of Aaron's initial sacrifices?
 - A. _____ for Aaron's sins. (9:8-11)
 - B. _____ burnt offering for Aaron's sins. (12-14)
 - C. Goat for _____ offering for the people. (15)
 - D. Calf and lamb burnt offering for the _____. (16)
 - E. _____ offering symbolizing the dedication of the priest. (17)
 - F. Ox and ram for _____ offering. (18)
3. God demonstrated his presence in Israel as well as his approval of Aaron's sacrifices by consuming his _____ offering with _____. (9:22-24)
4. Aaron blessed the people with a special benediction. (Numbers 6:22-27)

V. The Deaths of Nadab and Abihu. (10:1-20)

1. _____ oldest sons.
2. Deaths occur shortly after the inaugural priestly _____.
3. The sin of Nadab and Abihu was offering "strange fire" which the Lord had not commanded. They had taken their censers (metal bowls attached with long handles), put coals in them, added incense, and offered "strange fire" which the Lord had not commanded. What made the "fire" used by Nadab and Abihu "strange"?

- A. The _____ view is that they sinned by using fire from some source other than the altar of burnt offering. (Lev 16:12)
- B. Another view is that Nadab and Abihu offered _____ on the altar of incense at a time when God had not commanded.
4. Just as God had shown his approval earlier with the sacrifices of Aaron with fire, he now displays his disapproval by killing Nadab and Abihu with _____. (10:2)
5. Aaron's first cousins, Mishael and Elzaphan, buried the bodies. (10:4-7)
6. Aaron and his sons were ordered by God not to show any outward signs of mourning. (10:6-7)
7. What were the orders for the priests stressed by the Lord following the deaths of Nadab and Abihu? (10:8-20)
- A. No _____ drinks.
- B. Holy in _____ and in life.
- C. Teach the _____ the ways of the Lord.

Leviticus Chapters 11-15 The Laws of Cleanness

I. Introduction to the Concept.

1. The laws of cleanness in these chapters were not dealing with _____ matters per se (e.g. childbirth, leprosy, etc.)
2. The sin occurred in _____ the laws of cleansing required by the Lord following these events.
3. The concept of ceremonial uncleanness did not find its impetus in nature but instead in the _____ world out of which Israel had been called.
4. Primary purpose of these laws was _____. (Lev 11:44-45)
5. Second purpose was God's desire to bless his people with good health. (Ex 15:26)
6. In each instance of cleansing, God used _____. (1 Pet 3:21, Heb 6:2)

II. The Laws Pertaining to Clean and Unclean Animals. (11; Genesis 7:1-6)

1. What were the guidelines distinguishing the clean animals?
 - A. Any animal that _____ the hoof and _____ the cud. (Ox, goat)
 - B. Any fish or marine creature with _____ and _____.
 - C. Winged insects with jointed legs for _____.
 - D. Most _____.
2. What were the guidelines distinguishing the unclean animals?
 - A. Any animal that did not split the hoof or chew the cud. (camel, _____)
 - B. Any _____ or marine creature that did not have fins and scales. (catfish, shrimp)
 - C. No flying _____ that walked on feet. (roach)
 - D. Birds of _____ forbidden. (hawk)

- E. Animals that were hunters of prey, such as dogs, cats, etc. were unclean. (27-28)
- F. Creatures that moved about down low upon the ground – such as, lizards, reptiles, etc. were forbidden. (29-31)
- G. Everything that “crept” or groveled upon the earth, such as snakes, worms, etc. was unclean. (41-43)
- H. Nothing which died of itself could be eaten. (Lev 11:39, Deut 14:21) It could be given to a _____, or sold to a _____.

III. The Laws Concerning Cleanness Following Childbirth. (12)

1. If a woman gave birth to a boy, she was unclean for _____ days. She must circumcise her son on the _____ day. (Gen 17:9-14) Vitamin _____ and prothombin are at their highest on the eighth day. She would continue her purifying for _____ days after the original seven. (4)
2. If a girl was born the woman was unclean for _____ days and continued purifying for _____ days.
3. After her days of purification were over:
 - A. She was to bring a lamb a year old for a burnt offering, and a young pigeon, or a turtledove, for a _____ offering to the door of the tabernacle where the priest would offer them for her. Thus she would be cleansed. (6-7)
 - B. If the woman was poor, she could offer two pigeons or turtledoves as a sacrifice for her purification, one bird for a burnt offering and the other for a sin offering. (8) It was indicative of the financial status of Joseph and Mary that they brought _____ birds for their sacrifice at the time of her purification after Jesus was born. (Luke 2:24)

IV. The Laws Regarding Uncleanness from Skin Diseases. (13-14)

1. The Hebrew word rendered “_____” covered a variety of eruptive skin diseases- such as rashes; skin cancer, leprosy, etc. If one had a skin blemish suspected of being leprosy, he was brought before a priest to be examined. (13:2) A confinement period of _____ to _____ days followed.
2. The Greek word “lepra” means to peel off in _____.
3. According to the law, a diagnosed leper was regarded as unclean, was quarantined (colonized) and was considered “_____”. (Num 12:12) _____ was struck with leprosy when she and Aaron criticized Moses. (Num 12:10-15; Deut. 24:8-9)

4. Jesus both _____ and healed a leper during His ministry. (Mat 8:1-4)

V. The Laws Concerning Uncleanness from Bodily Discharges. (15) Jesus healed a woman who had struggled with an issue of blood for _____ years. (Mat 9:20-22)

Leviticus Chapters 16, 23, 25
Holy Times

I. The Annual or Appointed Feasts.

1. The Hebrews followed a _____ calendar while we today use a sun calendar.

2. The Sabbath day was observed weekly.

3. In the first month. (Nisan; March or April)

A.

B.

4. In the third month. (Sivan; May or June)

A. _____ (Feast of Weeks or Harvest)

5. In the seventh month. (Tishri; September or October)

A.

B.

II. The Pilgrim Festivals.

1. Explanation: On these joyous occasions Hebrew men were to appear before the Lord at the _____. (Ex 23:17; Deut 16:1-17)

2. The Pilgrim Festivals:

A.

B.

C.

3. The observance of many of Israel's festivals would have to wait until Canaan was secured. Note that the command to observe these festivals was issued first at Mount Sinai long before the nation actually possessed the Promised Land. The Lord believed in His people even if they did not always believe in Him.

III. The Day of Atonement. (16)

1. General Observations.

- A. Also known as _____.
- B. As such it is the most important holy day in _____ year.
- C. The purpose of Atonement was to secure God's forgiveness for the sins of the congregation, including the priests.
- D. The Day of Atonement occurs on the tenth day of the seventh month.
- E. On this day God commanded His only _____ for His people.
- F. This is to be a _____ of solemn rest. No work, including the preparing of food, was to be done.

2. The Atonement for the High Priest. (1-14)

- A. On this day alone the High Priest was permitted to enter the _____.
- B. High Priest entered the Most Holy Place _____ times.
- C. The ceremony began with the high priest bathing and clothing himself, not in the official priestly garments, but in all white garments depicting _____ and _____.
- D. As the high priest entered the Most Holy Place for the first time he took a censer full of coals and sweet incense before him, producing a natural smoke screen that protected him from coming into direct visual contact with the ark of the covenant (the presence of God).
- E. With his finger, he placed blood once on the mercy seat. Finally he sprinkled blood seven times in front of the mercy seat. Aaron sacrificed a bull for his sins and for the sins of those in his family.

3. The Atonement for the People. (15-28)

- A. Two male _____ were taken from the congregation for the celebration.
- B. The high priest cast lots (probably markers placed in an urn and drawn out with two hands) and placed his hands on the goats (7-8):
 - a. One goat was dedicated to the _____.

b. One goat was designated for _____.

- C. The goat marked “for the Lord” was slaughtered and his blood was sprinkled upon the mercy seat and before the ark of the covenant.
- D. The goat “for Azazel” (scapegoat) symbolically represented the sins of the congregation being removed from them. Aaron confessed the sins of the nation before God, placed his hands upon the head of the goat and released him into the wilderness, symbolizing the removal of sin from Israel.

4. The Day of Atonement ended with the high priest bathing, clothing himself once more with his priestly garments and offering two rams as burnt offerings. (23-28)

IV. The Sabbath. (23:1-3)

1. The Definition: Literally means _____.(refers to the seventh day of Creation)

2. General Observations:

A. The keeping of the Sabbath was the ___ of the ten commandments given at Sinai.

B. The Sabbath began at sundown on Friday and ended at sundown on Saturday.
The Sabbath was observed therefore on _____ .

C. No work was to be done on the Sabbath. You could not kindle a fire on the Sabbath. (Ex 35:3) “The day of preparation,” which began at sundown the day before the Sabbath, was the day set aside in the law for the Hebrew people to prepare food to be eaten on the Sabbath. (Mark 15:42)

D. Both _____ and the exodus from Egypt were remembered on the Sabbath. (Ex 20:8-11; Deut 5:12-15)

E. The priest offered special sacrifices and replaced the _____ in the tabernacle on the Sabbath.

3. The Purposes of the Sabbath:

A. _____ (Ex 34:21)

B. _____ (Deu 5:15)

C. _____ (Ex 31:13)

D. _____ (Lev 23:3)

V. New Moons. (Num 28:11-15; 1 Sam 20; Amos 8:5)

1. Israel's only _____ religious observance.
2. The occasion celebrated the appearance of the _____ moon.
3. New moons were celebrated with the sound of _____ and worship assemblies.

VI. The Passover (4-5)

1. Commemorates: God delivering the Nation from _____ bondage.
2. General Observations:
 - A. The Passover takes place in the first month (Nisan or Abib, meaning "green ears of corn") on the fourteenth day.
 - B. The Passover was the first of Israel's three annual pilgrimages to Jerusalem and marked the beginning of the nation's religious year.
 - C. The inaugural Passover was observed in Egypt the night of the _____ plague. (Ex. 11-12)
 - D. Packed and ready to leave, the Hebrew people kept the first Passover with bitter herbs, unleavened bread, _____, and fruit of the vine.

VII. The Feast of Unleavened Bread. (6-8)

1. Commemorates:
 - A. God delivering Israel from _____ bondage.
 - B. Following her release Israel, could only eat _____ bread.
2. General Observations:
 - A. Israelites observed the Feast during the _____ days immediately following the Passover. (the first and seventh days were holy convocations)
 - B. Because the Feast of Unleavened Bread followed so closely the Passover Feast, it was sometimes simply referred to as the Passover and vice versa.
 - C. In keeping with its inception only unleavened _____ was to be eaten.

VIII. The Offering of First Fruits. (9-14)

1. Explanation: The first fruits of the barley harvest (the first grain to ripen) was

waved by all the Israelite men before the tabernacle (altar) to symbolize a grateful people returning to the Lord that which rightfully belonged to Him.

2. General Observations:

A. Offering of the first _____ occurred during the Week of Unleavened Bread on the first day after the Sabbath or on Sunday.

B. Like many of the feasts outlined by Moses in Leviticus, the offering of the first fruits would be observed once the Hebrews inhabited the promised land.

IX. The Day of Pentecost. (15-22)

1. Definition:

2. General Observations:

A. In the Old Testament it is known as the Feast of Weeks or _____.

B. The word _____ only appears in the New Testament.

C. The feast takes place seven full weeks (seven Sabbaths) plus one day (the day after the seventh Sabbath) after the offering of the first fruits of the _____ harvest.

D. Passover was observed on the sixth day of _____.

E. The feast commemorates the end of the _____ harvest and the Lord's deliverance of Israel from Egyptian bondage.

F. Pursuing one's occupation was prohibited but such activities as preparing food were permissible.

G. All the men of Israel were to present themselves at the tabernacle and wave before the Lord two "leavened" loaves of bread symbolizing the thanksgiving of a people realizing that the Lord had provided a bountiful harvest for them. This was the only "leavened" offering made by Israel to the Lord. The sacrifice was then given to the priests.

H. The _____ was started on the Day of Pentecost in Jerusalem. (Isaiah 2:2-4, Acts 2)

X. The Feast of Trumpets. (23-25)

1. Explanation: The feast marked the beginning of Israel's civil year. Israel's religious year began with _____.

2. General Observations:

- A. It occurred on the first day of _____.
- B. Pursuing one's _____ was prohibited.
- C. Feast was marked by the blast of _____.

XI. The Feast of Tabernacles. (33-44)

1. Commemorates: The Lord's providential care of His people in the wilderness as the nation was forced to dwell in tabernacles or temporary shelters.

2. General Observations:

- A. Also called the "feast of booths". Israel will build and dwell in temporary shelters for a _____.
- B. The feast was celebrated on the fifteenth day of _____.
- C. It was also called the Feast of in gatherings or the celebration of the first harvest.
- D. This feast marked the end of the festivals (holy days) for the year.

XII. The Sabbatical and Jubilee Years Regulated. (25)

1. The Significance of the number seven (the divine number):

- A. The Sabbath occurred on the _____ day.
- B. From Passover until Pentecost were _____ weeks.
- C. The high and holy days occurred in the seventh _____.
- D. The Sabbatical was observed in the _____ year.

2. The Sabbatical Year. (1-7)

- A. It was observed every _____ year.
- B. The land was to have complete rest from _____.
- C. God would provide for the seventh year in the sixth year.
- D. Hebrew slaves were released, debts were forgiven, and the poor were permitted to eat free.

- E. The year offered additional opportunity for meditation upon the Lord's instructions in the law.
- F. During the Feast of Tabernacles in the Sabbatical year the Law was read. The book of _____ was read.

3. The Year of Jubilee. (8-55)

- A. It occurred every _____ year on the Day of Atonement.
- B. The basic idea of Jubilee was _____ : property was restored, slaves were released, and the land was given rest.
- C. The idea behind _____ and the Sabbatical was that the land belonged to the Lord.
- D. The word "Jubilee" in Hebrew means "a loud blast on a horn" and thus the Year of Jubilee was marked by the loud blasts of the ram's horn.

XIII. Future Festival Days.

1. The Feast of Lights or Dedication (Hanukkah).

- A. Date: Twenty-fifth of Kislev (Chislev).
- B. Reason: The recovering and cleansing of the temple by Judas Maccabees in 164 B.C.
- C. Manner of Observation: _____ day celebration of exchanging gifts.
- D. Although mentioned in John 10:22, The Feast of Lights was never commanded in scripture.

2. The Feast of Purim.

- A. Date: Fourteenth of Adar. (Esther 9:18-32)
- B. Reason: Deliverance of Israel by _____.
- C. Manner of Observation: Much rejoicing.

Leviticus Chapters 17-22, 24, 26-27
Holiness Code

I. The Application of the Holiness Code in Israel.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

II. The Holiness Code for the Congregation.

1. What were the two reasons for Israelites abstaining from eating the blood of their sacrifices? (17:10-11; Acts 15:29)
 - A. _____ life was in the blood. (Gen 9:4-6)
 - B. _____ life or atonement was in the blood. (Heb 10:1-4)
2. The practices of what two pagan nations were prohibited by the Lord? (18:3)
 - A.
 - B. _____ Example:
 - a. The practice of child sacrifice. (Canaanites sacrificed their children to Molech, [fire god] a Canaanite idol.) (Jer 7:31)
 - b.
3. What was the holiness that Jehovah commanded of the Israelites in daily conduct? (19)
 - A. Honor and respect one's parents. (3)
 - B. Revere God by observing the Sabbaths or holy occasions. (3)
 - C. Be concerned about the poor. (9-10) How did the nation of Israel care and provide for her poor?

a. Leave the _____ of the field.

b. Leave the _____ of the orchard on the ground.

D. Be honest with God and all men. Note the examples cited in the Law:

a. _____ (11)

b. _____ (13)

c. _____ (15)

d. _____ (35-36)

E. Be kind to the less fortunate. (14)

F. Guard one's tongue. (16)

G. Love your neighbor as yourself. (18) Note some ways in the Law that one could show love for his/her neighbor:

a. Refraining from _____. (17)

b. Refraining from _____. (18)

c. Remembering the _____ in his land. (33-34)

H. Love the Lord. Note the ways prescribed in the Law that exhibited one's love for God:

a. By not worshipping idols. (4)

b. By refraining from sorcery. (31)

c. By obeying His commandments. (37)

4. What are the two types of punishment handed down in the Law? (20)

A.

B. Execution by _____ then burning.

5. What were the crimes that warranted capital punishment? There were sixteen crimes that called for the death penalty.

A. Premeditated murder. (Ex 21:12-14, 22-23)

- B. Kidnapping. (Ex 21:16; Deu 24:7)
 - C. Striking or cursing parents. (Ex 21:15; Lev 20:9; Pro 20:20; Mat 15:4; Mar 7:10)
 - D. Magic and divination. (Ex 22:18)
 - E. Bestiality. (Ex 22:19; Lev 20:15-16)
 - F. Sacrificing to false gods. (Ex 22:20)
 - G. Profaning the Sabbath. (Ex 35:2; Num 15:32-36)
 - H. Offering human sacrifices. (Lev 20:2)
 - I. Adultery. (Lev 20:10, 21; Deu 22:22)
 - J. Incest. (Lev 20:11-13, 14, 17, 19-20)
 - K. Homosexuality. (Lev 20:13)
 - L. Blasphemy. (Lev 24:11-16, 23)
 - M. False prophecy. (Deu 13:1-10)
 - N. Incurable rebelliousness. (Deu 17:12, 21:18-21)
 - O. Fornication. (Deu 22:20-21)
 - P. Rape of a betrothed virgin. (Deu 22:23-27)
6. What were the reasons for observing God's commandments? (11:44-45)
- A. Be ______. (19:2, 20:7)
 - B. Inherit the _____ land.
 - C. Show _____ for God's grace.
7. What was the law of just retaliation? (24:17-22)
- A. In the Latin, it was called "lex talionis."
 - B. The law prohibited private revenge while upholding capital punishment. (Mat 5:38-42)
8. What was blasphemy? What was the penalty for blasphemy? (24:10-23)

A. What is the definition of blasphemy? Literally _____ or cursing God.

B. What is the specific case of blasphemy under consideration in this passage?

a. An Israelite woman named Shelomith, married to an Egyptian man, had a son who was guilty of blasphemy.

b. Penalty for blasphemy was _____.

III. The Holiness Code in the Priesthood. (21-22)

1. Who were all priests forbidden to marry? (21:7, 13-14)

A. _____ women.

B. _____ women. (raped)

C. _____ women.

2. Who could a priest marry?

A.

B. _____ of another priest. (Eze 44:22)

3. High priest could only marry a _____.

4. Why was the Lord so selective? The priests served in the Holy Place and the high priest in the Most Holy Place; therefore, they were holy.

IV. The Holy Furniture in the Holy Place. (24:1-9)

1. The wicks in the golden candlestick were to be burned continually. (2)

2. The twelve loaves of unleavened bread on the table of showbread were to be arranged in two rows. They were accompanied by pure incense. (7) The loaves were replaced every Sabbath and given to the priests. (8-9)

V. The Laws of Just Recompense and Holy Vows. (26-27)

1. Vows were purely _____.

2. Once a vow was made, however, it was binding and was to be strictly and conscientiously kept. (Deu 23:21-23)

3. The vows treated by Moses in this chapter involve a person solemnly promising to

dedicate and give something to the Lord. (Ex. To the tabernacle)

4. The final paragraph of this chapter treats those things which could not be dedicated to the Lord because they already belonged to Him. (26-33) There were three things that belonged to the Lord:
 - A. All _____ born males and animals. (the best)
 - B. All devoted things or things placed under a divine _____. (Josh 7:1)
 - C. Tithes or giving a _____ of one's livelihood or produce.
5. Jesus condemned the abuse of vows. (Mat 5:33-37, 15:5; Mark 7:11)
6. It is believed that Leviticus chapter twenty-seven was added later by Moses.