

LESSONS THIS QUARTER

10)	05 Nov.....	Leviticus 1-7	Set Before
11)	12 Nov.....	Leviticus 8-15	Set Apart
12)	19 Nov.....	Leviticus 16-22	Set Free
13)	26 Nov.....	Leviticus 23-27	Set Futures

INTRODUCTION

- **Author:** Moses is attributed as the author
- **Theme:** Where Exodus gave directions for building the tabernacle, Leviticus gives the laws and regulations for worshipping there, including instructions on ceremonial cleanness, moral laws, holy days, the Sabbath year, and the year of Jubilee. Leviticus' key theme is on God's holiness, and how man needs to present a perfect sacrifice for atonement so he can have a relationship with his Holy, Just, Perfect, and Righteous God.
 - ◆ Throughout Scripture, and heavily emphasized in Leviticus, is the concept we are to be holy as God is holy [Lev 11:44](#); [1Peter 1:16](#)
 - ◆ When Jesus was asked what was the most important commandments He quoted [Leviticus 19:18](#) (Love thy neighbor as thyself) as being 2nd only to loving God..... [Deut 6:5](#); [Matt 22:35-40](#)
 - ◆ The Levitical sacrifices may once again be performed in the future (i.e., in the Millennial Kingdom in Ezekiel's Temple, [Jer 33:15-18](#); [Ez 45:17](#)) as symbolic, not efficacious offerings, since Christ has already provided a permanent atoning sacrifice for sin [Heb. 7:27, 9:12, 26-27](#)

OUTLINE:

- ◆ Lesson 1 – Chapters 1-7. The five main offerings
- ◆ Lesson 2 – Chapters 8-15
 - Chapters 8-10: The ordination, installation, and work of the Priests
 - Chapters 11-15: Laws of Cleanness – Food, childbirth, leprosy, etc.
- ◆ Lesson 3 – Chapters 16-22
 - Chapters 16-17: The Day of Atonement and Tabernacle Worship
 - Chapters 18-20: Moral laws covering incest, honesty, idolatry, etc.
 - Chapters 21-22: Regulations for the priests, offerings, and feasts
- ◆ Lesson 4 – Chapters 23-27
 - Chapters 23-24: More regulations for priests, offerings, and feasts
 - Chapter 25: The Sabbath Year, Jubilee, land tenure, and slavery
 - Chapter 26: Blessings and curses for covenantal compliance
 - Chapter 27: Regulations for offerings vowed to the Lord
- **In Lesson #1**, Leviticus depicts the types and purposes of various offerings and ceremonial laws, and we derive some possible applications

DEFINITIONS

Unintentional Sin (miss the mark). These acts occurred simply for being a fallen HUMAN and were not acts of defiance. These required an offering & maybe separation or restitution, and seemingly fell within 3 categories:

1. **Bodily Contaminations.** Offerings and separation were required. E.g., giving birth, touching a corpse, nocturnal emissions, menstrual cycle.
2. **Unspecified Sins of Ignorance.** Ignorance of the Law is no excuse. These violations required offerings only. [Lev 4 & 5](#)
3. **Violation of Commandments 8-10 (Theft, Lying, Coveting).** A Guilt offering and 20% restitution were required [Lev 6:1-7](#)

Intentional Sin (acts of defiance). Intentional sins were equated to blasphemy ([Num 15:30-35](#)), had no offering requirements, &, with few exceptions, were unforgivable and warranted the death penalty. These sins included murder, adultery, breaking the Sabbath, or defiant violation of any of the other 1st seven commandments.
Notable Exception: David's murder of Uriah & adultery with Uriah's wife.

CONCLUSION / APPLICATIONS / CONSIDERATIONS

- Thanks to The Cross, we are not under obligation to keep any of the Levitical regulations other than acknowledging the health benefits to hygienic cleanliness – BUT we do need to become SALTY once again
- We should also take God's holiness seriously, and approach Him with due reverence and gratitude, though we are now considered children and even friends of God, and "joint heirs with Christ"
- **Remember.** God finds no delight in any sacrifice if it does not first come with a broken / humbled spirit & a contrite / repentant heart [Ps 51:16-19](#)

Passage	Comments
Leviticus 1:1-17	<p>The Law of Burnt Offerings – Symbolic of Christ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● vv1-10. "...a male without defect" offered by fire becomes a "soothing aroma to the Lord" WHY? ● vv11-13. The blood is "sprinkled" (i.e., splashed) on and around the altar, and many body parts are totally burnt up, again becoming a "soothing aroma to the Lord" ● vv14-17. God is flexible & accommodates the rich & the poor, whose offerings are both a "soothing aroma to the Lord" <p>Application. Do our sacrifices of time, money, & resources represent the best we have for a soothing aroma to the Lord?</p>
Leviticus 2:1-16	<p>The Law of Grain Offerings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● v11. All offerings by fire shall not contain leaven or honey (we can only speculate why) ● v13. All offerings shall be offered with Salt. Salt is a precious commodity and is used as a preserver and a purifier <p>Application. Today, we are supposed to be the salt of the earth – the preserver & purifier of society's morals. Are we?</p>
Leviticus 3:1-17	<p>The Law of Peace Offerings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● v17. Eating fat and blood are off limits. No reason is specified, but health reasons seem obvious since fat and blood are known to contain harmful toxins, viruses, and bacteria <p>Application. We need to avoid and rid ourselves of any and all worldly contaminants. What would these include?</p>
Leviticus 4:1-35	<p>The Law of Sin Offerings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● vv4,15,24,29. The guilty were to lay their hands on the head of the offered animal as a token of substitutionary atonement <p>Here is an interesting church application from Leviticus 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are 4 types of People Problems in the Church, listed in the order of severity as seen with the types of sacrifices required to attain forgiveness and restoration: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. vv3-12: High Priest (aka, Sr. Pastor) Bull without defect 2. vv13-21: Congregation as a whole (sin: possible grumbling) Bull 3. vv22-26: Other Leaders (staff, deacons, etc.) Male goat w/o defect 4. vv27-35: Individual members Female goat/lamb w/o defect ● From God's perspective a Problem-Shepherd does the most damage to His church; next, congregational issues; then issues with other leaders; finally, individual issues
Leviticus 5:1-19; 6:1-30	<p>The Law of Guilt Offerings and the Priestly Portions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5:11. The poorest of the poor must still make a sacrifice, even if it is their next meal ("fine flour"). Sin is costly. ● 5:14-19. Unintentional sins. No excuse for sins of ignorance ● 6:1-7. Violation of Commands 8-10 require 20% restitution <p>Application. Though, there are differently degrees of punishment, God takes little sins & big sins seriously. Do we?</p>
Leviticus 7:1-38	<p>The Priestly Portions in the Perpetual Offerings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● vv1-14. The priests were allowed to eat some of the offerings and use the animal skins for whatever suited them ● vv18-27. Dire consequences ("cut off") for anyone eating animal fat or blood or violating any other dietary restrictions with no explanation of why..... WHY? ● vv28-38. These offerings were to be perpetual. So, why aren't the Jews sacrificing now? They are possibly waiting for the Temple to be rebuilt on the Temple Mount, which means the existing Muslim shrine (Dome of the Rock) must first be destroyed, possibly when one of the earthquakes depicted in Revelation 11 & 16 occurs.....2Thes 2:1-4

NEXT WEEK: Leviticus 8-15. Various regulations on what is clean and unclean from what foods to eat, to childbirth, and to leprosy.

5 Main Offerings	OT Reference	Sacrificial Elements	Purpose
Sin Offering	Lev 4:1-5:13; 6:24-30; 8:14-17; 16:3-22	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Young bull – for high priest and congregation 2. Male goat – for leader 3. Female goat or lamb – for common person 4. Turtledove or pigeon – for the poor 5. Tenth of an ephah of fine flour – for the very poor 	<p>Mandatory atonement for specific unintentional sin; confession of sin; forgiveness of sin; cleansing from defilement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Animals were to be drained of their blood, fat removed, and burnt completely before forgiveness was extended to the guilty
Guilt Offering	Lev 5:14-6:7; 7:1-6	Ram. This offering was considered "most holy" and was eaten by the priests after it was offered (cooked)	Mandatory atonement for unintentional sin requiring confessing of one's sin and making an offering and restitution of a 20% fine
Burnt Offering	Lev 1; 6:8-13; 8:18-21; 16:24	Bull, ram or mail bird (dove or young pigeon for the poor); wholly consumed; no defect	Voluntary act of worship; atonement for unintentional sin ; expression of devotion, commitment and complete surrender to God
Peace (Vow, Thanks, Freewill) Offering	Lev 3; 7:11-34	Any animal without defect from herd or flock; variety of breads	Voluntary act of worship; thanksgiving and fellowship (it included a communal meal)
Grain Offering	Lev 2; 6:14-23	Grain, flour, olive oil, incense, baked bread (cakes or wafers), salt, no yeast or honey; accompanied burnt offering and peace offering (along with drink offering)	Voluntary act of worship; recognition of God's goodness and provisions; devotion to God