

## Teaching Through Leviticus

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1	The Burnt Offering and Grain Offering (Lev. 1-2)
2	The Peace Offering and Sin Offering (Lev. 3-4)
3	The Trespass Offering (Lev. 5)
4	The Laws of the Offerings (Lev. 6-7)
5	The Consecration of the Priests (Lev. 8-10)
6	The Laws of Cleanliness (Lev. 11-12)
7	The Laws of Leprosy (Lev. 13-14)
8	The Laws of Sanitation and Atonement (Lev. 15-16)
9	The Laws of the Sanctuary and Marriage (Lev. 17-18)
10	The Laws of Neighborliness and Purity (Lev. 19-20)
11	The Laws of the Priest's Relationships (Lev. 21-22)
12	The Laws of the Feasts and Sanctuary (Lev. 23-24)
13	The Laws of the Land and Vows (Lev. 25-27)

Lesson 1: The Burnt Offering and Grain Offering (Lev. 1-2)

Key Verse: "Then he shall put his hand on the head of the burnt offering, and it will be accepted on his behalf to make atonement for him." (Lev. 1:4)

I. The Burnt Offering Celebrated Devotion of Life to God (Lev. 1)

A. The offering varied according to ability

1. Of the herd, a spotless male (1:3-9)
2. Of the flock, a spotless male sheep or goat (1:10-13)
3. Of the birds, turtledoves or young pigeons (1:14-17)

B. The offerer presented the offering to the priest

1. He offered it willingly (1:3)
2. He put his hands on the animal's head (1:4)
3. He killed the animal (1:5, 11)
4. He prepared its body for burning (1:6, 12)

C. The priest officiated the sacrifice

1. He sprinkled the blood (1:5, 11, 15)
2. He kindled the fire (1:7)
3. He burnt the sacrifice on the altar (1:8-9, 12-13, 17)
4. He washed the entrails and legs (1:9, 13)

D. God accepted the offering as a sweet aroma (1:9, 13, 17)

II. The Grain Offering Celebrated Devotion of Work to God (Lev. 2)

A. The offering varied according to choice

1. Fine flour, with oil and frankincense (2:1-3)
2. Baked cakes, unleavened with oil (2:4)
3. Pan baked cakes, unleavened with oil (2:5)
4. Baked in a covered pan, the same (2:7)
5. Green heads of roasted grain (2:14)

B. The offerer presented the offering to the priest (2:2)

C. The priest burned the grain on the altar

1. He burned a portion on the fire (2:2, 9)
2. He burned all the frankincense (2:2, 16)
3. He kept the rest for his sons (2:3, 10)
4. He offered it with salt (2:13)

D. God accepted the offering as a sweet aroma (2:2, 12)

Lesson 2: The Peace Offering and Sin Offering (Lev. 3-4)

Key Verse: "And he shall burn all its fat on the altar, like the fat of the sacrifice of peace offering. So the priest shall make atonement for him concerning his sin, and it shall be forgiven him. (Lev. 4:26)

I. The Peace Offering Celebrated Peace with God (Lev. 3)

- A. The offering varied according to ability
  - 1. It could be of the herd or flock (3:1, 6)
  - 2. It could be male or female (3:1, 6)
  - 3. It had to be without blemish (3:1, 6)
- B. The offerer presented the offering to the priest
  - 1. He put his hands on the animal's head (3:2, 8, 13)
  - 2. He killed the animal at the door (3:2, 8, 13)
  - 3. He presented the fat to the priest (3:3-4, 9-10, 14-15)
- C. The priests officiated the sacrifice
  - 1. They sprinkled the blood around the altar (3:2, 8, 13)
  - 2. They burned the fat on the altar (3:5, 11, 16)
- D. The LORD accepted the offering as a sweet aroma (3:5, 16)
- E. No fat or blood was to be eaten (3:17)

II. The Sin Offering Made Atonement for Sin (Lev. 4)

- A. The sin was primarily an offense against God
  - 1. The sin was unintentional (4:2, 13, 22, 27)
  - 2. The sin violated God's commandments (4:2)
  - 3. The sin incurred no damages
- B. The offering varied according to social status
  - 1. For the anointed priest: a young bull (4:3)
  - 2. For the whole congregation: a young bull (4:14)
  - 3. For a ruler: a male kid goat (4:23)
  - 4. For a common person: a female kid goat (4:28) or a ewe lamb (4:32)
- C. The offerer presented the sacrifice to the priest
  - 1. He put his hands on the animal's head (4:4, 15, 24, 29, 33)
  - 2. He confessed his sin (5:5)
  - 3. He killed the animal (4:4, 15, 24, 29, 33)
  - 4. He removed the fat (4:8-10, 19, 31, 35)
- D. The priest officiated the sacrifice
  - 1. He sprinkled the blood (4:6-7, 17-18, 25, 30, 34)
  - 2. He burned the fat on the altar (4:10, 19, 26, 31, 35)
  - 3. He made atonement for the sin (4:20, 26, 31, 35)
- E. God forgave the sin (4:20, 26, 31, 35)

Lesson 3: The Trespass Offering (Lev. 5)

Key Verse: "And he shall bring to the priest a ram without blemish from the flock, with your valuation, as a trespass offering. So the priest shall make atonement for him regarding his ignorance in which he erred and did not know it, and it shall be forgiven him." (Lev. 5:18)

I. Examples of Unintentional Sins (Lev. 5:1-6)

- A. A person was witness to an oath (5:1)
- B. A person accidentally touched something dead (5:2)
- C. A person accidentally touched something unclean (5:3)
- D. A person thoughtlessly took an oath (5:4)
- E. He had to confess his guilt (5:5)
- F. He had to offer a sin offering (5:6)

II. Sin Offerings for the Poor (Lev. 5:7-13)

- A. The poor could offer two birds (5:7-10)
  - 1. They could be 2 doves or pigeons (7)
  - 2. One was offered as a sin offering (8-9)
  - 3. The second was offered as a burnt offering (10)
- B. The very poor could bring fine flour (5:11-13)
  - 1. He could offer one ephah of fine flour (11)
  - 2. There could be no oil, no frankincense (11)
  - 3. A memorial portion was burned (12)
  - 4. The priest made an atonement (13)
  - 5. The sin was forgiven (13)

III. The Trespass Offering Made Restitution (Lev. 5:14-19)

- A. The sin involved damages to God or man (5:15; 6:1-3)
- B. The offering included restitution (5:15; 6:4)
  - 1. The animal had to be a ram (5:15)
  - 2. Restitution to God was paid in money (5:15)
  - 3. Restitution to man was in kind or full value (6:4-5)
  - 4. Restitution included one-fifth extra value (5:16; 6:5)
- C. The priest made atonement for the trespass (5:16; 6:7)
- D. The LORD granted forgiveness (5:16; 6:7)

IV. A Trespass Offering Was Made For Ignorance (5:17-19)

- A. A person was guilty though ignorant (5:17)
- B. A trespass offering could be made (5:18)
- C. The priest made atonement (5:18)
- D. The LORD granted forgiveness (5:18)

Lesson 4: The Laws of the Offerings (Lev. 6-7)

Key Verse: "This is the law of the burnt offering, the grain offering, the sin offering, the trespass offering, the consecrations, and the sacrifice of the peace offering, which the LORD commanded Moses on Mount Sinai, on the day when He commanded the children of Israel to offer their offerings to the LORD in the Wilderness of Sinai." (Lev. 7:37-38)

- I. The Law of the Burnt Offering (Lev. 6:8-13)
  - A. The fire had to burn continually (6:9, 12-13)
  - B. The priest himself cleaned out the ashes (6:10-11)
    1. He had to clean out ashes, dressed in linen (10)
    2. He had to carry out ashes in other clothes (11)
  
- II. The Law of the Grain Offering (6:14-23)
  - A. A memorial handful was burned on the altar (6:15)
  - B. The priests ate the remainder in a holy place (6:16, 18)
  - C. No leaven was permitted (6:17)
  - D. Ritual cleanness was required (6:18)
  - E. The priests offered a daily grain offering (6:19-23)
    1. One-tenth ephah every morning and evening (20-21)
    2. The offering was wholly burned (22-23)
  
- III. The Law of the Sin Offering (6:24-30)
  - A. It was killed in the same place as the burnt offering (6:25)
  - B. The priests ate the remainder in a holy place (6:26)
  - C. Ritual cleanness was required (6:27-28)
  - D. Certain offerings had to be wholly burned (6:29-30)
  
- IV. The Law of the Trespass Offering (7:1-10)
  - A. It was killed in the same place as the burnt offering (7:1-2)
  - B. The priest burned the fat on the altar (7:3-5)
  - C. The priests ate the remainder in a holy place (7:6)
  - D. The priests had privilege to certain parts (7:7-10)
  
- V. The Law of the Peace Offering (7:11-21)
  - A. A grain offering accompanied it (7:11-14)
  - B. The offerer had to eat it in no less than two days (7:15-18)
  - C. Ritual cleanness was required (7:19-21)
  
- VI. General Laws on the Offerings (7:22-38)
  - A. Fat and blood were forbidden (7:22-27)
  - B. The offering priest receives portions of the peace offering (7:28-34)
    1. The wave breast
    2. The heave thigh
  - C. It was a perpetual statute (7:35-38)

Lesson 5: The Consecration of the Priests (Lev. 8-10)

Key Verse: "And he poured some of the anointing oil on Aaron's head and anointed him, to sanctify him." (Lev. 8:12)

I. The Priests Were Consecrated (Lev. 8)

- A. Moses was commanded to bring the priests (8:1-5)
- B. The priests were washed (8:6)
- C. The priests were clothed in priestly garments (8:7-9, 13)
- D. Aaron and tabernacle were anointed with oil (8:10-12)
- E. Offerings of consecration were offered (8:14-29)
  - 1. A sin offering was made (14-17)
  - 2. A burnt offering was made (18-21)
  - 3. The ram of consecration was offered (22-29)
    - a. Blood was put on Aaron (23-24)
    - b. A wave offering was given to Moses (26-29)
- F. Aaron and his sons were anointed with oil and blood (8:30)
- G. Aaron and his sons ate the ram of consecration (8:31-36)

II. The Priests Began Their Ministry (Lev. 9)

- A. They started after seven days of consecration (8:33, 35; 9:1)
- B. Aaron offered sacrifices for himself (9:1-14)  
(sin offering and burnt offering)
- C. They offered sacrifices for the people (9:15-23)  
(sin, burnt, grain, peace offerings)
- D. Fire came down from Heaven to consume the offering (9:24)

III. Two Priests Consumed For Sacrilege (Lev. 10)

- A. Nadab and Abihu used profane fire (10:1)
- B. Fire from God consumed them (10:2)
- C. The priests were not to mourn (10:3-7)
- D. The priests were prohibited alcoholic drink (10:8-11)
- E. The priests refrained to eat the sacrifice (10:12-20)

Lesson 6: Laws of Cleanliness (Lev. 11-12)

Key Verse: "Speak to the children of Israel, saying, 'These are the animals which you may eat among all the beasts that are on the earth.'" (Lev. 11:2)

I. Laws of Personal Cleanliness (11:1-47)

A. God's people should eat clean meat (11:1-23)

1. Clean animals chew the cud and divide the hoof (1-8)
2. Clean fish have both scales and fins (9-12)
3. Clean fowl eat and live cleanly (13-19)
  - a. Birds of prey are unclean
  - b. Birds living in dark marshy places are unclean
4. Some insects are clean for food (20-23, 41-43)
  - a. The unclean are winged swarming things
  - b. The clean have bent hind legs for leaping
  - c. The unclean creep or crawl (41-43)

B. God's people stay clean from defilement (11:24-47)

1. Their bodies were defiled by contacting a carcass (24-31, 39-40)
2. Their vessels were defiled by contacting a carcass (32-38)

C. God's people had to be holy for God is holy (11:44-47)

II. Laws for Cleansing From Childbirth (12:1-8)

A. The mother was unclean 40 days for a male child (12:1-4)

1. She was physically unclean 7 days (1-2)
2. The son was circumcised on the 8th day (3)
3. She was ceremonially unclean for 33 more days (4)

B. The mother was unclean 80 days for a female child (12:5)

C. Purification sacrifices were made (12:6-8)

1. A pigeon or turtledove was the sin offering (6)
2. A lamb was the burnt offering (6)
3. Atonement was made for purification (7)
4. The poor could bring two birds (8)

Lesson 7: The Laws of Leprosy (Lev. 13-14)

Key Verse: "This is the law for any leprous sore and scall, for the leprosy of a garment and of a house, for a swelling and a scab and a bright spot, to teach when it is unclean and when it is clean. This is the law of leprosy." (Lev. 14:54-57)

I. The Laws for Diagnosing Leprosy (Lev. 13)

A. The symptoms of leprosy in people (13:1-44)

1. The case of spots on the skin (1-17)
2. The case of healed over boils (18-23)
3. The case of deep burns (24-28)
4. The case of spots on the head or face (29-37)
5. Cases not diagnosed as leprosy (38-44)

B. The leper had to remain in quarantine (13:45-46)

C. The symptoms of leprosy in garments (13:47-59)

II. The Laws for Cleansing Healed Lepers (Lev. 14:1-32)

A. The Priest had to declare the person clean (14:1-3)

B. The person had to offer two birds (14:4-7)

C. The person had to bathe and shave (14:8-9)

D. The person had to offer purification sacrifices (14:10-20)

1. A trespass offering (10-18)
2. A sin offering (19)
3. A burnt offering (20)
4. A grain offering (20)

E. There was special provision for the poor (14:21-32)

III. The Laws for Cleansing Leprous Houses (14:33-57)

A. The priest declared a house unclean (14:33-40)

B. The unclean portions had to be replaced (14:40-42)

C. Houses with recurrent leprosy were destroyed (14:43-47)

D. Cleansed houses were purified by sacrifice (14:48-57)



Lesson 8: The Laws of Sanitation and Atonement (Lev. 15-16)

Key Verse: "This shall be a statute forever for you: In the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month, you shall afflict your souls, and do no work at all, whether a native of your own country or a stranger who sojourns among you. For on that day the priest shall make atonement for you, to cleanse you, that you may be clean from all your sins before the LORD."  
(Lev. 16:29-30)

I. The Laws of Bodily Sanitation (15:1-33)

A. The laws for cleansing from bodily discharges (15:1-15)

1. Bodily discharges are unclean (1-3)
2. Contact with discharges contaminates (4-12)
3. Contamination requires washings (4-12)
4. Atonement is required after cessation (13-15)

B. Seminal emission requires washing (15:16-18)

C. Menses requires washing (15:19-24)

D. Extended hemorrhaging requires atonement (15:25-33)

II. The Law of the Day of Atonement (16:1-34)

A. Offerings were made for priest, people, tabernacle (16:1-5)

1. For the priest: sin offering, burnt offering (3-4)
2. For the people and the tabernacle (5)
  - a. Sin offering: 2 kid goats
  - b. Burnt offering: ram

B. The events were in order (16:4-25)

1. The priest washed and changed clothes (4)
2. The priest offered sin offering for himself (11)
3. The priest sprinkled blood (12-14)
4. The priest chose the scapegoat (5)
5. The priest offered the peoples' sin offering (15)
6. The priest made atonement for the people and tabernacle (16-19)
7. The scapegoat was released (20-22)
8. The priest washed and changed clothes (23-24)
9. The priest offered both burnt offerings (25)

C. The law was made a statute forever (16:26-34)

Lesson 9: The Laws of the Sanctuary and Marriage (Lev. 17-18)

Key Verse: "Do not defile yourselves with any of these things; for by all these the nations are defiled, which I am casting out before you." (Lev. 18:24)

I. The Laws of the Central Sanctuary (17:1-16)

A. Slaughtering forbidden apart from the Tabernacle (17:1-5)

B. This prevented the appearance of devil worship (17:6-9)

1. Slaughtered animals should be peace offerings (6)
2. Devil worship must not be practiced (7)
3. Offenders would be cut off (8-9)

C. Blood must be respected (17:10-16)

1. Blood must not be eaten (10)
2. Blood is sacred to life and atonement (11, 14)
3. Shed blood must be covered (13)
4. Unslaughtered animals are unclean (15-16)

II. The Regulations Regarding Marriage and Sex (18:1-30)

A. These regulations were vital to live (18:1-5)

B. Marriages with near relatives were unlawful (18:6-8)

1. With mother or step-mother (6-8)
2. With sisters, half-sisters, granddaughters (9-11)
3. With aunts, daughter-in-law, sister-in-law (12-16)
4. With two related women (17-18)

C. Sexual practices must be undefiled (18:19-23)

1. It must not be during impurity (19)
2. It must not bring defilement (20-21)
3. It must not be perverted (22-23)

D. Sexual sins defile the land (18:24-25)

E. Sexual sins bring God's judgment (18:26-30)

Lesson 10: The Laws of Holiness and Punishment (Lev. 19-20)

Key Verse: "Speak to all the congregation of the children of Israel, and say to them: 'You shall be holy, for I the LORD your God am holy.'" (Lev. 19:2)

I. The Laws of Holiness Toward God and Man (Lev. 19:1-37)

A. Laws of Holiness toward God (19:1-8)

1. God commanded personal holiness (1-2)
2. Holiness reverences God's appointed authority (3)
3. Holiness rejects idolatry (4)
4. Holiness respects rules of worship (5-8)

B. Laws of Holiness toward mankind (19:9-37)

1. Holiness results in care for the poor (9-10)
2. Holiness produces honesty and reverence (11-12)
3. Holiness causes respect for the handicapped (13-14)
4. Holiness produces impartial judgment (15-16)
5. Holiness results in love of neighbors (17-18)
6. Holiness honors God's view of separation (19-25)
7. Holiness avoids the appearance of idolatry (26-32)
8. Holiness promotes justice for strangers (33-37)

II. The Laws of Capital Punishment (Lev. 20:1-27)

- A. Death penalty for Molech worship (20:1-5)
- B. Death penalty for mediums and spiritists (20:6-7, 27)
- C. Death penalty for cursing parents (20:8-9)
- D. Death penalty for sexual crimes (20:10-21)
- E. God warned about uncleanness (20:22-26)

Lesson 11: The Laws of Priests' Relationships (Lev. 21-22)

Key Verse: "You shall not profane My holy name, but I will be hallowed among the children of Israel, I am the LORD who sanctifies you, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, to be your God: I am the LORD." (Lev. 22:32-33)

I. The Laws Regarding Priests' Mourning and Marriages (21:1-24)

A. The laws regarding regular priests (21:1-9)

1. They may touch the dead body of only a close relative (1-4)
2. They may not observe the usual acts of mourning (5-6)
3. They may marry only an undefiled woman (7-9)

B. The laws regarding the High Priest (21:10-15)

1. He may not mourn even his parents (10-12)
2. He may marry only a Jewish virgin (13-15)

C. The laws regarding physical defects (21:16-24)

1. Physical defects disqualify from offering sacrifices (16-21)
2. Physical defects do not prevent eating priestly food (22)
3. Physical defects disqualify from sanctuary service (23-24)

II. The Laws Regarding the Priests' Meals (22:1-33)

A. Only the ceremonially clean may eat the holy offerings (22:1-9)

1. Eating them in uncleanness profaned the LORD's name (1-2)
2. The offender was to be cut off (3)
3. Ceremonial uncleanness disqualified a person (4-5, 8)
4. Washing and time were required for cleansing (6-7, 9)

B. Only the priestly family may eat the holy offerings (22:10-16)

1. Outsiders, sojourners, hired servants were excluded (10)
2. Purchased and home-born slaves were permitted to eat (11)
3. Daughters married to outsiders were excluded (12-13)
4. Recompense was required for unintentional violation (14-16)

C. The sacrificial animals must be spotless (22:17-33)

1. Burnt offerings must be spotless (17-20)
2. Peace offerings must be spotless (21-24)
3. Animals from foreigners are excluded (25-26)
4. Animals must be at least eight days old (27-33)

Lesson 12: The Laws of Feasts and Sanctuary (Lev. 23-24)

Key Verse: "Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them: 'The feasts of the LORD, which you shall proclaim to be holy convocations, these are My feasts.'  
(Lev. 23:2)

- I. The Laws of the Seven Feasts (23:1-44)
  - A. The Sabbath was for solemn rest (23:1-3)
    - 1. A type of God's rest
    - 2. On the 7th day of each week
  - B. The Feast of Passover (23:4-5)
    - 1. A type of redemption
    - 2. On the 14th day of the first month
  - C. The Feast of Unleavened Bread (23:6-8)
    - 1. A type of sanctification
    - 2. On the 15th through the 22nd of the first month
  - D. The Feast of Firstfruits (23:9-14)
    - 1. A type of the resurrection
    - 2. On the day after the Sabbath during Unleavened Bread
  - E. The Feast of Weeks (Pentecost) (23: 15-22)
    - 1. A type of Pentecost
    - 2. On the 50th day after Firstfruits
  - F. The Feast of Trumpets (23:23-25)
    - 1. A type of the regathering of Israel
    - 2. On the first day of the 7th month
  - G. The Day of Atonement (23:26-32)
    - 1. A type of the repentance and conversion of Israel
    - 2. On the 10th day of the 7th month
  - H. The Feast of Tabernacles (23:33-34)
    - 1. A type of the Millennial Kingdom
    - 2. On the 15th through the 22nd of the 7th month
- II. The Laws of the Sanctuary (24:1-23)
  - A. The Law of the lampstand oil (24:1-4)
  - B. The Law of the showbread (24:5-9)
  - C. The penalty for blasphemy is death (24:10-16)
  - D. The penalties for other crimes (24:17-23)

Lesson 13: The Laws of the Land and Vows (Lev. 25-27)

Key Verse: "Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them: 'When you come into the land which I give you, then the land shall keep a sabbath to the LORD (Lev. 25:2)

I. The Laws of the Land (25:1-55)

- A. The land must have a Sabbatical Year (25:1-7)
- B. The land must have a Jubilee Year (25:8-22)
  - 1. An extra year after seven sabbaticals (8-10)
  - 2. A year of rest and restoration (11-22)
- C. The land may be redeemed by a near kinsman (25:23-34)
- D. No interest may be charged to the poor (25:35-38)
- E. No Israelite may become a slave (25:39-46)
- F. Israelites may be redeemed by a near kinsman (25:47-55)

II. The Laws of Blessing and Chastening for Israel (26:1-46)

- A. Blessings are possible for Israel (26:1-13)
  - 1. Obedience was the condition for blessing (1-3)
  - 2. Abundant blessings would result (4-13)
- B. Chastenings are possible for Israel (26:14-46)
  - 1. Disobedience was the condition for chastening (14-15)
  - 2. Multiple chastenings would result (16-39)
  - 3. But restoration is promised (40-46)

III. The Laws of Vows (27:1-34)

- A. Dedicated persons and animals were evaluated (27:1-12)
- B. Dedicated things were evaluated (27:13-25)
- C. Firstborn animals belonged to God (27:26-27)
- D. Devoted things may not be redeemed (27:28-29)
- E. The tithes belong to God (27:30-34)