

A SURVEY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT:

Leviticus

"You shall be holy, for I, the LORD, am holy."

Written by : _____.

- Leviticus was written about _____ after evacuating Egypt – or, more specifically, while they were camped in front of Mt. Sinai.
 - Leviticus 27:34
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Key People

- Moses
- Aaron
- _____ and _____ (Lev 10:1-7)
- Eleazar

Background

- Leviticus is set in the Arabian Desert near _____.
- The Israelites have finished the first major leg of their journey to the Promised Land
- The Tabernacle has been built per God's specifications at the end of _____.

Key Words:

- _____
 - Burnt Offering to make atonement (Lev 1)
 - Grain Offering to show thankfulness (Lev 2)
 - Peace Offering to demonstrate fellowship between man and God (Lev 3)
 - Sin Offering to atone for sins (Lev 4-5:13)
 - Trespass Offering to _____ for sins (Lev 5:14-6:7)
- _____ has been a crucial element of sacrifice since Creation
 - God breathed into man the breath of _____.
 - Genesis 2:7

 - After the Flood, God told Noah and all men not to eat _____ because the blood is the life of the flesh (Gen 9:4).
 - Hebrews 9:22

 - These bloody sacrifices required a costly loss of life to achieve atonement.
 - The cost of the sacrifice looked forward to _____ sacrifice for sins.

Key Doctrines:

- _____: The book of Leviticus begins to foreshadow the necessity of Christ's death in order to atone for sins
 - A sin breaks God's Law and tears down fellowship with God.
 - A _____ is required to repair that relationship
 - _____ Atonement: Jesus Christ would shed His blood in our place as a sacrifice for our sins – so that we do not have to.
- _____: The LORD is a holy God who cannot stand sin
 - God's holy character was not fully revealed prior to this time.
 - Numerous actions that received God's mercy in Genesis would have merited instant death under Mosaic Law
 - Cain and Abel (murder)
 - Lamech (murder)
 - Judah and Tamar (adultery)
 - When God gave the Law, lack of _____ could no longer be an excuse.

Outline

- Sacrifice Laws (1:1-7:38)
 - Types of _____ (1:1-6:7)
 - Burnt Offerings (1)
 - Grain Offerings (2)
 - Peace Offerings (3)
 - Sin Offerings (4:1-5:13)
 - Trespass Offerings (5:14-6:7)
 - Priestly Treatment of Offerings (6:8-7:38)
- Beginning of the _____ (8:1-10:20)
 - Aaron and his family ordained to the Priesthood (8)
 - First sacrifices (9)
 - Judgment on corrupted priesthood (10)
- Uncleanness (11:1-16:34)
 - Unclean _____ (11)
 - Childbirth (12)
 - Diseases (13)
 - Cleansing Diseases (14)
 - Discharges (15)
 - Purifying the _____ from uncleanness (16)
- Living a holy life in a _____ society (17:1-27:34)
 - Sacrifices to other gods forbidden (17)
 - Proper and improper sexual relationships (18)
 - Proper interpersonal actions (19)
 - Prohibitions against _____ practices (20)
 - Regulations for priests (21-22)

- The feasts (23)
- Provision for Tabernacle (24)
- The Year of Jubilee (25)
- Judgments for disobeying God (26)
- Vows made to God (27)

Challenges to Leviticus

Why is there a Law in the first place?

- Some Laws no doubt demonstrated a good practice of _____ before there was a scientific basis for it. God wouldn't have wanted to hurt His people.
- The key reason is that God wanted His people to be _____ and _____ from the nations that He was judging. This Law made them totally different.
- The Law was given to _____ sin until Christ came (Gal 3:19).
- The Law demonstrate that all men are and were sinners (Gal 3:24).

Christ in the Book of Leviticus:

- Christ's sacrifice for sins was pictured in the types of _____.
 - Burnt Offerings: Christ was an offering without _____ to God.
 - rain Offerings: These depict the _____ of Christ. He was a perfect substitute without any sin.
 - Peace Offerings: These demonstrated the result of Christ's work – that we can have _____ with God.
 - Trespass Offerings: God restored the _____ that He had never intended to be hindered.
- Christ was pictured in the priestly requirements of _____ (21-22). He is called our high priest in Hebrews 4:14.
- Christ was pictured in the feasts.
 - _____: Jesus Christ was the fulfillment of the Passover.
 - _____: This celebration pictured the completion of Jesus' work.

Application: If we wish to please God, our worship must be completely untainted by our own ideas or selfish ambitions.