

LEVITICUS

Old Testament Survey Series – Study # 7

Key Themes of Leviticus

1. _____ created a barrier between God and His people.
 - A. God's presence filled the _____, but Moses could not enter it to meet with Him. (Exodus 40:34-35; Leviticus 1:1)
 - B. This problem was _____ by the beginning of the book of Numbers. (Numbers 1:1)
 - C. Leviticus was God's solution to the sin problem ... it is all about God's _____!
2. Leviticus has an amazing, symmetrical literary design.
 - Ritual Sacrifices (1-7)
 - Priests' Ordination (8-10)
 - Laws about Ritual Purity (11-15)
 - Day of Atonement and Sacrifice (16-17)
 - Laws about Moral Purity (18-20)
 - Priests' Qualifications (21-22)
 - Ritual Calendar (23-27)
3. Ritual Sacrifices – There are five sacrifices described in Leviticus, each with a different meaning. (Leviticus 1-7)
 - A. Sacrifices to say “_____” to God – Grain & Fellowship Offerings (2-3)
 - B. Sacrifices to say “_____” to God for sins against others or God. (1, 4-6)
4. Ritual Calendar – Israel was to celebrate many “sacred days” designed to help them _____ who they are and who their God is. (Leviticus 23-27)
 - A. Annual sacred days
 - 1) Passover (23:4-8) – Remembering _____
 - 2) Unleavened Bread (23:4-8) – Remembering _____ Egypt
 - 3) Firstfruits (23:9-14) – Celebrating God's abundant _____
 - 4) Pentecost (23:15-22) – Celebrating God's abundant _____
 - 5) Trumpets (23:23-25) – Celebrating the new _____
 - 6) Day of Atonement (23:26-32) – Annual fast of _____ & atonement
 - 7) Tabernacles (23:33-43) – Remembering God's provision in the _____ wanderings
 - B. Other special times / celebrations
 - 1) Weekly Sabbath (23:1-3) – day of _____
 - 2) Monthly New Moon (Numbers 10:10; 28:11-14)
 - 3) Sabbath Year (25:1-7) – year of rest for the _____ every 7 years

These sacrifices provide forgiveness through _____, a “covering over” of wrongdoing, restoring the relationship.

4) Year of Jubilee (25:8-55) – all _____ cancelled every 49 years

5. Priests – Because of Israel's sin, priests were established as _____, those who would _____ the people before God. (Leviticus 8-10, 21-22)

A. The priests are ordained and two who violate God's holiness are _____ (8-10)

B. The qualifications for priests included a higher degree of _____ integrity and holiness (21-22)

6. Laws – Laws were established to allow God's holiness and purity to be demonstrated to the _____ through His people. (Leviticus 11-15, 18-20) – Leviticus 11:45

These guidelines were to mark Israel as unique among the nations, _____ for God's purposes.

A. Ritual purity (11-15) – _____ aspect of their lives demonstrates the need to be pure and holy, just like God

B. Moral purity (18-20) – their _____ should correspond to God's moral goodness

7. Day of Atonement – Once a year, _____ Israel's sins were atoned for by a very important ritual. (Leviticus 16-17)

Two goats are selected and Israel's sins are _____ placed on them by the priest

laying his hands on them and confessing the nation's sins.

- One goat is killed and its _____ is brought into the most holy place of God's _____ to provide atonement.
- One goat is sent into the wilderness, symbolically “_____” the sin away forever.

Conclusion – Application

1. _____ creates a barrier between God and His people.
2. We should _____ come to God to say “Thank You” and “I’m Sorry”.
3. We should take advantage of special days and ceremonies to _____ God's salvation, provision and goodness.
4. We no longer need _____ to represent us before God; we can come to God _____ through Jesus Christ!
5. We should _____ God to become more like Him and to be a _____ to the world around us.
6. Jesus was the ultimate _____ that provided for our atonement – the forgiveness of our sins and restoration of our relationship with God.