LEARNING OUTCOMES (OBJECTIVES):

1. **Define** the seriousness of sin – “The Tragedy of Sin”
2. **Examine** the types of sacrifices and its relation to Jesus Christ
3. **Discuss** the need for personal holiness in response to a holy God
4. **Develop** the main idea of being prepared to approach and worship God
Leviticus
Books of the Law

Purpose/Theme:
Named for Levi, head of the priestly tribe in Israel, this book records various laws and rituals, and the role of the priests, in the Jewish sacrificial system.

Key Verses:
"Consecrate yourselves and be holy, because I am the Lord your God. Keep my decrees and follow them. I am the Lord, who makes you holy" (20:7-8).

Main People:
The people who bring the offerings (people of God) and the people who sacrifice the offerings (priests).

Outline:
☐ Sacrifice and Separation—How can an unholy person come to a holy God? (Leviticus 1:1—6:7)
☐ The Priest—The priest went to God with the prayers and praises of the people. (Leviticus 8—10)
☐ Rules About Daily Living (Leviticus 11—22)
☐ The Day of Atonement (Leviticus 16)
☐ The Feasts (Leviticus 23—25)

When Events Happened

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“The Holiness of God” – Book of Leviticus – Kingdom Ministries Notes

“**THE HOLINESS OF GOD**

BOOK OF LEVITICUS

**BASIC DATA**

*Author*

Moses

*Date*

About 1439 BC

Covers approximately one month; the first month of the second year Israel came out of Egypt

**Key Words (number of times in the KJV)**

Offering 293

Priest 194

Holy 94

Blood 88

Atonement 49

Redeem (-ed, -tion) 30

**Key Verses**

*Leviticus 11:44 (NKJV)*

44 For I am the LORD your God. You shall therefore consecrate yourselves, and you shall be holy; for I am holy. Neither shall you defile yourselves with any creeping thing that creeps on the earth.

*Leviticus 17:11 (NKJV)*

11 For the life of the flesh is in the blood, and I have given it to you upon the altar to make atonement for your souls; for it is the blood that makes atonement for the soul.'

*Leviticus 19:2 (NKJV)*

2 "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.

**Christ Seen**

*As Sacrifice - Heb. 10:12*

*Our Holy High Priest – Heb. 7:26*

*Making Atonement – Heb. 9:14*

*Way of Approach to God – Heb. 7:25*
## Old Testament Sacrifices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>OT REFERENCES</th>
<th>ELEMENTS</th>
<th>PURPOSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BURNT OFFERING</strong></td>
<td>Lev 1: 6:8-13; 8:18-21; 16:24</td>
<td>Bull, ram or male bird (dove or young pigeon for poor); wholly consumed; no defect</td>
<td>Voluntary act of worship; atonement for unintentional sin in general; expression of devotion, commitment and complete surrender to God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAIN OFFERING</strong></td>
<td>Lev 2: 6:14-23</td>
<td>Grain, fine flour, olive oil, incense, baked bread (cakes or waters), salt; no yeast or honey; accompanied burnt offering and fellowship offering (along with drink offering)</td>
<td>Voluntary act of worship; recognition of God's goodness and provisions; devotion to God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FELLOWSHIP OFFERING</strong></td>
<td>Lev 3; 7:11-34</td>
<td>Any animal without defect from herd or flock; variety of breads</td>
<td>Voluntary act of worship; thanksgiving and fellowship (it included a communal meal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **SIN OFFERING**      | Lev 4: 1:5-13; 5:24-30; 8:14-17; 16:3-22 | 1. Young bullock for high priest and congregation  
2. Male goat for leader  
3. Female goat or lamb for common person  
4. Dove or pigeon for the poor  
5. Tenth of an ephah of fine flour: for the very poor | Mandatory atonement for specific unintentional sin; confession of sin; forgiveness of sin; cleansing from defilement |
| **GUILT OFFERING**    | Lev 5: 14-6:7; 7:1-6 | Ram or lamb | Mandatory atonement for unintentional sin requiring restitution; cleansing from defilement; make restitution; pay 20% fine |

When more than one kind of offering was presented (as in Nu 6:16, 17), the procedure was usually as follows: 1) sin offering or guilt offering, 2) burnt offering, 3) fellowship offering and grain offering (along with a drink offering). This sequence furnished part of the spiritual significance of the sacrificial system. First, sin had to be dealt with (sin offering or guilt offering). Second, the worshiper committed himself completely to God (burnt offering and grain offering). Third, fellowship or communion between the Lord, the priest and the worshiper (fellowship offering) was established. To state it another way, there were sacrifices of expiation (sin offerings and guilt offerings), consecration (burnt offerings and grain offerings) and communion (fellowship offerings—these included vow offerings, thank offerings and freewill offerings).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Occasion or Reason</th>
<th>Animals</th>
<th>Other Portions</th>
<th>Burnt Portion</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lev 1</td>
<td>Demotions: dedication</td>
<td>Melchisedek for general sin</td>
<td>Animal according to Melchisedek without blemish</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Burnt Offering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lev 2</td>
<td>General thankfulness</td>
<td>For this rules</td>
<td>Eggs, must be salled</td>
<td>Eaten by priest</td>
<td>Token Offering or Meal Offering or Tribute Offering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lev 2:18-30</td>
<td>For confession, for which a vow was</td>
<td>Priestly blood</td>
<td>Priests shall</td>
<td>Eaten by priest</td>
<td>Priests Offering or Peace Offering or Burnt Offering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lev 4</td>
<td>Where purification is needed</td>
<td>Apply to situation where there is</td>
<td>Priest or Congregation</td>
<td>Eaten by priest</td>
<td>Peace Offering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ham without blemish</td>
<td></td>
<td>Burnt Offering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lev 5:26-7</td>
<td>Objective guilt</td>
<td>of something holy or where there is</td>
<td>Applies to situation where there is</td>
<td>Eaten by priest</td>
<td>Guilt Offering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>open defilement or defilement</td>
<td></td>
<td>Burnt Offering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sacred Animal System

The Holiness of God – Book of Leviticus – Kingdom Ministries Notes
“The Holiness of God” – Book of Leviticus – Kingdom Ministries Notes

PURPOSE:
1. Believer’s worship and walk before a holy God.
2. God’s desire that His holiness be reflected in the life of His covenant people.
3. There is an emphasis in Leviticus on the need for personal holiness in response to a holy God.
4. The purpose of the book of Leviticus is to make a clear focus on the holiness of God, and a clear distinction on the sinfulness of man in the light of God’s holiness.

INTRODUCTION:
It is strange stuff at first glance, yet Leviticus is consumed with the very presence and the holiness of God, that He is separate from sin. Holiness means separate from sin, and God expects his people to be more like Him than the rest of the world.

Leviticus is divided into two parts
1. Chapters 1 – 16 on how to approach God and the way to God is by sacrifice how to become acceptable to Him. It deals basically with worship before a holy God
2. Chapters 17 – 27 is known as the holiness code. It is how the people were to live and what God expects from us in response. It teaches that the walk with God is by sanctification - relate primarily to the daily walk in holiness before God and people

OUTLINE NOTES CONDENSED

TRAGEDY OF SIN

REALITY OF SIN
The sacrifices and rituals for cleansing listed in the Pentateuch remind us of the gravity of sin.

GOD’S VIEW – ABOUT SIN
God hates sin.

COST OF SIN
When we sin, what we’re actually doing is we’re choosing to depart from God.

THE SACRIFICES

PROCEDURAL MANUAL – GOD IS A HOLY GOD
Much of Leviticus reads like a “how-to” manual for carrying out the sacrifices and cleansing rituals that set Israel apart as God’s holy people.
The Offerings

The word offering (Hebrew – Qorban) is derived from the verb “to bring near,” and it literally means “that which one brings near to God.” The 5 offerings all point to Christ.

Lamb of God - Preparation for the Cross

Although the Old Testament sacrifices were good, the sacrifice of Jesus Christ, through His death on the cross was better.

Personal Holiness

Source of Holiness

Only God is holy. The main idea behind holiness is separation.

Pattern of Holiness

The unique pattern of holiness we find it in the character and life of our Divine Redeemer.

Living in Holiness and About Forgiveness

Leviticus is a great book on sanctification, consecration and separateness from the world.

Approach and Worship

Purpose of Worship

The purpose of our worship is to glorify, honor, praise, exalt, and please God.

Preparation for Worship

To worship, people need to be prepared.

Approach in Worship

When we come to worship, we have come to meet with God – the living God – who has one agenda to meet with us.

Holiness in Worship

We “must worship God in spirit and in truth”.

Modern Church

Leviticus important to us today because it increases our understanding of God’s holiness.
STUDENT ANSWERS – FILL-IN-THE BLANK WORKSHEET

TRAGEDY OF SIN
Sin invades EVERY part of man. God HATES sin and cannot coexist with sin. God is HOLY and has to JUDGE/PUNISH sin. The law requires ATONEMENT through sacrifices in which the victim gives its life BLOOD. No matter how BIG or SMALL, sin is offensive to God. God is HOLY and without blemish. When we sin, we are CHOOSING to depart from God. Redemption is brought about through the DEATH of Christ. The price of our FORGIVENESS became very costly to God.

THE SACRIFICES
The laws given by God shows that God CARES for Israel. The book of Leviticus deals with the WORSHIP of Israel. There are many LAWS concerning daily living and practical holiness. God REQUIRES animal sacrifices to provide a temporary COVERING of sins. The five offerings all POINT to Christ. Christ BECAME our substitute. The word atonement is used 49 times in the King James Version.

PERSONAL HOLINESS
God is HOLY. He demands HOLINESS in His people. Holiness means set APART for God’s service. We should conform ourselves THROUGH obedience and sanctification. Personal HOLINESS is consecration to the Lord in HEART, MIND and ACTION. There must be a spirit of holiness working in the believer’s HEART. The word “holy” and “holiness” is found 94 times.

APPROACH AND WORSHIP
The PURPOSE of our worship is to glorify, honor, praise, exalt, and please God. Our main reason for WORSHIP is to meet God. We need to PREPARE to worship God. Our relationship must be one of constant REPENTANCE and cleansing. God wants to COMMUNICATE with us. “Fear of God” is being in AWE of what He is doing in our life. We must worship God in SPIRIT and in truth. We must always remember to regard God as HOLY. Most of the book of Leviticus are instructions about WORSHIP.
TRAGEDY OF SIN
1. How would you explain the seriousness of sin to a non-believer? Why does sin have to be punished?

THE SACRIFICES
2. What are the functions of the sacrifices in the Old Testament? How can we make sacrifices today?

PERSONAL HOLINESS
3. What does personal holiness mean? How can we see holiness? How does a knowledge of God’s holiness affect how you treat people?

APPROACH AND WORSHIP
4. Predict what would happen if everyone come prepared to worship God. What can you do? How can you come to a deeper understanding in your “worship?”
1. Compare the roles of the high priest with Hebrews 7:25; John 14:19; Romans 5:10; Hebrews 10:1.
2. Compare and contrast the concept of forgiveness seen in Leviticus with Christ’s sacrifice.
3. Compare the old system of sacrifices in Leviticus Chapters 16-22 with the new system in Hebrews Chapters 4-10 (give background information).
4. What can you learn about the nature of God – support your ideas.
5. Do a topical study on atonement.
6. Do a topical study on how holiness is used throughout the bible.
7. Do a study on the different sacrifices pertaining to its purpose, significance and with Christ as the perfect sacrifice.
8. Discuss atonement as used in Leviticus; Romans 3:25; 5:10-11; Hebrews 10:14.
9. Look up sanctification and how it is seen in Leviticus.
10. Explain the sin of Aaron’s sons, its punishment and the principle behind it.
11. Compare cleanliness and uncleanness in all parts of life and tell why it is important.
13. Study the 7 festivals, what it celebrated and its importance.
14. Compare how salt is used in Leviticus 2:13 with how it is generally used in the New Testament.
15. Compare different bible versions on key concepts.
16. Discuss how different animals (flock, herd and goat) portrays different aspects of Christ.
17. Show how identification with the sacrifice in Leviticus show awareness of God’s holiness.
18. Study how physical principles concerning health are important and can be spiritual principles.
19. Make a list of the laws for the consecration and purity of the priests governing: marriages, clean animals and what it is used for, and vows and tithes.
20. What does the sacrifices of the two goats and the two birds apply to its spiritual value to the modern church.
21. Study the concept of redemption as seen in Leviticus with the nature of sin
22. Compare the external character of sin in Leviticus chapter 11 with the internal character of sin in Leviticus chapter 12
23. Discuss the contamination of clothing with habits today
24. Evaluate the significance of the Year of Jubilee
25. What are the judgments in Leviticus 20 in relation to God.