

Series "Route 66"

"Leviticus"

Book-3

Leviticus – means "pertaining to the Levites."

Genesis – explains man's sin and condemnation.

Exodus – is the book of redemption.

Leviticus – deals with separation and communion.

The Author –

Fifty-six times in twenty-seven chapters of Leviticus it is stated that God imparted these laws to Moses. Lev. 1:1 Then the LORD called to Moses and spoke to him from the tent of meeting, saying,

When Written –

Where it was Written –

Period of Time – Period of one month. Moses erected the tabernacle on the first day of the first month of the second year of Israel's liberation (Ex. 40:17) The Book of Numbers opens with a census being taken on the first day of the second month of the second year (Num. 1:1), which means that what's recorded in Leviticus covers about one month.

Purpose –

Theme – "Worship and Holiness" (The Priesthood Manual)

Key Words – The words "holy" or "holiness" are found more than ninety one times in this book.

The word holiness is derived from the same root as another, much more familiar word: wholeness. Holiness actually means "wholeness," the state of being complete.

The word “blood” is found eighty-eight times in Leviticus. The word “atonement” means “to cover”; it is used about forty-five times in the book.

Key Passage – Lev. 17:11

Lev. 20:7–8

Key Chapter – Lev. 16 The Day of Atonement. (Yom Kippur)

Outline –

How to Approach God (Leviticus 1–17)

1. Laws regarding offerings to God 1–7

A. Burnt offering – 1

B. Grain offering – 2

C. Fellowship offering – 3

D. Sin offering – 4:1–5:13

E. Guilt offering – 5:14–6:7

F. Summary of the offerings – 6:8–7:38

2. Laws regarding the priesthood – 8–10

3. Laws regarding purity – 11–15

A. Laws concerning diet – 11

B. Laws concerning childbirth – 12

C. Laws concerning infectious skin diseases – 13–14

D. Laws concerning bodily discharges – 15

4. Laws regarding atonement and sacrifices – 16–17

How to Live: Sanctification and Holiness (Leviticus 18–27)

5. Laws regarding sexual behavior – 18
6. Laws regarding society – 19
7. Penalties for idolatry and immorality – 20
8. Sanctification of the priesthood – 21–22
9. The feasts and laws of worship – 23–24
10. The coming sanctification of the Promised Land – 25–26
11. The law's of consecration of the people and their possessions – 27

How to Approach God (Leviticus 1–17)

Lev 1:1

The sacrifices (1–7) Hebrews 10:1–14 makes it clear that in Christ we have the complete fulfillment of each of the OT sacrifices. These 5 special sacrifices illustrate to us the various aspects of the Person and work of our Savior.

1. Burnt Offering – CHRIST'S COMPLETE DEDICATION (1; 6:8–13)

Lev. 1:9

“All of it on the altar” is the key phrase:

Heb. 10:9 “I have come to do Your will, O God”

Leviticus 6:8–13

Romans 12:1–2

2. Meal Offering – CHRIST'S PERFECTIONS (2; 6:14–23)

(1) Mingled, Lev. 2:4

(2) Poured, Lev. 2:6

3. Peace Offering (Fellowship) – CHRIST OUR PEACE (3; 7:11–34)

Lev. 3:3–5 The best was to be offered to the Lord.

Col. 1:20

4. Sin Offering – CHRIST MADE SIN FOR US (4; 6:24–30)

Lev. 4:6–7

Heb. 13:11–13

5. Trespass Offering – CHRIST PAYING SIN’S DEBT (5:1–6:7; 7:1–7)

The Sin Offering –dealt with sin as a part of human nature, the fact that all people are sinners.

The Trespass Offering –emphasized the individual acts of sin.

The making of restitution:Lev. 5:16

In 5:14–19 we have trespasses against God emphasized.

While in 6:1–7, the emphasis is on trespasses against other people. In both cases, sin was looked upon as a debt to be paid; and, of course, that debt was fully and finally paid by Christ.

Summary of the offerings – 6:8–7:38

Laws regarding the priesthood – 8–10

Consecrationof the priests: Lev. 8:10

Consecration – “having their hand filled” They had within their hands God’s commission. They were given God’s authority.

Lev 8:27

The Priests begin the ministry:Lev 9:22–24

False Worship: Lev 10

Lev 10:1-10

Laws regarding purity – 11-15

A. Laws concerning diet – 11

There were at least two reasons for this dietary law:

1. The health of God's people.(Col. 2:11-17).
2. The distinction of Israel as a separated people.Ex. 15:26 and Deut. 7:15. Deut. 14:1-20

Laws concerning childbirth – 12 1 Tim. 2:14

Laws concerning infectious skin diseases – 13-14

Identification of Leprosy Lev. 13: There are at least 4 types of Leprosy identified here. The disease was contagious so the person was brought to the priest to be examined. If inconclusive he was to stay outside the camp for another 7 days.

1. It is deeper than the skin (v. 3)
2. It spreads (v. 7)
3. It defiles (vv. 44-46)
4. It isolates (v. 46)
5. It destines things for the fire (v. 52)

Lev. 14 Cleansing of Leprosy:

1. The priest goes to the leper (v. 3)
2. The priest offers the sacrifices (vv. 4-7)
3. The leper washes and waits (vv. 8-9)

4. The leper offers the sacrifices (vv. 10–13)

5. The priest applies the blood and oil (vv. 14–20)

Laws concerning bodily discharges – 15

1. Defilement for one day.

2. Defilement for seven days.

3. Defilement indefinitely.

Laws regarding atonement and sacrifices – 16 –17

Lev. 16:17

Lev. 17:11

How to Live: Sanctification and Holiness (Leviticus 18–27)

Laws regarding sexual behavior – 18

Lev. 18:1–5

Laws regarding society – 19

Lev. 19:18

Penalties for idolatry and immorality – 20

Lev. 20:26

Sanctification of the priesthood – 21–22

The feasts and laws of worship – 23–24

1. PASSOVER (23:4–5) Jesus Christ our redeemer.

2. UNLEAVENED BREAD (23:6–8) New life in Christ, cleansing and new nature.

3. FIRSTFRUITS (23:9–14) The resurrection of Jesus. He is the guarantee.

4. PENTECOST (23:15–22) “Pentecost” means “fifty,” and fifty days after Christ’s resurrection, the Holy Spirit came to believers. There are two loaves of bread, Jew and gentile united in the church.

5. TRUMPETS (23:23–25) The Feast of Trumpets illustrates the re-gathering of Israel when God’s trumpets shall call them from the ends of the earth. The application here to the church, for we await the sound of the trumpet and the return of our Lord in the air.

6. DAY OF ATONEMENT (23:26–32) The most holy of all days when God holds back the sins committed from the previous year. Jesus cleanses and forgives our sin.

7. TABERNACLES (23:33–44) For seven days, the Jews were to live in booths, reminding them of God’s provision and protection when they were in the wilderness. This feast speaks of the future millennial kingdom that God has promised the Jews.

The coming sanctification of the Promised Land – 25–26

THE SABBATIC YEAR (25:1–7, 18–22)

The OT Jewish calendar functioned on a series of “sevens.” The seventh day of the week was the Sabbath. Seven weeks after Passover came Pentecost, and the seventh month of the year introduces the Feast of Trumpets, the Day of Atonement, and the Feast of Tabernacles. Every seventh year was a “Sabbatic Year,” and after seven Sabbatic years came the Year of Jubilee.

The Sabbatic year was God’s way of allowing the land to lie fallow and restore its fruitfulness. The people were not permitted to have a formal harvest that year, but anyone could eat from the produce of the fields and orchards. God promised to provide abundant crops during the sixth year, so observing the Sabbatic Year was really a test of faith for the people. It was also an expression of God’s love for the poor of the land

Lev. 26:1–13b The Blessings That God was going to take care of His people. The rain, the fruit of the land.

Lev. 26:14–46 The Curse That the same curses that would come upon the nations would come upon them.

The law's of consecration of the people and their possessions – 27

PRACTICAL LESSONS

1. The awfulness of sin

There must be the shedding of blood to atone for sin. Sin is not something light and unimportant; it is hateful in the eyes of God. Sin is costly—every sacrifice was an expensive thing to the Jewish worshiper.

2. The holiness of God

God makes a distinction in this book between the clean and the unclean. He also warns His people, “Be holy for I am holy” (11:44).

3. The graciousness of God

He provides a way of forgiveness and restoration! Of course, this “Way” is Christ, “the new and living way” (Heb. 10:19). The OT sacrifices pointed to the coming Savior. The phrase “it shall be forgiven” is used at least ten times in Leviticus.