

Although Leviticus is a manual for the priests, who were from the tribe of Levi, many of its laws concern all the Israelites. It is a book about the holiness of God and His requirements for fellowship with Himself.

Exodus concluded with instructions for construction of the Tabernacle. Leviticus answers the question, "How was Israel to use the Tabernacle?"

Day 47 - Leviticus 1:1 to 5:13 • Leviticus 1-7 contains instructions regarding the various sacrifices or offerings.

THE OFFERINGS AND THEIR PURPOSES (Multiple Choice)

Type	Purpose
___ Burnt Offering	A. Atonement for unintentional sins of weakness or carelessness
___ Grain Offering	B. Atonement for sin in general, enabling an unholy people to approach a holy God
___ Peace Offering	C. Atonement for specific sins; injured persons compensated for their losses
___ Sin Offering	D. An expression of thanksgiving and dedication to God
___ Guilt Offering	E. An expression of gratitude and desire for fellowship with God

Day 48 - Leviticus 5:14 to 7:38 • An animal sacrifice was required for Burnt, Peace, Sin, and Guilt offerings.

What requirement did the Guilt offering have in addition to the unblemished ram sacrifice?

Day 49 - Leviticus 8-10 • Leviticus 8-10 detail the consecration of Aaron and sons.

Briefly summarize the tragic event of chapter 10.

Day 50 - Leviticus 11-12 • Leviticus 11-15 deals with laws of cleanliness.

These laws served (1) to reflect the holiness of God, (2) to keep Israel distinct from the idolatrous practices of the nations around them, and (3) to help maintain physical health.

The birth of a child was a reminder that sin is transmitted to each person (Leviticus 12).

What two offerings were the mother of a child required to bring (40 days after birth of a boy/80 days after birth of a girl)?

Day 51 - Leviticus 13-14 • The plight of the leper was pitiable.

Leviticus 14 describes the ritual of cleansing for a leper.

What conduct was required of the leper, once pronounced unclean by the priest (Lev. 13:45-46)?

Name _____

Day 52 - Leviticus 15-17 • Chapters 16-17 cover the Day of Atonement and regulations regarding the blood.

This was the most important of all the ordinances given to Israel. On that day atonement was made for the sins of the entire congregation and the sanctuary.

What two reasons are given for the command not to eat blood in Leviticus 17:10-11?

Day 53 - Leviticus 18-20 • Leviticus 18-27 lays out statutes on issues regarding moral laws, the priests, the celebration of annual feasts, the land, etc.

The last part of verse 19:18 was designated by Jesus Christ as the second greatest commandment.

What heathen practices are forbidden by God in Leviticus 19:28?

Day 54 - Leviticus 21-23 • Chapters 21-22 contain regulations for the priests. Chapter 23 contains laws concerning festivals (feasts).

Briefly list the eight festivals mentioned in Leviticus 23.

Day 55 - Leviticus 24-25 • Every seventh year the land was to have a Sabbath (a rest). Whatever grew during that year was freely available to all.

Every 50th year was a year of jubilee, where there was to be no sowing or reaping, and during which all land was returned to its original owner and slaves to their families.

The poor (Israelites) were to be assisted without charging interest. If one sold himself to a fellow Israelite, he was to be treated as a hired person rather than a slave. Slave labor came only from heathen nations (Lev. 25:44).

What did God promise the Israelites in Leviticus 25:20-22?

Day 56 - Leviticus 26-27 • Chapter 26-27 contain laws concerning obedience, vows, and tithes. One-tenth of the increase of the land, trees, herds, and flocks had to be given to the Lord as His tithe. Part of the tithe could be substituted for with money (plus the usual 20 percent additional), except in the case of animals.

What are the verses of Leviticus 26:33-35 about?
