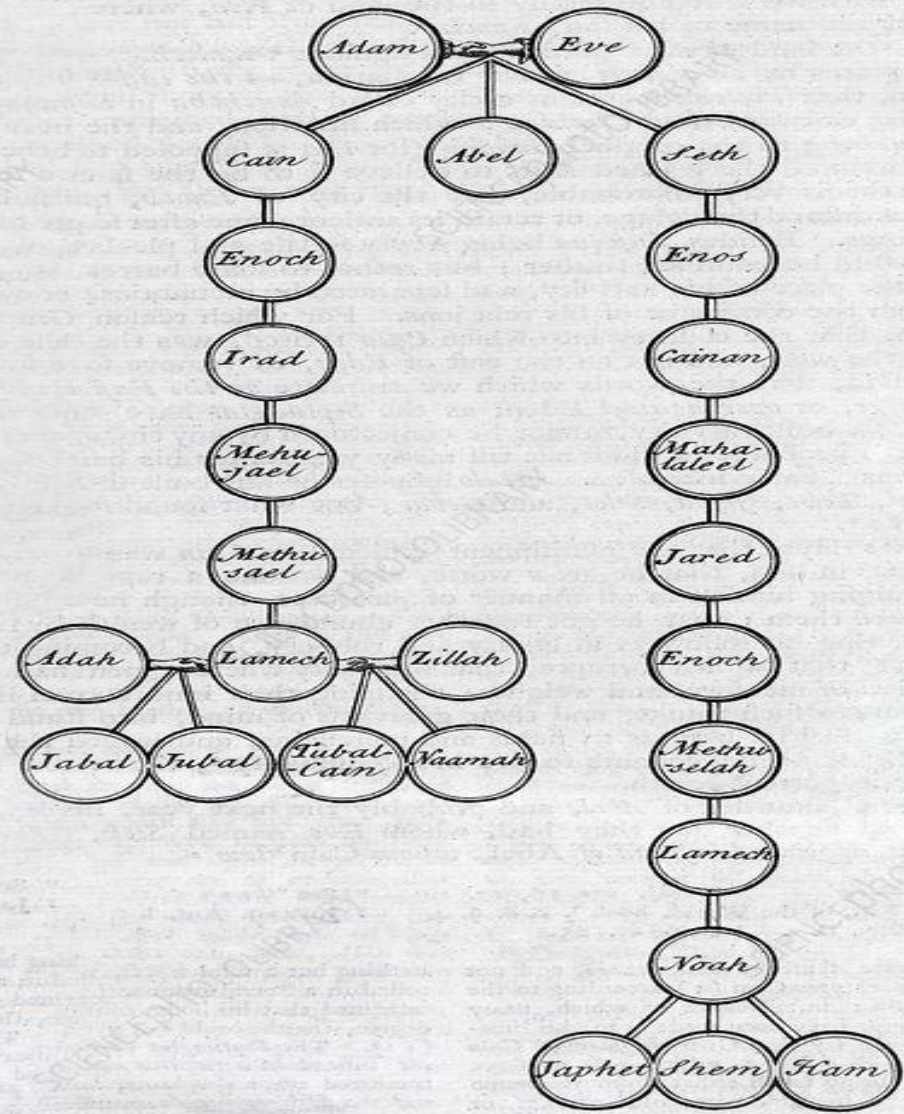
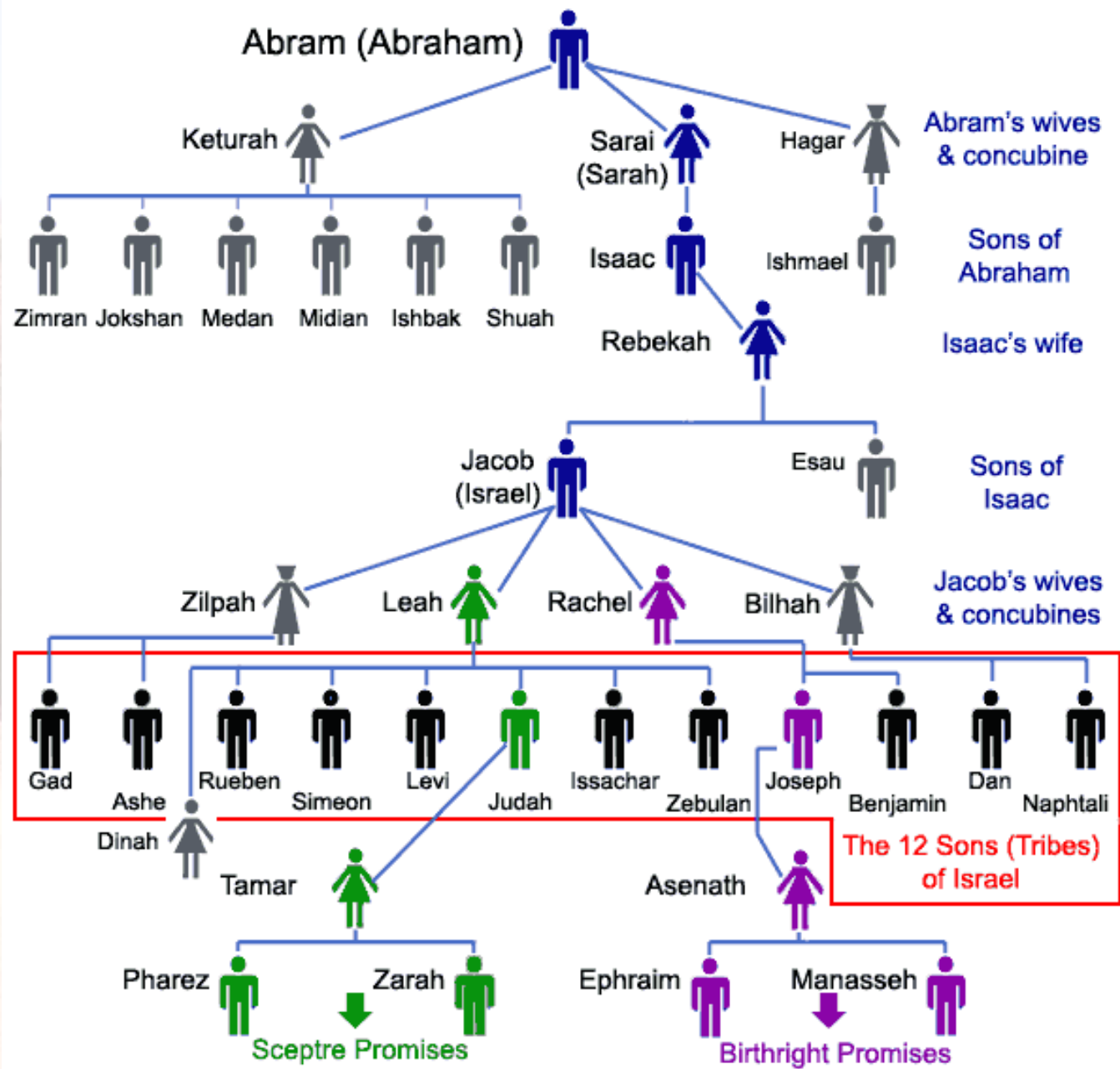
A large, light-colored tent with a striped interior, set in a desert landscape. A stone basin is visible in the foreground.

Leviticus Intro & Chapters 1-22

How did we get here?

Genesis – Beginnings
Sin
Condemnation
Separation





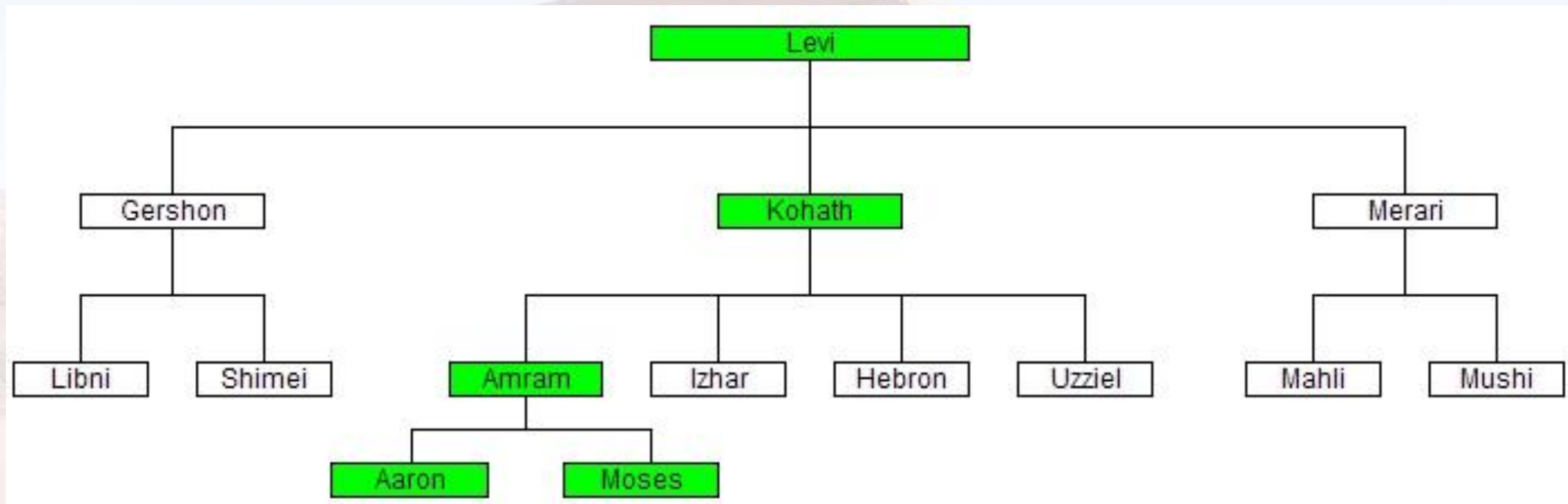
From Noah we Seth, the father of Abraham

From Abraham and Sarah we get Isaac

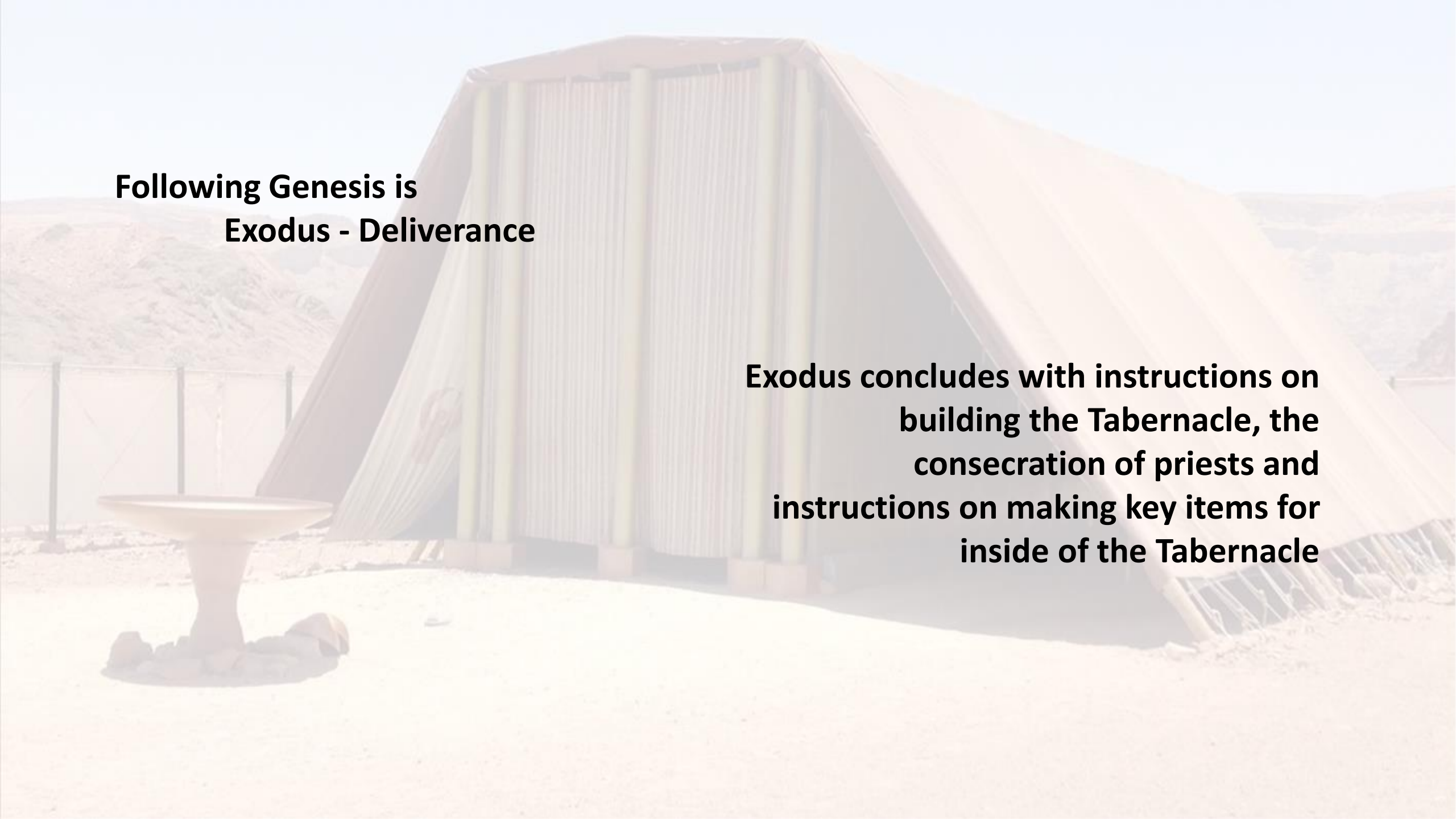
From Isaac and Rebekah we get Jacob (Israel)

From Jacob we get the 12 Tribes of Israel (Jacob)

Levi is one of the sons of Jacob and Leah



From Levi we get Moses, Aaron and sister Miriam



**Following Genesis is
Exodus - Deliverance**

**Exodus concludes with instructions on
building the Tabernacle, the
consecration of priests and
instructions on making key items for
inside of the Tabernacle**



**Following Exodus
Leviticus**

Author = Moses

LEVI-ticus = pertaining to the Levites

Levites = The son's of Levi – Moses & Aaron (and family)

Central Themes of Leviticus

Read Ex 40:34

Read Numbers 1:1

1. God wants to make a way for sinful people to live with His presence.
2. Israel gets instructions on WHY they built the tabernacle and what it is to be used for
3. Leviticus is the “courtship” of God and man, preparing for their marriage
4. Uneducated, unqualified rescued slaves are being trained on what a priest is and how to live as a “Kingdom of Priests”

Key Words

Holy

|

Blood

|

Atonement

Holy.....

Mentioned over 80 times

God is Holy

Holy means separation

If Israel wants to be in the presence of God, who is holy, their sin must

be dealt with. They must become holy in order to be near Him

God provides 3 ways for Israel to become holy

1. Rituals

2. Priests

3. The Day of Atonement



Blood

Blood is mentioned 80 times.

Blood is needed for “atonement”

Atonement is mentioned 45 times.

Defined: The Repairing of a wrong

Biblically: The forgiveness or “covering” of sin. “To suffer for the penalty of sin”

Rather than us dying for our sin, God makes a way, using the blood of an animal to suffer the penalty.

We see TYPES throughout Leviticus

What is a Type?

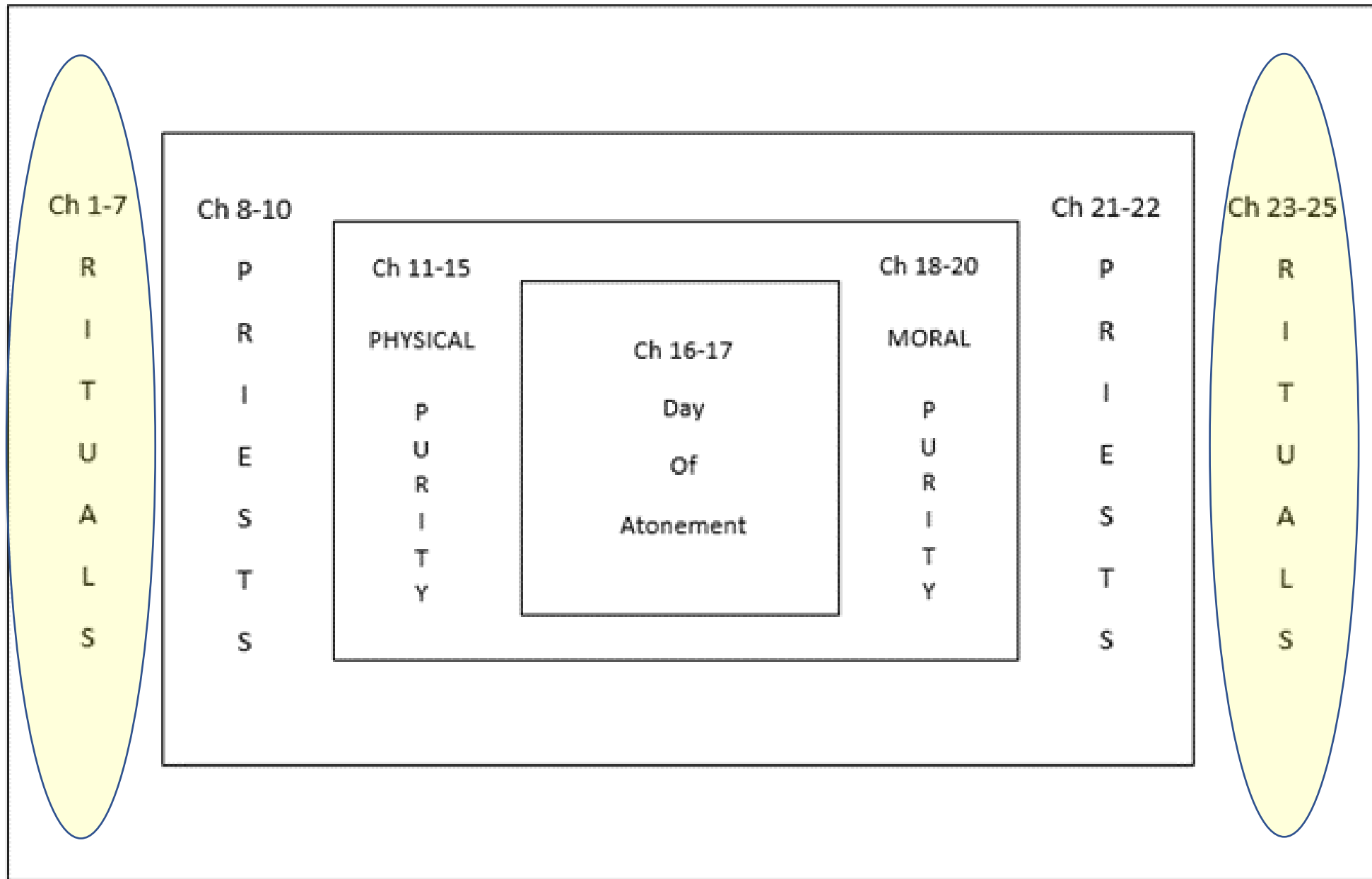
- A representative by one thing of another**
- A symbol of something current, looking ahead towards something in the future**
- A rough draft, or less accurate model from which a more perfect image is made**
- a type in Scripture is a person or thing in the Old Testament that foreshadows a person or thing in the New Testament**



Primary Type: Sacrifice and Blood

Sacrifice and shedding of blood is required for atonement/covering of sin. Jesus' work on the cross was the final sacrifice. He was the perfect, blameless Lamb of God.

Book Design



Rituals – Chapters 1-7

There are 5 Ritual Sacrifices (Ch 1-7)

Sacrifices of “I’m Sorry”

The Burnt Offering – representing a total commitment to God. The entire animal is offered in sacrifice

The Sin Offering – representing sorrow for sins committed inadvertently or in ignorance

The Guilt Offering – representing a payment for intentional sins or for sins they have become aware of

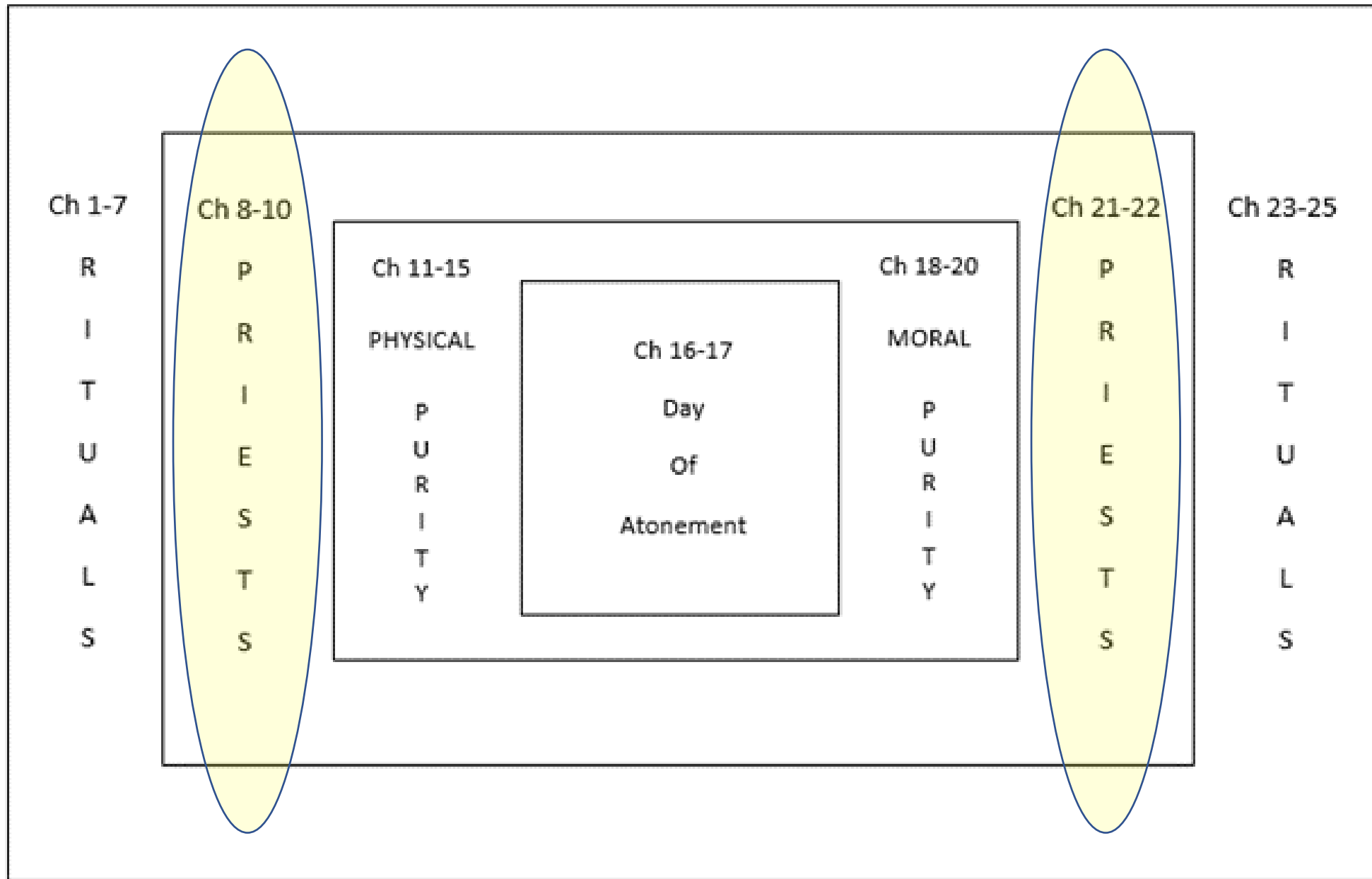
Sacrifices of Thanksgiving

The Grain Offering - an offering to thank God for his provision

The Fellowship Offering - an offering to thank God for the peace He has provided

There are 7 Feasts (Ch 23-25)

Book Design



Priests – Chapters 8-10 and 21-22

Two sections about Priests as mediators

Priests

- 1. What they wear**
- 2. How they act**
- 3. What they DO**
- 4. Levels of expectation relating to sexuality**
- 5. How they interact with people and with God**
- 6. Priests have additional “rules”. Israel can understand that if these men have rules as “priest,” then a “kingdom of priests” means that they too will have rules**
- 7. By watching the priests, Israel can understand what it means to be a priest to their community**



Priests were visually set apart

Chapter 8: Aaron's sons are ordained

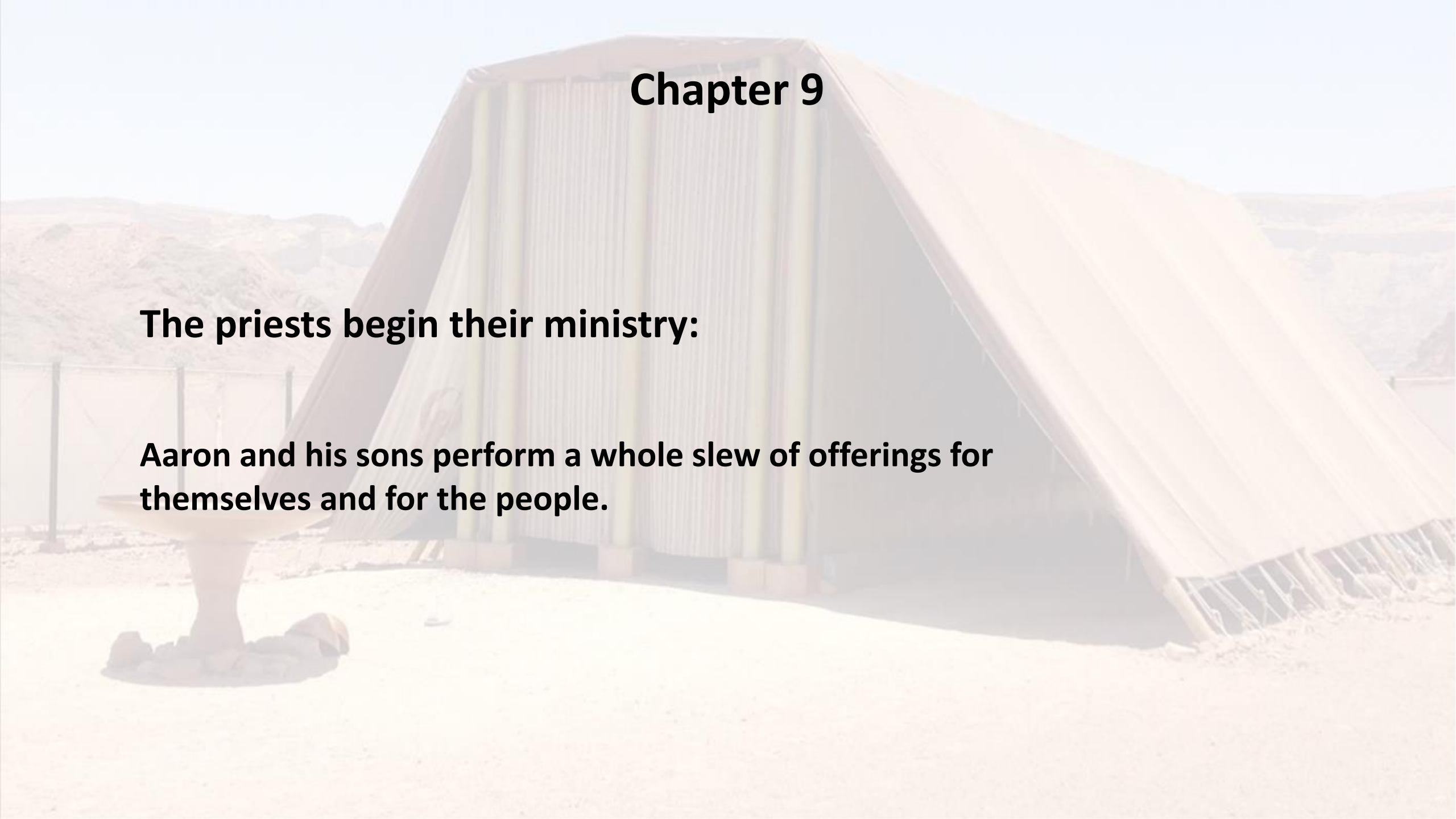
-given specific instruction

-to be taken literally and seriously

Chapter 9

The priests begin their ministry:

Aaron and his sons perform a whole slew of offerings for themselves and for the people.

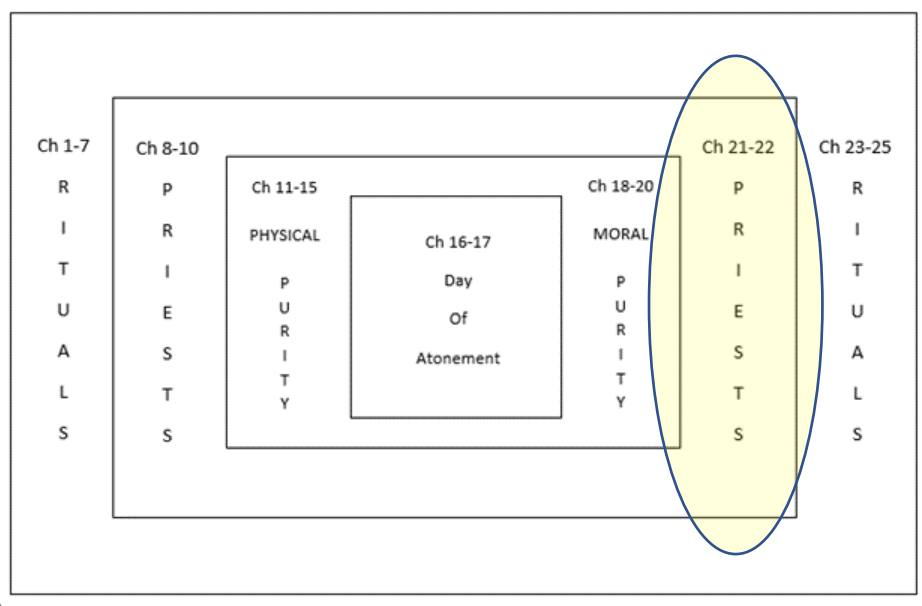


Chapter 10

2 of Aaron's sons didn't follow the instruction and they were consumed by fire.



Book Design



Qualifications of being a Priest

Priests must maintain the highest levels of moral integrity and ritual holiness because they represented the people to God.

They also represented God to the people.

Remember Aaron's sons who mishandled the fire?

There is a paradox of living in God's Holy presence

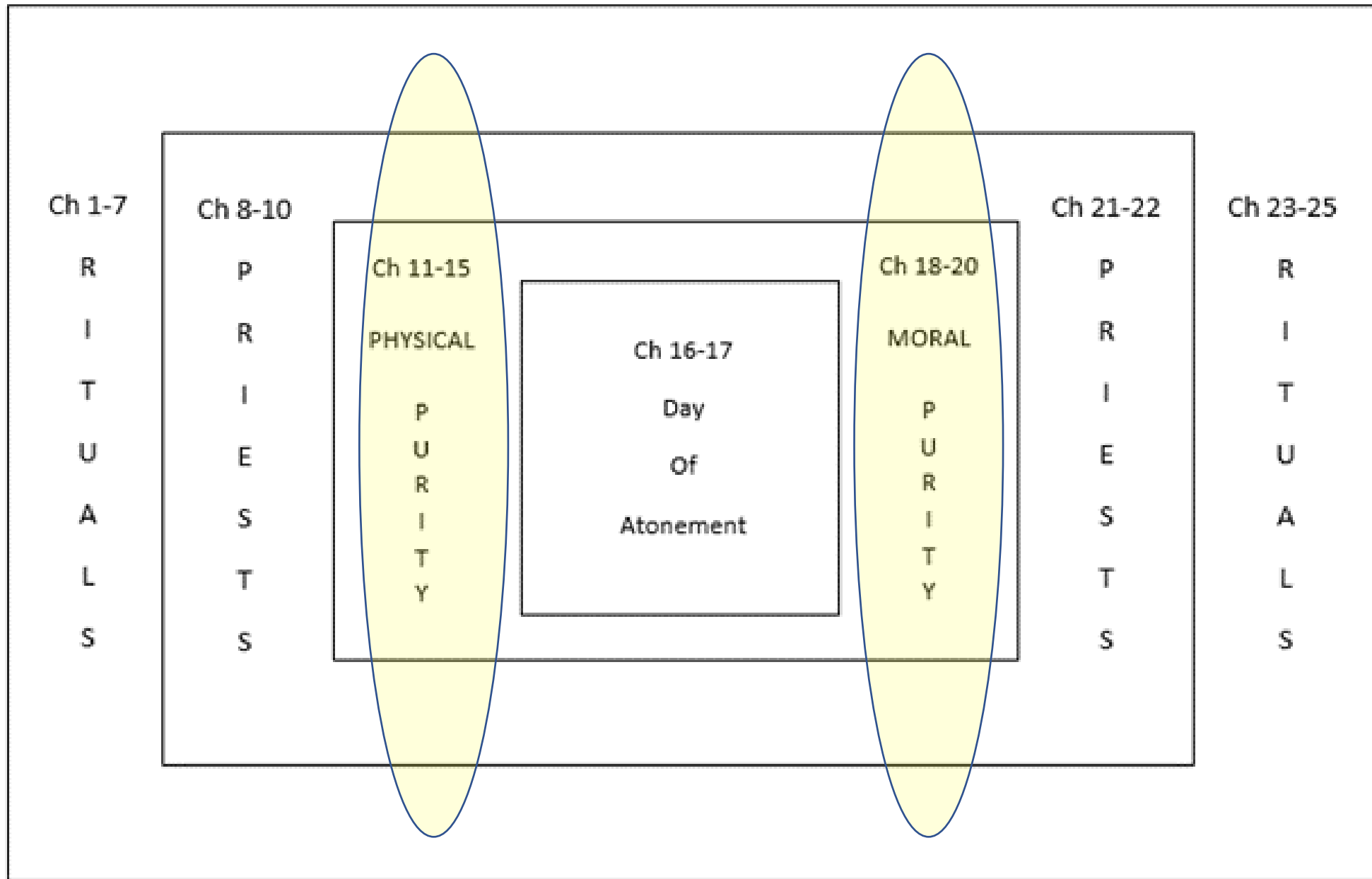
It is pure goodness, but it becomes dangerous to those that rebel and insult His holiness

Four Roles of Priesthood

Marty Solomon

- 1. Put God on display. They look different. What they wear, how they act. They must be Holy because God is Holy. “Set apart”**
- 2. Help people navigate their atonement. Everyday morning and evening, they offer a sacrifice for the sins of all of Israel that happen on that day. People bring their own sacrifices, but if they do it wrong, the priest helps you bring the right offering, how to offer it and explains the “why”. It cleanses the conscience, that you and God are ok.**
- 3. Intercede on behalf of others. They stand between God and man. They teach both ways. They explain to Israel what God is showing us. They also plead on behalf of the people to God.
-A kingdom of priests. Now Israel stands between the world and God. Pleading on the world’s behalf for forgiveness and Gods provision.**
- 4. Distribute resources to those in need. Always those who have more than enough and those that are in need. Those that have extra bring it to the tabernacle. Some they keep for the priests and the rest is distributed to those in need**

Book Design



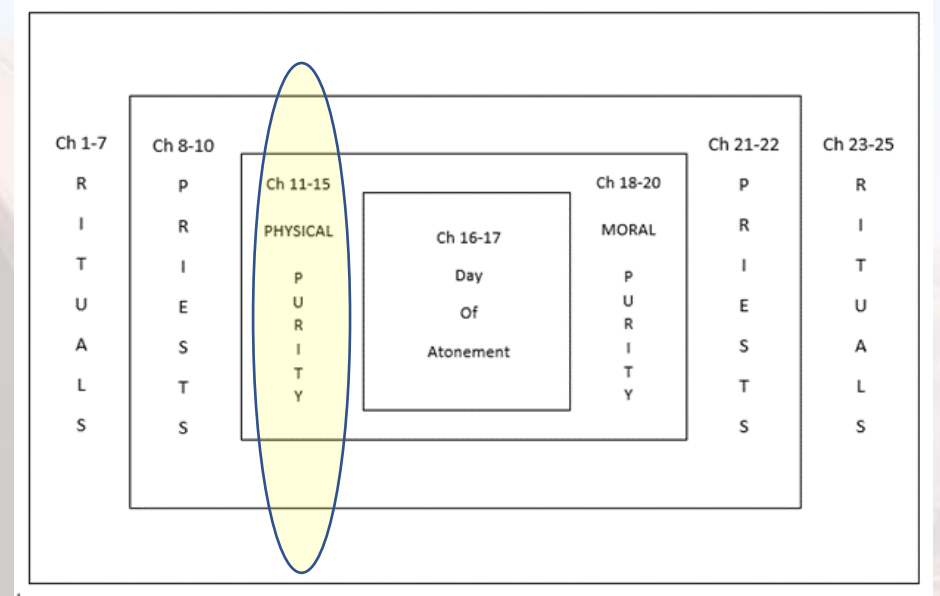
Chapter 11-15

Ritual PHYSICAL purity of the Israelites

Because God is Holy, Israel and Priests must be pure, or clean. God's presence was off limits otherwise

What Causes Impurity?

- Contact with reproductive bodily fluids
- Having a skin disease
- Touching Mold, fungus or a dead body
- Eating non-kosher



Chapter 11-15

Ritual MORAL purity of the Israelites

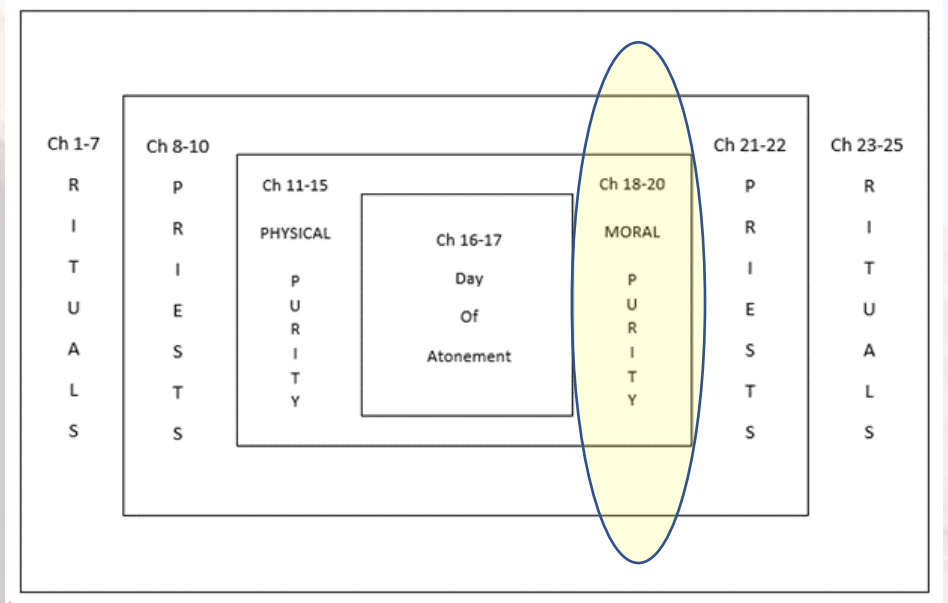
Israel was to be set apart / HOLY

Here Israel is to:

Care for the poor

Maintain high levels of sexual integrity

Promote Justice



Ch 1-7

R
I
T
U
A
L
S

Ch 8-10

P
R
I
E
S
T
S

Ch 11-15

PHYSICAL

P
U
R
I
T
Y

Ch 16-17

Day
Of
Atonement

Ch 18-20

MORAL


P
U
R
I
T
Y

Ch 21-22

P
R
I
E
S
T
S

Ch 23-25

R
I
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The center of it all:
The Day of Atonement
Ch 16-17

Not everyone's sins were covered by all of the rituals.

**The Day of atonement was the day where the Priests would make
a sacrifice for the sins of all of Israel.**

Day of Atonement was the center of it all!

The Ritual

3 animals were sacrificed:

Bull – as a sin offering for Aaron’s sin and the sin of his family.

2 Goats

At the front of the tent, Aaron would cast lots to see which goat was going to be used as the sin offering and which would be the “scapegoat”

The first goat was for the purification offering – to atone for the sins of Israel. The goat was slaughtered as a sin offering and its blood was sprinkled on the atonement cover. Without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness of sins

The second was the “scapegoat.” The high priest would symbolically place the sins of Israel onto the goat and it would be cast out into the wilderness

***This symbolically is huge because it is God’s way of demonstrating that He wants sin to be removed from His people.**

*The Sin Offering
representing sorrow for sins
committed inadvertently or
in ignorance*

**The Burnt Offering
representing a total
commitment to God. The
entire animal is offered
in sacrifice**

The Ritual

16:21-22 When Aaron has finished making atonement for the Most Holy Place, the tent of meeting and the altar, he shall bring forward the live goat. ²¹ He is to lay both hands on the head of the live goat and confess over it all the wickedness and rebellion of the Israelites—all their sins—and put them on the goat's head. He shall send the goat away into the wilderness in the care of someone appointed for the task. ²² The goat will carry on itself all their sins to a remote place; and the man shall release it in the wilderness.

Aaron is to:

de-robe

bathe

put on regular clothes

Submit the burnt offering (the ram) and burn the fat of the sin offering (the bull)

The man who took the scapegoat must also bathe himself before coming back

The remaining blood from the bull and the goat is to be taken outside of the camp and the flesh burned. Whoever does this must bathe and wash his clothes before coming back.

A large, tan-colored tent is pitched in a desert landscape. The tent is made of a heavy, textured fabric and is supported by wooden poles. In the foreground, there is a stone altar with a flat top and a central pedestal. The background shows a vast, arid desert with low hills under a clear blue sky.

Next Week

Josh will fill in any holes

Take us to the end of Leviticus

Teach us about Numbers 28-29 and explain why we're jumping ahead!

