

Leviticus 27 (Redemption)

1. Leviticus begins with instructions on how (_____) through the sacrifices.
 - a. Leviticus ends with instructions on how sinful people can (_____) with a holy God.
 - i. In the (_____) a vow was just as binding as a signed contract in our day. (Deut.23:21-23)

2. Reasons for making a vow
 - a. When someone wanted to (_____).
 - b. For a plea for (_____).
 - i. Jacob (Gen. 28:20-22); Jephthah (Judges 11;29-40) ;Hannah dedicating Samuel (1 Sam. 1:11) Jonah (1:15,16; 2:9)
 - c. (_____) to deny himself certain pleasures (Numbers 6:2-8),

3. Purpose of this chapter is to give the person who made a (_____) an opportunity to redeem what he had vowed.

4. Laws on voluntary gifts (1-24)
 - a. (_____) as holy to the Lord. (vs.1-8)
 - i. God allows the one who made the “difficult vows” to (_____).
 - ii. Sanctuary Shekels were shekels weighed by (_____).
 1. A Shekel was the equivalent of (_____).

Age	Assessment price in sanctuary shekels	
	Male	Female
1 month to 5 years	5	3
5 to 20 years	20	10
20 to 60 years	50	30

60 plus years	15	10
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- iii. The valuing of the ages and gender was directly related to the (_____) and compensate for the vow made rather than the intrinsic value of the various ages and gender.
- iv. If a person was too poor to pay the shekels the priest would assess what he is able to afford and pay that amount. (v.8)
- b. Laws on (_____) as holy to the Lord. (vs. 9-13)
- i. If the animals vowed was ceremonially clean it is (_____) with another animal that is unclean (vs.9-10).
- ii. This prevents someone from regretting the vows they've made and giving God what is (_____).
- iii. If the vowed animal was ceremonially unclean it is to be (_____) but could still be given to the tabernacle for the priests' use. (v.11)
1. If the one who vowed chose to redeem the animal the priest would assess its value then (_____). (vs.11-13)
- c. Laws on (_____) as holy to the Lord. (vs.14-15)
- i. If the house that was dedicated was to be redeemed the (_____) to the redemption value. (v.15)
- d. Laws on (_____) as holy to the Lord. (vs.16-24)
- i. Since priests did not have time to care for land 'dedicated as holy' (v. 16), the owners retained control of it until the Jubilee and made a living from it. Ideally, they would redeem the land before the Jubilee, paying the price that held as of the day they had dedicated it and adding a fifth (v. 19).
- ii. If they failed to redeem it or if they leased it during this time they forfeited it and it became priestly property (cf. at vv. 20– 21).

5. Laws on (_____) and non-redeemable people or objects (25-34)
- a. (_____) were not to be consecrated since it belonged to the Lord. (v.26)
 - b. If it is an (_____) it can be redeemed after adding a fifth to the agreed value. (v.27)
 - c. (_____) to the Lord can not be redeemed. (v.28)
 - d. (_____) cannot be redeemed since it is already the Lords. (v.30)
 - i. A tithe (_____) to the redemption value. (v.31)

6. NT on vows

- a. Matt.23:16
- b. James 5:12
- c. Matt 5:33-37
- d. Numbers 23:19
- e. 1 Peter 1:18-19

Overview study of the Leviticus

- a. Know in detail the chiastic outline of Leviticus. (Ask someone if you joined the bible study late)
- b. Know by memory the five major offerings given in the first five chapters of Leviticus and how it was fulfilled in Christ in the New Testament.
- c. What did you learn about God through the study of Leviticus?
- d. What did you learn about yourself through the study of Leviticus?
- e. What did you learn about the gospel through the study of Leviticus?