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LEVITICUS STUDY GUIDE

Leviticus has at least four important themes that directly relate to the Book of Exodus, its recording of the Sinai covenant, and the building of the tabernacle.

1. First concept: The presence of God in Israelite worship.
2. Second concept: Of holiness is the motto of Leviticus: "Be holy, for I am holy" (Lev. 11:44-45, 19:2, 20:26). Holy and its cognates occur 132 times for more than 50 % of the total Old Testament occurrences. Clean and related terms occur 74 times (35% of the total OT occurrences). Profane occurs 14 times out 66 uses in the OT. The language of sacrifice pervades the book. The word sacrifice occurs about 40 times, priests 190 times, blood 85 times, atonement 45 times.
3. Third Concept: The role of sacrifice as Hebrews 9:22 indicates: "And almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without shedding of blood is no remission." The first 17 chapters are devoted to explaining the occasion for and the correct procedures to be followed in sacrifice.
4. Fourth Concept: Is the idea of the Covenant. It is one of the fundamental presuppositions informing the theology of Leviticus. Leviticus is the sequel to Exodus. At the heart of Exodus (chapters 19-26) is the Sinai covenant. All that follows in Exodus is a working out of the covenant. Leviticus explains how covenant worship should be conducted (chapters 1-17), then how the covenant people should behave (chapters 18-25), and closes with a section of blessings and curses, which is entirely appropriate to a covenant document (chapter 26). Indeed the last verse of Chapter 26 connects all that precedes with Sinai, where the covenant was concluded. Leviticus 26:46 "These [are] the statutes and judgments and laws, which the LORD made between him and the children of Israel in mount Sinai by the hand of Moses."

Leviticus 1

1. Who was the human author of Leviticus? Moses
2. Leviticus along with the first five books of the Bible are called the Pentateuch.
3. What type of offering is primarily described in Leviticus 1?
 - A. Grain offering
 - B. Fellowship offering
 - C. Burnt offering**

D. Guilt offering

Leviticus 2

4. What ingredient is not allowed in grain (meat) offerings?

- A. Salt
- B. Oil
- C. Incense

D. Yeast

5. What special ingredient must be added to the meat offering? Why? Salt, which symbolizes the lasting nature of God's covenant with His people.

Leviticus 3

6. The peace offering had as its existential feature the concept of “fellowship.”

7. What was the significance of the fat and blood in this offering? The fat was considered the best part, symbolizing giving the choicest portions to God. The blood represented life and was strictly forbidden for consumption, as stated in Leviticus 3:17.

Leviticus 4

8. The sin offering in Leviticus 4 is given primarily for what type of sin?

- A. Intentional rebellion
- B. Forgetfulness
- C. Ignorance or unintentional**
- D. Omission

9. How does Leviticus 4 emphasize the seriousness of sin? The chapter highlights that even unintentional sins require atonement, showing that sin affects the community's relationship with God and must be addressed through proper sacrifice.

Leviticus 5

10. What was required if someone touched something unclean unknowingly and became guilty?

- A. They had to fast
- B. They had to leave the camp
- C. They had to bring a sin offering**
- D. They had to pay a fine

11. How does Leviticus 5 relate to New Testament teachings? It foreshadows Christ's ultimate sacrifice. The offerings symbolize Jesus' role as the final atonement for sin, fulfilling the law's requirements and granting forgiveness to believers (Hebrews 10:1-10).

Leviticus 6

12. **T / F** In addition to offering a sacrifice, someone who deceived a neighbor about something entrusted to them must also return what was taken and add a fifth of its value.
13. How does Leviticus 6 point to Jesus? The trespass offering (restitution and atonement) foreshadows Jesus' sacrifice. Just as the offering required repayment and a blood sacrifice for sin, Jesus paid for humanity's sins completely.

Leviticus 7

14. Which part of the animal was **never** to be eaten and was considered holy to the Lord?
- A. Skin
 - B. Fat and blood**
 - C. Hooves
 - D. Tail
15. Why were the Israelites forbidden from eating this? Because fat was reserved for God on the altar, and blood symbolized life, which belongs to God.
16. What portions of the peace offering were given to the priests? The breast (wave offering) and the right thigh (heave offering).
17. **T / F** The penalty for eating an offering while unclean was separation from the community.

Leviticus 8

18. What was the purpose of the events in Leviticus 8? To record the consecration of Aaron and his sons as priests, following God's instructions given to Moses. It was a formal ceremony to set them apart for their sacred duties.
19. What ritual act marked the consecration of Aaron and his sons as priests?
- A. Fasting for seven days
 - B. Wearing sackcloth
 - C. Anointing with oil and blood**
 - D. Shaving their heads
20. How long did the ordination process last? The consecration process lasted seven days, during which Aaron and his sons stayed at the entrance of the Tabernacle, following God's instructions to complete their dedication.

Leviticus 9

21. What types of offerings does Aaron present in this chapter? Why? A sin offering (for himself and the people), a burnt offering, a grain offering and a peace offering to atone for sin and express devotion to God.
22. What dramatic event occurred after Aaron made the first offerings as high priest?
- A. The altar collapsed

B. The sky turned dark

C. Fire came out from the Lord and consumed the offering

D. The people sang a new song

23. What does Leviticus 9 teach about the role of the priesthood? It emphasizes that the priesthood is a divine appointment meant to mediate between God and the people. The obedience of the priests and the proper offering of sacrifices are essential for the people's atonement and for God to dwell among them.

Leviticus 10

24. Explain the story in Leviticus 10 of Nadab and Abihu: Who they were, what they did, what tribe were they from, and what happened to them. They were priests, they offered strange incense before the LORD which God had not required, they were from the tribe of Levi, God killed them with fire.

25. Why was God's response to Nadab and Abihu so severe? God's response emphasized the seriousness of approaching Him in a way that disregards His holiness and commandments. Their disobedience showed irreverence in a holy setting.

Leviticus 11

26. Land animals are considered clean if they both chew the cud and have split hooves. Animals lacking one of these characteristics are deemed unclean.

27. What are four explanations why animals were deemed clean and unclean.
1. Arbitrary – Only God knows why and was a test of obedience. 2. Cultic explanation – Animals designated by pagans for cultic sacrifices or associated with certain deities. 3. Hygienic – Unclean animals were carriers of disease, and clean weren't. 4. Symbolic – The clean animals portrayed how the Israelites were to behave and unclean contrariwise.

Leviticus 12

28. True/False A woman is ceremonially unclean after giving birth for 28 days.

29. What offering is a woman required to bring after her days of purification for childbirth are completed?

A. A grain offering and a drink offering

B. A lamb for a burnt offering and a pigeon or dove for a sin offering

C. Two oxen

D. A basket of fruits and vegetables

Leviticus 13

30. Who is responsible for examining someone with a suspected skin disease?

- A. The village elder
- B. The physician
- C. The priest**
- D. The judge

31. What should be done if a person is found to have a defiling skin disease?

- A. They must be taken to the temple for healing
- B. They must be quarantined outside the camp**
- C. They must make a sacrifice immediately
- D. They must fast for seven days

Leviticus 14

32. The purification for someone healed of a skin disease required a ritual involving two birds, cedar wood, scarlet, and hyssop.

33. **True/False:** If a priest performed the cleansing ritual for a house that had been affected by the plague of leprosy, and the plague was not removed, the house had to be completely torn down.

Leviticus 15

34. What must a man do to become clean after having a bodily discharge?

- A) Offer a burnt offering immediately
- B) Isolate for seven days without contact
- C) Bathe his body in water and wash his clothes**
- D) Fast for three days and pray

35. **True/False:** Anyone who touched a person with a bodily discharge was considered unclean until evening.

Leviticus 16

36. What was the purpose of the Day of Atonement?

- A) To celebrate the harvest
- B) To remember the Exodus from Egypt
- C) To atone for the sins of the Israelites**
- D) To anoint the new high priest

37. **True/False:** The scapegoat was sacrificed on the altar as part of the Day of Atonement ritual.

Leviticus 17

38. **True/False:** All sacrifices must be brought to the entrance of the Tent of Meeting, not offered in the open fields.

39. Why is the consumption of blood strictly forbidden?

- A) It is considered unclean
- B) It is reserved only for priests
- C) The life of the creature is in the blood**
- D) It causes physical illness

Leviticus 18

40. What is the main theme of Leviticus 18?
- A) Dietary laws for the Israelites
 - B) Instructions for building the Tabernacle
 - C) Laws concerning sexual morality**
 - D) Rules for making sacrifices
41. The Israelites were warned not to follow the practices of Egypt and Canaan because their practices defiled the land.

Leviticus 19

42. What is the command from God in Leviticus 19:2? “Ye shall be holy: for I the Lord your God am holy.”
43. What are the Israelites commanded **not** to do in regard to their fields?
- A) Offer them to idols
 - B) Harvest them twice
 - C) Harvest to the very edges or gather gleanings**
 - D) Let foreigners work them

Leviticus 20

44. What is the punishment for giving one's children to Molech?
- A) Exile
 - B) Death by stoning**
 - C) Fasting for seven days
 - D) A burnt offering
45. Leviticus 20:22 – “Ye shall therefore keep all my statutes, and all my judgments, and do them: that the land whither I bring you to dwell therein, spew you not out.

Leviticus 21

46. What are the marriage restrictions for the high priest? He must marry a virgin from his own people and not a widow, divorced woman, or prostitute.
47. **True/False** Any man from Aaron's line that had a physical defect was not permitted to carry out priestly duties.

Leviticus 22

48. What happens to a priest who becomes unclean and eats sacred offerings?

- A) He must fast
- B) He must be cut off from the Lord**
- C) He must pay a fine
- D) He must offer incense

49. What is required of an animal for it to be accepted as a sacrifice? It must be without blemish or defect (v.20).

Leviticus 23

50. What is the Sabbath described as in this chapter? A day of complete rest, a holy convocation (v.3).
51. Which feast involves living in booths to remember Israel's time in the wilderness?
- A) Feast of Trumpets
 - B) Day of Atonement
 - C) Feast of Tabernacles (Booths)**
 - D) Feast of Weeks
52. The offering of the first fruits occurs during the Feast of Pentecost.

Leviticus 24

53. What perpetual practices are to be maintained in the tabernacle? The burning of lamps and the arrangement of the showbread (vv.1–9).
54. What was the punishment for blaspheming the name of the Lord?
- A) A public apology
 - B) Exile
 - C) Death by stoning**
 - D) Fasting for 40 days

Leviticus 25

55. How often is the land to be given a sabbath rest?
- A) Every 10 years
 - B) Every 3 years
 - C) Every 7th year**
 - D) Every 50th year
56. What is the Year of Jubilee? Every 50th year, property is returned to its original owners and slaves are freed (v.10).

Leviticus 26

57. What will God do if Israel obeys His commandments?
- A) Bring them into Egypt
 - B) Give rain, peace, and abundance**
 - C) Scatter them among the nations

D) Make them wander in the desert

58. What are the consequences of disobedience? Disease, defeat, desolation, and exile.

Leviticus 27

59. What is the chapter's main focus?

A) Offerings for sin

B) Laws about vows and dedicated things

C) Punishments for idolatry

D) Clean and unclean animals

60. Can vowed things be redeemed? Yes, but a monetary value plus a fifth must be paid (v.13).

61. Leviticus 27:30 "And all the tithe of the land, whether of the seed of the land, or of the fruit of the tree, is the LORD's: it is holy unto the LORD." What do we learn about the tithe? In this verse we see the principle of the tithe continued. The "tithe" (10%) especially belonged to the LORD and was to be returned unto the LORD as Owner.