

NAME _____

DATE _____

LEVITICUS 1-9 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.