

Leviticus #1

Chapter 1

- 1) Read verses 1 & 2. After reading this beginning, what do you think this book is going to be about?
- 2) Were you allowed to sacrifice animals which were crippled or blind?
- 3) Where was the first place you brought the animal you were going to offer as a burnt offering?
- 4) What did the owner laying his own hand on the head of the animal indicate?
- 5) Who actually offered up the sacrifice?
- 6) What did they do with the blood?
- 7) According to verse 9, how much of the offering was burned up?
- 8) When we offer ourselves to God completely, do you think it is a soothing aroma to God?
- 9) Read verses 10 -13. Who actually kills the burnt offering?
- 10) Read verses 14-17. If you were poor, what might your burnt offering consist of?
- 11) Who wrung off the birds head in this case?
- 12) According to verse 17, what was the priest not allowed to do?
- 13) Do you think God appreciated the sacrifice of a pigeon any less than a bull?
- 14) Do we normally offer ourselves partially or fully to God?

Chapter 2

- 1) List the three ingredients of a grain offering:
a) _____ b) _____ c) _____
- 2) Which one of these ingredients was completely burned up?
- 3) Who received a part of the other two ingredients?
- 4) What were they instructed to leave out of the cooking process for a baked grain offering?
- 5) Read I Corinthians 5:6-8. What does leaven seem to be a picture of here:
a) Sin b) Bad ingredients c) Love
- 6) Jesus was our ultimate sacrifice. Read II Corinthians 5:21. What do we know was not present in the ultimate sacrifice Jesus gave?
- 7) What were the Israelites to include in their grain offerings?
- 8) Salt was such an important commodity in those days that an agreement (covenant) made with a sacrifice of salt was considered to be very powerful. Who received such a powerful covenant in II Chronicles 13:5?
- 9) Read verses 14-16. What would be another name for an offering of early ripened things? (verse 2:12)

Chapter 3

- 1) What was different about the requirements for a *peace offering* (verse 1) as opposed to a *burnt offering* (Leviticus 1:3)?
- 2) What specific things would be burned up in the *peace offerings*?
- 3) Were they doing the same thing with the blood of the *peace offering* as they did with the blood of the *burnt offering*? (Compare Leviticus 3:13 to 1:5)
- 4) Who did the fat belong to?
- 5) What two things from the sacrifices were the Israelites not allowed to eat?
a) _____ b) _____
- 6) Knowing what we do about the dangers of too much fat, do you think the rules regarding eating the fat from their sacrifices would have made the Israelites more healthy?
- 7) Why do you think the Israelites were not allowed to eat blood? (See Leviticus 17:11)
- 8) Does it sound like there were a lot of very specific rules that the Israelites had to follow while making their sacrifices?
- 9) Do you think all of these requirements have significance which will only be fully understood by very extensive study and illumination by the Holy Spirit?

Leviticus #2

Chapter 4

- 1) What was an anointed priest required to sacrifice if he broke one of God's commandments unintentionally?
- 2) What did the anointed priest do with the blood of the bull?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
- 3) If the incense represents the prayer of the saints, what do you think putting some blood on the horn of the incense altar might represent?
 - a) Might represent a prayer for forgiveness because of the shed blood of Jesus
 - b) Might represent the blood of the one who sinned
- 4) What is this offering called in verse 8?
- 5) After he offered some of the bull's organs and the fat as a burnt offering, what was done with the rest of the body of the bull?
- 6) According to Hebrews 13:11 & 12, how is our *sin offering* (Jesus) like this *sin offering* in Leviticus?
- 7) Are sins only personal or, are there ever sins that are national in nature?
- 8) What are some of the steps that would be taken in the case of a national sin?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
- 9) The word "atonement" means "to cover," (i.e. "to placate" or "to cancel"). It speaks of reconciliation to those who have been separated. What happened when the sacrifice was offered to make atonement?
- 10) What do you think was represented by the elders laying their hands on the head of the bull?
 - a) Recognition of the guilt of the whole nation
 - b) Declaration that they had nothing to do with the sin
- 11) Read verses 22-26. What was different about the offering that a leader made when he sinned unintentionally?
- 12) What was a common person required to sacrifice for an unintentional sin?
- 13) What would happen if the proper sacrifice was offered?
- 14) Since we know everyone sins, how do you think Paul could say that before he was saved he was "blameless"?
 - a) He actually was the rare sinless person
 - b) He had been careful to always offer the required sacrifice for his sins
- 15) What could a common man offer if he did not have a goat?

Chapter 5

- 1) In verse 1 the person is admonished to testify in a legal hearing. Was he required to answer?
- 2) Does this remind you of what happens in Matthew 26:62-64?
- 3) What are some things that Israelites were not allowed to touch?
- 4) According to verse 3, when did he become guilty?
- 5) What if an Israelite swore he would do something without thinking about it and then later realized he had not carried out the thing he had sworn he would do? (verse 4)
- 6) According to verses 5 & 6, what two things were you required to do if you became guilty?
 - a)
 - b)
- 7) Read verses 7-10. What would you do if you couldn't afford to sacrifice a lamb?
- 8) Read verses 11-13. What if you were too poor to offer the birds?
- 9) What was *not* to be included with the fine flour?
- 10) Does God understand and make provision for those who have less financially?
- 11) What did you offer if you sinned in regard to one of the holy things?
- 12) What verse here reminds you of the statement, "Ignorance of the law is no excuse?"
- 13) Read Psalm 19:12 & 13. Who do we need to help us from sinning unintentionally?

Leviticus #3

Chapter 6

- 3) Read verses 1-7. If a person robbed another person, what two things did he have to do to make it right?
 - a)
 - b)
- 2) So what two parties had to be satisfied for the guilt to be removed?
 - a) The victim and the priest
 - b) The victim and the Lord
 - c) The victim and the community
- 3) What actually was burned overnight?
- 4) What did the priest do before he removed the ashes of the *burnt offering*?
- 5) What did he do before he took those ashes outside the camp?
- 6) When was the fire of the *burnt offering* to go out?
- 7) The *burnt offering* seems to illustrate the believer giving his all to the Lord. If you are on fire for Jesus, should you ever allow that fire to go out?
- 8) Read verses 14-18. How much flour was actually burned up when the priests presented the *grain offering*?
- 9) What was done with the rest of the fine flour?
- 10) Where was this offering eaten? Who was allowed to eat it?
- 11) Describe the type of offering that was made by a priest on the day he was anointed?

- 12) Who ate what was left from his *grain offering*?
- 13) The *burnt offering* was slain before the doorway of the tent of meeting. Where was the *sin offering* slain?
- 14) Who would eat the *sin offering*?
- 15) What did you do with a garment that was splashed with the blood of the *sin offering*?
- 16) Does it sound like the priest ever needed to pack a lunch?
- 17) Was he allowed to take home a doggy bag for his wife and kids for dinner?
- 18) If the blood of a sin offering was presented in the holy place, who was allowed to eat it?

Chapter 7

- 1) Read verses 1-10. Does it seem like we have heard these details before?
- 2) Where did they slay the *guilt offering*?
- 3) Who was allowed to eat of the *guilt offering*?
 - a) The person that was guilty
 - b) Any male priest who happened to present the offering
- 4) What part of the burnt offering was kept by the priest who offered it, but was not eaten?
- 5) Describe what you would do if you offered a *peace offering* because you were wanting to give thanks to the Lord?
- 6) When you offered cakes and wafers, how much would you give to the offering priest?
- 7) Read verses 15-18. How long could you take to eat the meat from your *peace offering*?
- 8) How about the *votive or voluntary offering*?
- 9) What would happen if you ate any of your offering on the third day?
- 10) What would be done with a portion of a sacrifice that touched something unclean?
- 11) What would happen to you if you ate a portion of a *peace offering* when you were unclean?
- 12) What two parts of an animal were you not allowed to eat in any circumstance?
- 13) To be “cut off” probably meant “to be excluded from the community of Israel.” Do you think people were careful to follow these instructions?
- 14) Read verses 28-34. Could you send someone else to present your sacrifice of peace offering?
- 15) What happened to the breast of the *peace offering*?
- 16) Who received the right thigh?
- 17) Were these offerings only to be given to the priests in the beginning?
- 18) Where were all of these instructions initially given to Israel?

Chapter 8:1-13

- 1) The first seven chapters were the Lord’s instructions about His sacrifices. What did Moses do in verse 3 before he acted upon these instructions?
- 2) What was his first action to follow God’s commands?
- 3) What did he do after Aaron was washed and dressed?

Leviticus #4

Chapter 8:14-36

- 4) What was the first thing that happened when they brought in the bull for the sin offering?
- 5) Who killed the bull?
- 6) Who put the blood on the horns of the altar?
- 7) Who offered the fat kidney and liver up in smoke?
- 8) Moses was a Levite but not a descendant of Aaron (they were brothers). What other person is not a descendant of Aaron but is our High Priest? (Hebrews 5:5 & 6)
- 9) What part of the ram was taken outside the camp?
- 10) What was the second ram called?
- 11) What did Moses do with the blood this time?
- 12) What might the application of the blood in three places represent?
 - a) Ears- Be holy in what, or who, you listen to
 - b) Thumb- Be holy in what you do
 - c) Big toe-Be holy in where you go
 - d) All of the above
- 13) The right side is usually dominant. What should dominate your hearing, actions and walk?
- 14) Did Aaron and his sons eat any of the *wave offering*?
- 15) Who did? What part did he eat?
- 16) What did Moses sprinkle on Aaron, his sons and their garments to complete the consecration?
- 17) Read verses 31-36. What happened to the rest of the *offering of ordination*?
- 18) Where did Aaron have to spend the next seven days?
- 19) Why were they not likely to disobey the instructions they received?

Chapter 9

- 1) Who did Moses call together on the eighth day?
- 2) What animals was Aaron to offer up as a *sin offering*? As a burnt offering?
- 3) What animals were the elders to offer as a *sin offering*? As a burnt offering?
- 4) What two other offerings were the people (elders) to present?
 - a)
 - b)
- 5) What did Moses say would happen that day?
- 6) Who did Aaron offer a *sin offering* for before he offered it for the people?
- 7) What was different about the offering of our High Priest, Jesus? (Hebrews 7:26 & 27)
- 8) Why didn't Jesus have to offer a *sin offering* for himself? (II Corinthians 5:21)
- 9) Read verses 15-20. Describe the order of the four offerings for the people:
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
- 10) Describe all that happened in verses 22-24.

- 11) How do you think you would have reacted?

Chapter 10:1-7

- 1) What mistake did Nadab and Abihu make?
- 2) What happened to them?
- 3) What instruction did Moses say they had forgotten?
- 4) Does it dishonor God when we do not obey Him?
- 5) These two men may have been sincere in spirit, but what else does Jesus say that God requires in our worship? (John 4:24)
- 6) Is our obedience to God a serious thing in His sight?
- 7) Would this cause the other priests to be more or less careful in the future?
- 8) What incident very similar to this happened in the very beginning of the church? (Acts 5:1-11)
- 9) What was the effect of what took place in the early church? (verses 11)
- 10) What very difficult instruction did Moses give to Aaron at this point?
- 11) Do you think we should be more serious when we come into God's presence to worship Him?

Leviticus #5

Chapter 10:8-20

- 20) What did the Lord specifically tell Aaron and his sons to avoid?
- 21) According to verse 11, this was to accomplish what two things?
 - a)
 - b)
- 3) Is it important for us to “make a distinction between the holy and the profane (common)” and “between the clean and the unclean?”
- 4) Is this true in the things we read, the things we watch, the places we go and the things we say?
- 5) I Peter 5:8 says: “Your adversary, the devil, prowls about like **a roaring lion**, seeking someone to devour.” Who gets devoured by lions in Ezekiel 22:23-26?
- 6) What were Aaron and his sons to do with their understanding of these distinctions?
- 7) Since two of Aaron’s sons had just died do you think they took this instruction seriously?
- 8) Where were the priests to eat the grain offering?
- 9) Could they share the breast and thigh with the family?
- 10) The place where they could eat it with their family might not be holy but it was to at least be _____.
- 11) The New Testament tells us that we are a kingdom of priests to our God (Revelation 1:6). Everything we do might not be holy but it should at least be clean. What things are referred to below that might not be holy but should at least be clean?
 - a) Philippians 4:8 The things we _____ should be clean
 - b) James 4:8 The things we _____ should be clean
 - c) Isaiah 6:5 The things we _____ should be clean
- 12) Many things we think, do or say as Christians are not necessarily holy, but everything we think, do or say should be _____.
- 13) Read verses 16-20. What upset Moses here?
- 14) Would you be afraid if you were Eleazar and Ithamar and had seen what happened to your brothers?
- 15) Does it sound like fear was the reason Aaron was giving for not having followed all the exact procedures?
- 16) Did Moses accept this explanation?

Chapter 11:1-9

- 1) Read verses 1 & 2. What does God proceed to give instructions about at this point?
- 2) Since Abraham and Isaac never had these instructions, do you think they apply to all people or just to Israel?
- 3) After reading Acts 11:6-9, do you think these rules apply to us now?
- 4) Read verses 3-8. What two characteristics made an animal clean for eating?
 - a)
 - b)
- 5) A divided hoof speaks of separation in our walk to keep us clean. Describe what a separate walk might look like, since we can’t physically stay away from everyone. (II Corinthians 6:17-7:1)
- 6) I think that “chewing the cud,” which is done to process and reprocess food, could be a picture of us reading, listening to, and meditating on God’s word over and over again. This will help to keep us clean. Describe how this process would work after reading Joshua 1:8.
- 7) Explain why an Israelite could not eat pork.
- 8) Some people criticize the Bible here by saying that the rabbit (hare) and the coney (rock badger) appear to chew the cud but scientifically do not. The purpose of God’s instructions here was to give the Israelites a simple visual way to recognize clean or unclean animals. How many of us have told others to look at the beautiful sun rise? Did the sun actually rise?
- 9) The important thing was to be able to look at an animal and tell if it was clean or unclean by looking at its mouth and its feet. Can usually tell right away if a person “walks the walk” and “talks the talk?”
- 10) Don’t you need both of these things to be the most affective witness for the Lord?
- 11) Did the classification of being unclean just mean that you would not eat this type of meat?

Leviticus #6

Chapter 11:10-47

- 1) When fishing, what two things were required for the Israelites to eat what they caught?
 - a)
 - b)
- 2) What are fins used for? a) For decoration? b) For propulsion and direction
- 3) Thinking about this, can we do much for the Lord without direction and motivation?
- 4) What are scales used for? a) For protection b) For decoration
- 5) Do believers need direction (the Holy Spirit) and protection (the armor of God)?
- 6) Do you think there might be some illustrations in this example for us to use in our lives?
- 7) Catfish have fins but not scales. Were Israelites allowed to eat catfish?
- 8) God specifically listed the birds that a person was not allowed to eat. Which birds mentioned in Leviticus 12:6 were not included in this list?
- 9) The bat is included in this list. Some have criticized this as a scientific inaccuracy, but who decides what can be called a “bird?” We classify the bat as a mammal, which was never a classification in the Bible. Since the Bible was written first, is it right to allow definitions, which were created later, to tell us if the Bible is accurate?
- 10) Winged insects that walked on all fours were to be detestable. Which of these insects, which were also jointed above the feet for jumping, were they allowed to eat?
- 11) How long were you unclean if you touched the dead body of a pig?
- 12) Was a dog considered a clean animal according to Leviticus 11:27?
- 13) Were lizards OK for eating?
- 14) What were you to do if a dead lizard fell on a shirt?
- 15) How were you to react if a dead mouse fell inside a vessel?
- 16) What were you to do if a dead lizard fell on your oven?
- 17) Do you think following these rules took quite a bit of patience and work since Israelites lived in tents?
- 18) Would you lose your spring if a dead mouse fell in it?
- 19) Knowing what we do about the spreading of germs, does it make sense that dry seed would be clean but wet seed unclean if a dead unclean animal fell on it?
- 20) Read verses 39 & 40. How would touching a clean animal that died affect you?
- 21) Were you allowed to eat snakes or millipedes?
- 22) Why should we seek to be holy?
- 23) Does this instruction about being holy still apply to us today? (I Peter 1:14-16)
- 24) Read verse 46. Do these four categories of creatures sound like they are based on scientific designations or simple classifications based on location (water, sky) and activities (swarming, crawling on its belly, etc.)?

Chapter 12

- 1) What took place on the eighth day after a son was born?
- 2) How long did the mother wait to go to the sanctuary (tabernacle)?
- 3) Whose family followed this instruction in Luke 2:21-24?
- 4) What else does that verse say Jesus’ family did on that day?
- 5) Did Mary carefully follow the instructions about purification?
- 6) Read verses 6 & 7. What was the mother to offer as a *burnt offering* at this point?
- 7) What was she to offer as a *sin offering*?
- 8) According to verse 8, what did you do if you could not afford the lamb?
- 9) What did Jesus’ parents offer? (Luke 2:24)
- 10) Does it sound like Jesus was born into a wealthy family?
- 11) They offered a *burnt offering* and a *sin offering*. Some people say that Mary was sinless. Did she offer the *sin offering*?
- 12) Read Romans 3:23 and Mark 10:18. Mary was a wonderful and godly woman, but after reading these verses, do you think Mary could have been sinless?

Leviticus #7

Chapter 13

- 1) What disease does God give specific instructions about in the next two chapters?
- 2) Leprosy-This disease "begins with specks on the eyelids and on the palms, gradually spreading over the body, bleaching the hair white wherever they appear, crusting the affected parts with white scales, and causing terrible sores and swellings. From the skin the disease eats inward to the bones, rotting the whole body piecemeal." (from Easton's Bible Dictionary) Does it sound terrible?
- 3) Who did you have to visit if you came down with leprosy? a) A doctor b) A priest
- 4) What did the priest do if the person was found to have leprosy?
- 5) What would he do if he was not sure?
- 6) If you had been isolated two weeks with no change, what was the only requirement placed on you?
- 7) Were there specific things the priests would look for?
- 8) Did Jesus instruct people to follow these instructions about leprosy? (Luke 5:12-14)
- 9) What surprising action was taken if you were found to be completely covered with leprosy?
 - a) You were executed
 - b) You were exiled forever
 - c) You were pronounced to be "clean"
- 10) If a leper had raw flesh what would be his automatic designation?
- 11) What was one sign of leprosy in verse 20?
- 12) Would you be greatly relieved if the infection did not spread?
- 13) Read verses 24-28. What common accidental condition might develop into leprosy?
- 14) According to verse 28, what seems to have often been mistaken for leprosy?
- 15) What color of hair on the head or face might be a telltale sign of leprosy?
- 16) If this infection hadn't spread for seven days, what extra action was taken before another seven days of isolation?
- 17) If the scale is spreading at this point, what was the automatic designation?
- 18) Read verses 38 & 39. What was a common condition mistaken for leprosy?
- 19) Read verses 40-44. Is baldness a sign of leprosy?
- 20) What would be a sign that a bald headed person had leprosy?
- 21) What five things was a man who was declared to be "unclean" by leprosy required to do?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
 - e)
- 21) Having leprosy was devastating because you were losing your health and your family at the same time. God seems to have used leprosy as a demonstration of the seriousness of sin. Why did God strike the following people with leprosy?
 - a) Miriam (Numbers 12:1-15)
 - b) Uzziah (II Chronicles 26:16-21)
- 22) Read verses 47-52. Besides people, what else could be infected with leprosy?
- 23) If a garment had leprosy, what was done with it?
- 24) Read verses 53-55. If a quarantined garment was unchanged for seven days, what was the next step?
- 25) What step was taken if the mark in the garment faded after washing?
- 26) What did you do if these marks reappeared?
- 27) If leprosy is a picture of sin, do the instructions about keeping an eye on it, removing it and being quarantined from it, make for good illustrations?
- 28) Is God serious when He instructs us to cleanse ourselves? (II Corinthians 7:1)

Leviticus #8

Chapter 14

- 1) Read verses 1-9. Who needed to see you if you thought you had become clean from leprosy?
- 2) Where did the meeting take place?
- 3) If the priest agreed, what four things did he call to be brought out to them
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____
- 4) What happened to the first bird?
- 5) What did the priest dip in the blood of this bird?
- 6) How many times did the priest sprinkle the one who had recovered from leprosy?
- 7) What happened to the second bird?
- 8) If this illustrates the death of Jesus on the cross that took away our sin, what would the first bird, whose blood was shed, represent? (I Peter 1:2)
- 9) What would the cedar wood covered with blood represent? (Colossians 1:20)
- 10) What would the scarlet string represent? (Matthew 27:28)
- 11) What might the hyssop represent? (John 19:28 & 29)
- 12) What would the second bird covered with blood that flies away represent? (II Corinthians 4:14)
- 13) Isn't it awesome how rich the Scriptures are?
- 14) Read verses 8 & 9. When he was pronounced clean did he return to the camp?
- 15) How long did he have to wait before he slept in his own bed?
- 16) When we are saved, God accepts us into His camp, but sometimes to be accepted by our fellow believers takes a little longer. Does the journey that this leper goes through remind you of Ephesians 2:12 & 13?
- 17) Who would the cleansed leper be presented to on the eighth day?
- 18) What animal was presented for a *guilt offering* here?
- 19) What special threefold action took place that was normally only done to the priest? (Leviticus 8:23 & 24)
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
- 20) He also does something that wasn't done to the priest. He places oil on the same places as he put the blood and the rest he places on his head. Oil usually represents the Holy Spirit in Scripture. Can you see how the application of oil along with the blood might illustrate how each believer receives the Holy Spirit after salvation?
- 21) Besides the *guilt offering*, what other offerings were presented here?
- 22) Read verses 21-32. What could be substituted if the cleansed leper was poor and could not afford the normal sacrificial animals?
- 23) In addition to people and garments, what else could be infected with leprosy?
- 24) Who was responsible for reporting a house that was infected?
- 25) What happened before the house was inspected?
- 26) Was the house destroyed if it had an infection?
- 27) Besides removing the infected stones, what else was done to the inside of the house?
- 28) What happened if, after the spot of the infection was removed, it returned?
- 29) Were you able to rebuild with some of the salvaged materials?
- 30) What procedure was done in the same way as had been done for a person?
- 31) Was the *guilt offering*, the *sin offering*, the *burnt offering* and the *grain offering* required?
- 32) Once again, if leprosy represents sin, can you see how a house (home) can be infected and how important it is to remove the source of that sin to preserve the integrity of that home?
- 33) Read Psalm 101:2 & 3. Is your home supposed to be a place of protection from this sinful world?

Chapter 15:1-12

- 1) Read verses 1-12. In those days, people had no knowledge of germs or the causes of disease. Bodily fluids are an enormous source of infectious disease. Do these rules seem to be proactive in limiting infections and the spread of disease?
- 2) It was 1847 before the first modern hospital required doctors to wash their hands between treating patients. It was after 1900 before it became a generally accepted practice. Do you think these rules in Scripture saved a lot of lives in Israel?
- 3) Do you think it would have saved a lot of lives if it had been followed down through history?
- 4) Do you think it was easy to follow these instructions, since Israel was in a wilderness with limited water?

Leviticus #9

Chapter 15:13-33

- 1) Read verses 13-15. What sacrifices did the man who had a discharge make when it was over?
- 2) In verses 16 through 18, do you get the idea that these laws reached into every area of the Israelite's lives?
- 3) Read verses 19-24. Did these kinds of rules just begin with the Israelites here? (Genesis 31:34 & 35)
- 4) Read verses 25-30. Do you see how difficult it must have been for the woman who was healed by Jesus in Luke 8:43-47 to live her life?
- 5) This woman would have been required to offer two of what kind of animals, in order to make atonement after she was healed?
- 6) God is trying to instill in the Israelites a realization of His holiness and how our uncleanness affects our ability to be in His presence. Why are we allowed into His presence now? (I John 3:5 and II Corinthians 5:21)

Chapter 16

- 1) What incident is the background for God's instructions in this passage?
- 2) Could Aaron go into the most holy place whenever he wanted?
- 3) What reason given for this in verse 2?
- 4) If Aaron was to go into the holy place, what offerings did he have to make for himself?
- 5) What clothes did he have to put on?
- 6) What offering did he have to bring for the people?
- 7) How did he make the choice about which goat to sacrifice?
- 8) What happened to the other goat?
- 9) What was the goat that was presented alive called?
- 10) What did Aaron take inside the veil with him?
- 11) Once again, what does *incense* represent in Scripture? (Revelation 5:8)
- 12) What specific thing did the smoke from the incense accomplish?
- 13) What else did he take in and what did he do with it?
- 14) Jesus never entered into the holy place here on earth. What did He do which is much more impressive? (Hebrews 9:11-12)
- 15) What was different about the blood that Jesus presented as our high priest? (Hebrews 9:25)
- 16) Isn't it amazing how the Old Testament illustrations are fulfilled in Jesus?
- 17) Read verses 15-22. What did Aaron do with the blood of the first goat?
- 18) Why was this done? (verses 16)
- 19) Describe what he did afterwards with the other goat?
- 20) What was the scapegoat doing when it was released in the wilderness? (verse 22)
- 21) If the first goat represents the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross for our sins, what does the second goat that goes out alive taking away the sin of the people represent?
- 22) Do you clearly see the picture of the resurrection of Jesus here?
- 23) The term "scapegoat" is used commonly today when someone takes the blame for what another person did. Most people don't even know it comes from the Bible. Who is our "scapegoat"?
- 24) What did our scapegoat do with our sin? (Psalm 103:12)
- 25) The amazing thing about Psalm 103:12 is that God uses, "as far as the *east* is from the *west*," instead of, "as far as the *north* is from the *south*." If you go *north*, you can only travel a few thousand miles before you will be going *south* again. If you go *east* how far do you travel before you will be going *west*?
 - a) A few thousand miles
 - b) A million miles
 - c) You will be travelling *east* forever
- 26) Notice the other pictures at the cross. They cast lots for the scapegoat, and they cast lots at the cross for the clothes of Jesus. (Luke 23:33-38) They execute one goat and let one go, and they execute Jesus, who was sinless, and they let Barabbas, who was guilty, go free. (Mark 15:6-15) Who was the literal "scapegoat" for Barabbas when it was time for him to be executed for his sins?
- 27) Isn't the depth of the Word of God amazing and awesome?

Leviticus #10

Chapter 17

- 7) If you slaughtered a sacrificial animal inside or outside the camp and did not bring it to the tent of meeting you were determined to be guilty of a violation? Why is this true, according to verse 5?
- 8) According to verse 7, what had been going on before a special place was set up for the sacrifices?
- 9) Were foreigners and strangers allowed to sacrifice wherever they wanted?
- 10) What were you under no circumstances allowed to eat?
- 11) What is the reason given for this in verse 11?
- 12) On December 14, 1799, the first President of the United States, felt sick. In the last eight hours of his life, his doctors bled him four times as a treatment to help him recover. He only became weaker and finally died. What part of Leviticus 17:11 did those doctors neglect to understand?
- 13) The Bible is not a medical book or a science book, but when it speaks on these things it speaks accurately. Realization of the life sustaining qualities of blood, rules of quarantine, and importance of hand washing, are just a few principles in the Bible that were thousands of years ahead of medical science. Do you think Moses could have known these things on his own, or were they revealed to him by God for the health of the Israelites?
- 14) Since “the **life** of the flesh is in the blood,” what was being poured out for us when Jesus hung on the cross?
- 15) Could you eat the blood from animals you took in hunting?
- 16) Do you think these rules have any application for us today? (Acts 15:28 & 29)
- 17) What would happen to you if your prize ox was killed by a lion and your family ate it?

Chapter 18

- 1) What two peoples’ lifestyles were they specifically told not to imitate?
 - a)
 - b)
- 2) Where were they to get instructions for conduct?
- 3) Explain how this instruction is similar to what Romans 12:2 says.
- 4) Read verses 6-18. These verses forbid intermarriage and sexual relations (incest) between close relatives. Read Genesis 20:1-12. Since the things mentioned in this passage happened hundreds of years earlier, does it seem like Abraham was aware of these rules from God?
- 5) Intermarriage between close relatives produces dangerous genetic problems for children. Since Adam and Eve’s children obviously had to intermarry, do you think being closer descendants to parents who had been created with perfect genetics, before the introduction of sin, gave them some protection in those early years?
- 6) The further people descended from Adam and Eve, the worse the problems became. Do you think God added these instructions for the protection of mankind?
- 7) Read verses 19-23. Here is a description of the worship of Molech given by the historian Diodorus Siculus: “The image of Moloch was a human figure with a bull’s head and outstretched arms, ready to receive the children destined for sacrifice. The image of metal was heated red hot by a fire kindled within, and the children laid on its arms rolled off into the fiery pit below.” These are activities that the people of Canaan were involved in. Can you understand why God gave instructions to destroy them and why it was so important for Israelites not to imitate or intermingle with them?
- 8) Was homosexuality allowed, according to Leviticus 18:22?
- 9) Some people claim that the prohibition of homosexuality is an Old Testament rule, like eating shell fish, that doesn’t apply to Christians today. Read I Timothy 1:9 & 10, I Corinthians 6:9-11, and Romans 1:26 & 27. Do those New Testament passages **clearly** speak out against, and explicitly forbid homosexuality?
- 10) Read Genesis 15:13-16. This conversation was over 400 years earlier. Why did God say He would not take the land of Canaan away from those who lived there and give it to Israel at that point? (verse 16)
- 18) Read Leviticus 18:24 & 25. What happened to change that in intervening 400 years?
- 19) What did God warn Israel about that would bring the same judgment on them?
- 20) What was the best way the Israelites could keep from falling into the same sins?
- 21) Did the Israelites avoid the same judgment that came on these nations? (Ezekiel 36:16-21)

Leviticus #11

Chapter 19

- 1) The Hebrew word “holy” means “to be devoted, pure or sacred”. Why were the Israelites supposed to be holy?
- 2) Why are we supposed to be holy? (I Peter 1:14-16)
- 3) What special thing does God want to share with us, according to Hebrews 12:10?
- 4) Name three people from verse 2 who deserve to be shown reverence (great respect)?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
- 5) If your parents don’t deserve respect because of their actions, why should you still give them the respect that is spoken of here?
- 6) In verses 5-8 it says that we should not eat meat from sacrifices on the third day. What happened “on the third day” to Jesus who was sacrificed for us?
- 7) Why were you instructed not to harvest all of your crops?
- 8) What great love story from the Bible revolves around this practice? (Ruth 2:1-3)
- 9) What very special thing did Boaz do for Ruth while she was gleaning? (Ruth 2:15 & 16)
- 10) Think about the illustration of gleaning in God’s word. Even though you have heard a passage of Scripture many times before, there is always something there, not in plain sight (in the corners), deep below the surface or fruit in the tops of the trees. The most special example from Ruth is the owner of the field who, because he knows the one he loves is gleaning in his field, leaves handfuls on purpose. That’s what God does. There will always be something new for you from the scripture. Isn’t that an amazing thought?
- 11) When were you supposed to pay a man in Israel? a) Weekly b) Monthly c) Daily
- 12) Did God allow mistreatment of the deaf or blind
- 13) Should we allow mistreatment of those who are spiritually deaf or blind? (II Corinthians 4:4)
- 14) According to Matthew 22:36-40, what instruction found in verse 18, did Jesus say was the second greatest commandment in Scripture?
- 15) Is it possible to love your neighbor as yourself? (I Samuel 18:1-3)
- 16) A mule is the cross between a donkey and a horse. Would that supposed to be allowed in Israel?
- 17) What famous king rode on a royal mule? (I Kings 1:38)
- 18) Could a person own a mule and not violate verse 19?
- 19) Were people always executed for sex outside of marriage?
- 20) Sex slavery is a huge problem even in modern times. As you read verse 20, do you think God holds those who are enslaved in this way responsible for the things they are forced to do?
- 21) How long were they required to wait before they could eat fruit from the new fruit trees they planted after they entered the land?
- 22) What were they required to do with the fruit from the fourth year?
- 23) Were men allowed to just shave their beards in Israel?
- 24) Were decorative scars or tattoos allowed in Israel?
- 25) I Corinthians 6:19 & 20 are telling you about the fact that your body belongs God and is the temple of the Holy Spirit. The passage is using this idea to warn us about using His temple for sinful deeds. Should we *consider* this whenever we choose to do anything with our body?
- 26) Were people allowed to be involved with prostitution?
- 27) Were Israelites allowed to consult mediums or spiritists?
- 28) How were the Israelites to treat foreigners or travelers?
- 29) People used to make extra money by adjusting their scales to charge extra money. Is this type of activity ever allowed in Scripture?
- 30) Does fairness seem to be a reoccurring theme here?

Chapter 20:1-9

- 1) What was the penalty for sacrificing a child to Molech? How was the person executed?
- 2) If the nation took no action what consequence remained for the person who sacrificed a child?
- 3) If the country allows abortion (child killing), do you think there are still consequences to our actions?
- 4) Read verses 6-8. What does god compare consulting spirits to here?
- 5) Read II Chronicles 33:1-9. Who broke just about every instruction given here?
- 6) What was the penalty for cursing your parents?
- 7) Would a lot of people be in trouble these days if we were following these laws?

Leviticus #13

Chapter 22:17-33

- 8) Could foreigners present offerings?
- 9) What was the main requirement for a sacrifice to be accepted?
- 10) According to verse 23, some small defects would be allowed for which offering?
- 11) After reading about the “no defect” requirement, do you see why the Roman governor, Pilate’s pronouncement to the chief priest stating, “I find no guilt (fault) in this man.” (Luke 23:4) was so important?
- 12) How old did an animal have to be before it could be accepted as a sacrifice?
- 13) The Israelites were told not to kill an animal and its offspring on the same day. Does that show compassion?
- 14) A sacrifice of thanksgiving was good for only one day. Do you think God wants us to be thankful daily?

Chapter 23

- 31) Who set the holy days in Israel? a) The priests b) Moses c) The Lord
- 32) Was the Sabbath a day of partial rest?
- 33) What happened on the fourteenth day of first month at twilight?
- 34) How long did the feast of unleavened bread last?
- 35) Explain what action an Israelite was to take at harvest time?

- 36) What were you warned not to do until you had presented this offering?
- 37) How many days later were you to present the harvest offering?
- 38) According to verse 17, what did each household bring to present at this time?
- 39) Along with the bread, what were all the things the people were to present to the Lord?

- 40) Looking at this list above, do you think this comes from each family or from the whole nation?
- 41) Who did God make provision for, once again, in verse 22?
- 42) What instrument was prominent in the celebration on the first day of the seventh month?
- 43) What important holy day happened on the tenth day of the seventh month?
- 44) What inward feeling was God looking for from Israelites on that day?
- 45) This celebration is called Yom Kippur in Israel today. Do you think businesses that belong to orthodox Jews remain open on that day?
- 46) Read verse 32. Did the Sabbath go from morning to evening on the tenth day of the month, or from evening on the ninth day until evening on the tenth day?
- 47) When did the feast of booths take place?
- 48) Read verses 39 -43. During this celebration, the people dwelt outside in temporary homemade dwelling places for seven days to commemorate their time in the wilderness. Which celebration in Israel do you think would be the favorite of the children?
- 49) If your family goes camping tell your family how Israel did the same thing for seven days every year.

Chapter 24

- 1) Describe what was used to burn in the lampstand in the tent of meeting?
- 2) Did they only light the lamp on special holidays?
- 3) Who would eat the twelve loaves that were placed before the Lord every Sabbath?
- 4) Read verses 10-12. Describe the incident that took place here?

- 5) The one who blasphemed was to be stoned. Who had to lay their hands on his head before he was executed?

- 6) Read Acts 26:10 & 11. Can you imagine Saul (Paul) witnessing against and placing his hand on the head of believers before they were executed?
- 7) Can you understand why so many believers would not accept him for many years? (Galatians 2: 1 & 2)
- 8) Was it OK for foreigners to curse using God’s name?
- 9) What happened if you put out your neighbor’s eye?
- 10) Read Matthew 5:38-42. Now that we are no longer under the law, how would Jesus want us to respond if someone does something evil to us?
 - a) Respond in the same way
 - b) Respond by returning good for evil
- 11) Were there different sets of laws for Israelites and travelers (or visitors)?
- 12) Do you think we should take seriously the admonition not to take the Lord’s name in vain?

Leviticus #14

Chapter 25

- 1) The people of Israel worked six days and rested on the seventh. What rule did God institute for the land of Israel itself?
- 2) Everyone was allowed to eat whatever grew. Were landowners allowed to harvest the crops for sale or storage?
- 3) Does this sound like an easy law to follow?
- 4) How often did a year of Jubilee happen? (choose one)
 - a) Every seven years
 - b) Every forty nine years
 - c) Every fifty years
- 5) How was the jubilee signaled?
- 6) Could you harvest and store crops in a jubilee year?
- 7) Where did everyone get their food?
- 8) What was proclaimed in verse 10?
- 9) Read verses 13-17. Every family had their property returned to them in the jubilee year when all debts were released. Were you supposed to base the prices you charged or gave for land on its total value or on the value of being able to use it until the jubilee?
- 10) If every family in the country had land, and this land, if it had been sold, was returned to the family every fifty years, would that go a long way towards keeping families from becoming totally destitute?
- 11) Read verses 18-22. The people were told to leave the fields fallow for two years at jubilee time. Did the people fear not planting or harvesting?
- 12) What did god promise to do for them?
- 13) Do you think the harvest on the sixth year before a jubilee must have been amazing?
- 14) Was land ever to be sold permanently? Who did the land actually belong to?
- 15) If land was sold, besides the previous owner, who was also allowed to buy it back?
- 16) Describe what was different about the sale of a house in a walled city?
- 17) Could a house in an unwalled village be sold permanently?
- 18) Which group was always allowed to redeem their homes but could not sell their fields?
- 19) If a countryman had no money, you were to help him and give him a loan if he needed it. How much interest were you allowed to charge?
- 20) Read verses 39-46. What would sometimes happen to people if they could not pay their debts?
- 21) What special thing happened on the jubilee?
- 22) Could you sell you countryman who was a slave?
- 23) Were you allowed to mistreat him?
- 24) Who could become a permanent slave?
- 25) If you were sold into slavery to a foreigner in the land, when could you be redeemed (bought back)?
- 26) Could he only be redeemed by the closest relative?
- 27) What determined the price given for redemption?
- 28) As believers, who redeemed us, according to Galatians 3:13?
- 29) Why did the Lord create laws that would not allow Israelites to ever become permanent slaves?

Chapter 26:1-13

- 1) Were you allowed to make holy pillars or statues?
- 2) What specific promises did God make to the people if they followed His statutes in the following verses?
 - a) Verse 4
 - b) Verse 5
 - c) Verse 6
 - d) Verse 7
 - e) Verse 8
 - f) Verse 9
 - g) Verse 10
 - h) Verse 11 & 12
- 3) Describe the picturesque way in which the Lord talks about the Israelites deliverance from Egypt?

Leviticus #15

Chapter 26:14-46

- 1) What did God say would happen to the people of Israel in the following verses if they did not follow His commandments and instructions?
 - a) Verse 16
 - b) Verse 17
- 2) Does verse 18 make it sound like God would give them another chance after the discipline listed above?
- 3) What would happen if they still refused to obey?
- 4) What very picturesque phrase describes how God would make it difficult for Israel if they kept rebelling?
 - a) "I will cause it to rain cats and dogs."
 - b) "I will also make your sky like iron and your earth like bronze."
- 5) How successful would they be at raising crops?
- 6) Describe what would happen if they still continued in disobedience? (Verses 21 & 22)
- 7) Describe what would happen if they still refused to respond? (Verses 23-26)
- 8) Describe what if they still continued to refuse? (Verses 27-33)
- 9) Did these things happen to Israel? (Ezekiel 20:18-26)
- 10) Would the land get its Sabbaths one way or the other?
- 11) Once God brought this punishment on Israel, how many Sabbath years had been missed and therefore had to be made up for? (II Chronicles 36:21)
- 12) What is another picturesque way the fear of those who are left in the land is described? (Verse 36)
- 13) What did God tell them to do in verse 40, which we are also told to do in I John 1:9?
- 14) What did the people need to feel? a) Anger b) Humility c) Grief
- 15) What did God promise to remember if the Israelites humbled themselves and confessed their sin?
- 16) What did God promise would not happen to Israel in captivity?
- 17) Does God forget covenants He makes?
- 18) Did the believers of Israel who became captives ever become humble and confess their sin? (Daniel 9:1-19)

Chapter 27

- 1) Read verses 1-13. If you wanted to make a special vow to the Lord, you would give a certain amount of money or an animal. Did everyone give the same amount of money?
- 2) Young healthy males in their prime would give the most. Do you think that was because God valued them more highly or because men in their prime could more easily afford a higher price?
- 3) Since people sometimes used false weights and measures, what kind of shekel became the standard in Israel?
- 4) To whom did firstborn animals automatically belong?
- 5) What did you have to do if you wanted to redeem (buy back) a firstborn unclean animal?
- 6) Were you allowed to take for yourself things that were devoted to the Lord?
- 7) During war, things and people were devoted to destruction. Who violated this ban by taking devoted things for himself in the battle of Jericho? (Joshua 6:17-19 & Joshua 7:1)
- 8) What happened to Israel because of this sin? (Joshua 7:11-13)
- 9) What was Achan's punishment for taking things devoted to the Lord? (Joshua 7:25 & 26)
- 10) Our hearts and minds are to be devoted to the Lord. Does God appreciate it when we take back those devoted things?
- 11) The word "tithe" means "a tenth." Who was given a tithe (tenth) of all the crops and cattle in Israel?
- 12) Read II Corinthians 9:6-8. Does God bless us when we give?
- 13) In that passage, does God want us to feel pressured to give, or does He want us to do it cheerfully?
- 14) According to verse 7 in that passage, who makes the decision about giving?
 - a) The pastor/preacher
 - b) The church
 - c) Each man purposes in his heart as God leads
- 13) Does a tenth seem like a good idea in general?
- 14) Didn't the book of Leviticus give us great insights into the salvation given us by Jesus Christ, and wasn't it amazing?