

**Week 5**  
**Days 29-35**

**Day 29: Exodus 37-40**

- VI. God's Glory is Manifested in the Worship of His People Continued**
- A. The Construction of the Tabernacle is Continued
  - B. The Furniture for the Most Holy Place is the Constructed: the Ark: 37:1-9: the place where God would meet with Moses
  - C. The Furniture for the Holy Place is Completed: 37:10-29
    - 1. The Construction of the Table: 37:10-16: marked God's continued provision for his people
    - 2. The Construction of the Lampstand: 37:17-24: marked God's continued guidance for his people
    - 3. The Construction of the Incense Altar: 37:25-29: Aaron was to burn incense before the Lord in the Morning and the Evening
  - D. The Furnishings for the Courtyard: 38
    - 1. Construction of the altar of burnt offering: 38:1-7
    - 2. Construction of the washbasin: 38:8
    - 3. Construction of the courtyard:38:9-20
  - E. The Materials that were Used to Construct the Tabernacle: 38:21-31
  - F. The Priestly Garments are Made: 39:1-31, the same as 28:1-43
    - 1. The Priestly Garments Illustrate how the priests were set apart for God
    - 2. The Priestly Garments Illustrate the representation of the people before God: see 39:14
  - G. The Construction is Completed and Moses Inspects Everything with the Authority of God's Word: 39: 32-42
  - H. The Tabernacle is Set up According to God's Word: 40-1-33: 16, 19, 21,23,27, 29, 32
  - I. God Keeps His Word and Dwells Among His People: 40:34-38
    - 1. The Goal of the Exodus Has Been Reached: the presence of God is more significant than the Promised Land
    - 2. What was lost in Eden is now enjoyed in a limited sense.
    - 3. Moses secured the presence of God through obedience to God's word, this was the opposite of Aaron in chapter 32.

## Overview of Leviticus

- A. The overall message for God's people is the same, but the particulars are different: see: Lev.11:44-45; 19:2, I Peter 1:15-16
- B. Don't get bored here: Leviticus should remind us of what life would look like apart from Christ's ultimate and final sacrifice
- C. No human could ever be right with God apart from the shedding of blood.
- D. You do not have to do what is required in the book of Leviticus because Jesus fulfilled it all. Heb.10
- E. Understanding Leviticus
  1. **Leviticus: means pertaining to the Levites: this is one reason this is so boring to many**
  2. **Leviticus picks up where Exodus left off: with the Lord speaking to Moses in the tent of meeting and saying "speak to the Israelites and say 1:1, this follows throughout Leviticus: 4:1, 5:14, 6:1 etc.**
  3. **Chapters 1-16: this is why these chapters deal primarily with regulations that deal with the people and the priest in relation to the tabernacle. Chapters 17-27 show the implications of holiness to the surrounding culture (holiness outside the Tabernacle).**
  4. **The order of 1-16: the sacrifices, the priesthood, an understanding of clean and unclean in relation to worship, and the holies day of the year: The day of Atonement**
- F. The Major themes of Leviticus
  1. The Presence of God
  2. Holiness
  3. The Role of Sacrifice
  4. The Sinai Covenant
- G. Here the link to a good article that show the relevance of Leviticus for the Christian: [http://www.bible.org/page.php?page\\_id=258](http://www.bible.org/page.php?page_id=258)
- H. The Major Outline of Leviticus
  1. Holiness and the Sacrifices: 1-7
  2. Holiness and the Priesthood: 8-10
  3. Holiness through Separation: 11-15
  4. Holiness through Atonement: 16
  5. Holiness through Ethics: 17-27
- I. Understanding the Laws
  1. The Ceremonial Aspects of the Law were fulfilled in Christ
  2. Judicial/ Civil Laws: these were primarily limited to the nation of Israel, but we see God's desire for justice in these laws
  3. Moral Law: these laws reveal the character of God and his expectations of his people throughout history.
  4. All of these laws show us who God is and show us God's desire for his people to be holy.

## **I. Holiness and the Sacrifices: 1-7**

### **A. Day 30: Leviticus 1-3**

1. Overview of 1-7
  - a. Five major offerings: 1-6:7: reason and procedure for the offerings
  - b. The proper handling, eating, or removal of the offerings: 6:7-7
2. The Burnt Offering: 1: An atoning sacrifice: v.4
  - a. This could be a cow, a sheep, a goat, or a bird without blemish
  - b. The animal had to belong to the owner:
  - c. The key verse: 4: the animal is offered on behalf of the sinner. The sinner is made right with God through the shedding of blood.
  - d. The animal dies in the place of the sinner and God is pleased: 9,13: this is a pleasing aroma
3. The Grain Offering: 2: non-atoning sacrifice
  - a. The offering could be flour or baked breads
  - b. The purpose of the offering: v.2: this is a gift to the Lord:
  - c. This offering was intended to honor God with a worshipful gift
4. The Peace Offering: 3: non-atoning sacrifice
  - a. The procedure for the peace offering
  - b. The options for the peace offering: animal from the herd or flock: 3:1
  - c. The purpose of the peace offering: to celebrate the peace of God with family and friends and affirming the covenant
  - d. 3:4: Kidneys and liver prohibitions: In Jewish thought, the kidney was an organ for understanding (like our brain) and liver was the symbol of life and vitality (like our heart)

### **B. Day 31: Leviticus 4-6**

1. The Sin Offering: 4-5:13: Atoning sacrifice
  - a. For the unintentional sin of the high priest: 4:1-12
  - b. For the unintentional sin of the community: 4:13-21
  - c. For the unintentional sin of Israel's leaders: 4:22-26
  - d. For the unintentional sin of the common person: 4:27-35
  - e. There could be no physical defect, and the sacrifices decreased in value as the chapter progressed: from a bull to a sheep
  - f. Examples of sins that the sin offering would cover: 5:1-6
  - g. Concessions for the poor to experience reconciliation: 5:7-13
2. The Guilt Offering: 5:14-6:7: Atoning sacrifice
  - a. The pattern for the guilt offering: 5:14-19: ram or a lamb with no defects
  - b. The sins that require the guilt offering:6:1-7: these sins are deliberate unlike the sins required in the sin offering

- c. For sin to dealt with: God's wrath had to be satisfied through an offering and the person that wronged had to be satisfied through restitution
- 3. The Handling of the Offerings by the Priests: 6:8-7:38
  - a. Priestly instructions concerning the burnt offering: 6:8-13
  - b. Priestly instructions concerning the grain offering: 6:14-23
  - c. Priestly instructions concerning the sin offering: 6:24-30

**C. Day 32: Leviticus 7-9**

- d. Priestly instructions concerning the guilt offering: 7:1-10
- e. Priestly instructions concerning the peace offering: 7:11-36
  - i. three types of sacrifices mentioned here: thanksgiving: 11, for a vow: 16, and for a free will offering: 16b
  - ii. Remember the individual participated in this offering
  - iii. Prohibition for fat: that was reserved for God, the fat was considered the best part of the animal
  - iv. Prohibition for blood: blood was reserved for atonement: 7:22-27
  - v. The care of the priest in the fellowship meal: 7:28-36
- f. Summary of the entire book to this point: 7:37-38

**II. Holiness and the Priesthood: 8-10**

- 1. The Priest are Ordained: 8
  - a. The instructions in Ex.28-29, 39-40 are actualized
  - b. The Men are Prepared: 8:1-5
  - c. The Men are Consecrated: 8:6-13
  - d. The Sacrifice for the men and altar are offered: 8:14-17
  - e. The Men dedicate themselves to God through the burnt offering: 8:18-21
  - f. The Men are Installed into their Office through place the blood of the second ram on their body parts: 8:22-29
  - g. The Men share a covenant meal with God through the fellowship meal: 8:3-36
  - h. Summary: the priests, the tabernacle, the altar are consecrated so that the people can have a relationship with God
- 2. The Priests Begin to Minister: 9
  - a. This is the first Tabernacle service
  - b. The spoken word of God: 9:1-4
  - c. The goal of the word of God: to experience the presence and the glory of God: 9:5-6
  - d. Obedience to the words of God: 9:7-21
  - e. Obedience brings the blessing of God: 9:22-24: Remember Exodus 20, the people could not get too close to God at Sinai, Exodus 32: the people tried to enjoy God's presence their way, but they were judged and many die, now since the people have approached God according to his word, they can enjoy his presence: 24

- f. God entered into Covenant at Sinai and now God dwells with his people in their obedience to the Covenant

#### **D. Day 33: Leviticus 10-12**

- 3. From Joy to Horror: 10
  - a. The joy that was experienced as a result of following God's word in chapter 9 is turned to fear in chapter 10
  - b. Two of Aaron's sons die as a result of disobedience: 10:1-2
  - c. The strong message to the community: 10:3
  - d. The priests are to know and appreciate the holiness of God: 10:4-7
  - e. The priests are to be clear concerning their purpose: 10:8-11
  - f. The priests have the joy of encountering God: 10:12-15
  - g. The priests also have to know the horrors of the holiness of God: 10:16-20

### **III. Holiness and Worship: 11-15**

- 1. Understanding Holiness
  - a. Just as the priests are to be set apart from the people: 8-10
  - b. The people are to be set apart from the other nations: 11-15
  - c. Understanding what is permitted and not permitted
  - d. This section is an explanation of Lev.10:10
  - e. A word of clarification: clean animals are to be viewed as normal: a normal land animal would be a vegetarian (Gen.1:30), a normal human body would have no infections or discharges, a normal piece of cloth would have no mildew on it.
  - f. What is unclean is not sinful but represents a state of spiritual unworthiness that cannot come in contact with the holy. The unclean can be cleansed and dedicated and become holy again
- 2. Clean and Unclean Animals: 11
  - a. Land animals suitable for food: 11:1-8
  - b. Marine animals suitable for food: 11:9-12
  - c. Birds that are not suitable: 11:13-19: birds of prey, that come in contact with blood
  - d. Insects that are not suitable: 11:20-23: they do not have the ability to leave the ground
  - e. Death is viewed as a source of defilement: 11:24-28
  - f. More instructions: 11:29-42
  - g. The purpose of all of this: 11:43-45
  - h. The summary of the teaching: 11:46-47
- 3. Purification after Childbirth: 12
  - a. 12:1-2: the loss of blood signifies abnormal and incomplete
  - b. The process for becoming clean again: 12:3-8: there is a three step process that culminates in a sacrifice that leads to full communion with the community

## **E. Day 34: Leviticus 13-15**

1. The Problem: Handling Skin Disease: 13
  - a. Treatment for the contaminated skin: 13:1-46: Significance: before God's people can enter the sanctuary, they must be free from disease
    - i. Diseases are symptoms of alienation from God and they must be dealt with: 13:1-44
    - ii. Diseases separate worshippers from entering the presence of God: 13:45-46
  - b. Treatment for the contaminated clothing: 13: 47-59: Significance: Before God's people can dwell in his presence, decay must be removed from their lives and the
  - c. Lessons on holiness
    - i. All contamination must be dealt with: 13:47-49
    - ii. All contamination must not spread and influence the rest of the community: 13: 50-58
    - iii. All contamination is defiling and unacceptable in the lives of the people of God: 13:59
2. The Provision: Purification of Skin Disease: 14
  - a. Purification for the healed person: 14:1-32, consider 13:1-46
    - i. God makes provisions for his people: 14:1-10
    - ii. God restores his people: 14:11-32
  - b. Purification for the affected house: 14:33-53: 13:47-59
    - i. God requires purity: 14:35-47
    - ii. God restores through cleansing: 14:48-53
  - c. Summary: 14:54-57: The function of a priest is realized: Lev.10:10
3. The Problem: Bodily Discharge: 15
  - a. Remember the normal and abnormal: this does not denote sinfulness, this denotes the person is not whole
  - b. The problem with males: 1-18
  - c. The problem with females: 19-33

## **IV. Holiness through Atonement: 16**

### **F. Day 35: 16-18**

1. The Day of Atonement: 16
  - a. The most important day of the year for the community of faith
  - b. Took place on 10<sup>th</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> month
  - c. This was the day the corporate sins of the people were atoned for
2. The Basic Ceremony: 1-10
  - a. The Seriousness of Approaching the Most Holy Place: 16:1-2
  - b. Aaron must sacrifice for his sins: 16:3-6
  - c. Aaron can then sacrifice for the peoples sins: 16:7

- d. One goat is slaughtered for purification and the scapegoat symbolically carries the sins of the people away: 16:8-10
- 3. The Detailed Ceremony: 16:11-28
  - i. Purification comes only through blood: 16:11-19: the tabernacle and the instrument must be purified through blood
  - ii. Purification is symbolized through removal: 16:20-22: the people must be purified
  - iii. Purification requires complete removal of sin: 16:23-28
- 4. The Ceremony requires the contrition and the devotion of the people, not just the death of an animal: 16:29-34

**V. Holiness through Ethics: 17-27**

- A. God's Word Shaped Their Worship: 17
  - 1. The proper place of worship: 17:1-9: the people could not worship and sacrifice any where they wanted: God's word told them where to offer sacrifices
  - 2. The proper utilization of blood: 17:10-16: this is the backdrop of Israel's neighbors and the role of blood in paganism
- B. God's Word Shaped their Sexuality: 18
  - 1. Introduction: 18:1-5: do not imitate pagan sexuality of Egypt or Canaan: be Holy
  - 2. Sexual relationships that are off limits: 18:6-20
  - 3. Pagan practices to be avoided: 18:21-23: child sacrifice, homosexuality, and bestiality
  - 4. The call to represent God or invite the judgment of God: 18:24-30