

Leviticus 2**Key Verse:** .v11**Key Word:** "grain offering" v.1, "firstfruits" v.14**X-Ref:** Ezekiel 43:24; Mark 9:49**Paraphrase:** Requirements for different types of grain offerings are detailed. We learn that the priests were cared for by God through the offerings.**Examining the Text:**

- 1) What two ingredients could not be included in a grain offering? *Leaven and honey* – v.11.
- 2) How much of a fine flour grain offering was burned on the altar and how much was given to Aaron and his sons? *A handful was burned and the rest of what was offered was given to Aaron and his sons* – vs.2-3.
- 3) Describe the grain offering of first fruits to the Lord. *"fresh ears, roasted with fire, crushed new grain"* – v.14.

Leviticus 3**Key Verse:** vs.16-17**Key Word:** "fat" – v.16**X-Ref:** Acts 15:20, 29; Genesis 9:4**Paraphrase:** Laws for the peace offering are detailed here. And they are informed that they are not to eat the blood or fat.**Examining the Text:**

- 1) Which two animals from the "flock" are mentioned as acceptable for a peace offering? *Lambs and goats* – vs.7 & 12.
- 2) Only one animal's tail is mentioned as being removed and burned in the sacrifice to the Lord. Which animal was it? *Lamb* – v.9
- 3) Why was the fat from all of the animals removed and burned in the sacrifice? And what was given for Israel to follow throughout all their generations? *Vs.16-17*
- 4) This is not the first time that God warned man not to eat blood. When was the first time God gave this warning? *Genesis 9:4 to Noah.*

Leviticus 4**Key Verse:** "sin" v.2, "forgiven" v.20**Key Word:** v.35b**X-Ref:** Genesis 8:21; 22:2; Hebrews 13:11-13**Paraphrase:** The Lord tells Moses what types of sacrifices were to be made when different groups of people sinned unintentionally.**Examining the Text:**

- 1) When a bull was offered for a sin offering where were the skin and head to be burned? *Outside the camp in a clean place. An ash heap.*
- 2) List the four groups of people mentioned in this chapter and the sacrifices they were to offer. *1) Anointed priests – bull without blemish 2) Congregation of Israel – bull 3) Leader – goat without blemish 4) Anyone – female goat without blemish*
- 3) When the whole congregation sinned, who was responsible for offering the sacrifice? *The elders of the congregation* – v.15.

Leviticus 5**Key Verse:** v. 6, v. 19**Key Word:** "atonement" v.6**X-Ref:** Acts 23:12**Paraphrase:** Four cases are discussed in which a sin offering is required. The types of offerings are listed. The last section is about laws concerning the guilt offering.**Examining the Text:**

- 1) Under the Law of Moses, was it considered a sin if a person had information concerning a court case but ignored the public proclamation to come and speak? *Yes* – v.1.
- 2) The second and third cases in this chapter covered what subject? *Uncleanness / impurity* – vs.2-3.
- 3) The poor could offer what as a sin offering? *Tenth of an ephah of fine flour.*
- 4) What type of offering is discussed in verses 14-19? *Guilt offering.*
- 5) Which law did the Jews in Acts 23:12 break that is listed in this chapter? *They made a rash vow* – v.4.

Leviticus 6**Key Verse:** v.2**Key Word:** "against the Lord" – v.2; "holy" v.18**X-Ref:** 1Corinthians 9:13; Deuteronomy 18:1-3**Paraphrase:** *This chapter begins with the final laws regarding the guilt offerings. Then God outlines for Moses laws for Aaron and his sons concerning sacrifices.***Examining the Text:**

- 1) According to the law of Moses, if a man stole 100 shekels from his neighbor, how much should he restore to his neighbor, what does he offer to God, and when should he make restitution? *He owes his neighbor 120 shekels. He must offer to God a ram without blemish. And he must do it on the day he realizes his sin. -vs. 2-7.*
- 2) What was the difference between a grain offering for a priest and a grain offering for others? *The offering for the priest was completely burned. It could not be eaten. – v.23.*
- 3) If the blood of a sacrifice splashed onto the priest's garment it had to be washed. What type of vessel had to be destroyed after? *Earthenware / clay – v.28.*

Leviticus 7**Key Verse:** vs.37-38**Key Word:** "uncleanness" – v.21**X-Ref:** 1Corinthians 10:18; 1Timothy 5:17-18**Paraphrase:** *This chapter discusses the final laws concerning the guilt offering. God warns Moses of the consequences of eating the peace offering while unclean. Parts of all the offerings helped to sustain the priests.***Examining the Text:**

- 1) Who may eat of the guilt offering and where were they required to eat it? *Every male among the priests. In a Holy place – v.6.*
- 2) The laws for the guilt offering were also the laws for what other offering type? *Sin offering -v.7.*
- 3) What action described in this chapter could cause a sacrifice not to be accepted? *Eating the flesh of a peace offering on the third day – vs.17-18*
- 4) What was the punishment for a person who was unclean and ate of the peace offering? *Cut off from the people – v.20.*

Leviticus 8**Key Verse:** v.36**Key Word:** "commanded" v.4**X-Ref:** Hebrews 9:21; Exodus 29**Paraphrase:** *This chapter covers the ordaining of Aaron and his sons. Moses explains and does all that God commanded him to do.***Examining the Text:**

- 1) How many times is the word "commanded" used in this chapter? *11 times.*
- 2) How many offerings were made in the ordination of the priests? *4 offerings – vs.14, 18, 22, 26-29.*
- 3) This process also required Aaron and his sons to remain where and for how long? *At the entrance of the tent of meeting for 7 days – vs.33-35.*