

Digging into God's Word



Leviticus



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Digging Into the Word

I am so glad you are taking time to dig into the Word of God. What an amazing opportunity we have to grow in our understanding of God Himself and learn about the life and sacrifice of Christ. I hope you enjoy taking time to go verse by verse and chapter by chapter. I pray that you will grow in your faith and experience the love of the Savior whose biggest desire is to have a relationship with you.

Acknowledgment

I would like to thank Bradie Peebles for designing the cover of this study. Her gifts and talents are greatly appreciated!

Sources

For all 'Bible Notes', I used my study Bible which is the *Holman Christian Standard Bible*. All websites used are noted within the text for additional study resources.

God Bless!

Leviticus

Although Leviticus never directly claims Mosaic authorship, the available internal and external evidence supports the conclusion that Moses was the author of Leviticus. The book of Leviticus was given to the Israelites by God through Moses. The recipients were not only the priesthood but also the nation as a whole. Leviticus contains the instructions that outlined how Israel was to serve their God. Since Leviticus records revelations from Mount Sinai, it was presumably written at some point during the 40 years of wandering in the wilderness, soon after the book of Exodus was written. Moses received this revelation after the tabernacle had been built, which occurred exactly a year after the Israelites left Egypt (ca. 1445 B.C.; Ex 40:17). The revelation recorded in the book of Leviticus was given to the Israelites as they were encamped at the foot of Mount Sinai. The book of Leviticus is dominated by at least three major themes: Holiness, Sacrifice, and Atonement. In order to understand God's desire for His people to be set apart and distinct in thought, word, and deed from the pagan world that surrounds them, one must understand how seriously God takes sin. In reading Leviticus, people can gain understanding about the God who made those laws and guidelines for His people in order to keep them from sin. We also gain appreciation for the specific protections God put in place for His people. The 613 laws in Leviticus develop, comment on, and expand the Ten Commandments (Ex 20). Jesus summarized all God's law in two commandments on which "all the Law and the Prophets depend": ***Love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your mind. Love your neighbor as yourself.*** (Mt 22:39-40). Jesus' summary provides a helpful two-part overview of Leviticus. The first 16 chapters reflect and expand the first four commandments of the Decalogue. Chapters 17-27 deal with the second of the two commandments (Lv 19:18). – Bible Notes. [What was the purpose of the Levitical Law? | GotQuestions.org](#)

(Chapter 1 – Chapter 16: Love the Lord Your God with All Your Heart)

Chapter 1- Chapter 7: The Laws Concerning Offerings and Sacrifices

Chapter 1: The Commissioning of the Sacrificial System by God:

Vs. 1-2- Who did the Lord summon and from where?

[Who was Moses in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[What was the tent of meeting? | GotQuestions.org](#)

What does He have Moses tell the Israelites?

Vs. 3-17- The Burnt Offering: [What is a burnt offering? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 3-4- How is a burnt offering from the herd to be presented to God and what was the purpose?

[Why did God require animal sacrifices in the Old Testament? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[What is the meaning of atonement? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 5- Once the individual presents their sacrifice to the Lord and kills it, who is charged with presenting it on the altar?

[Who was Aaron in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 5-9- The priests are given very specific methods to present the offering on the altar. How is the burnt offering described at the end of verse 9?

[Why would the aroma of a sacrifice be important to God? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 10-11- Should a sheep or goat be used as the sacrificial animal, where do they go to present it to the Lord?

Vs. 12-13- The priests are charged with specific directions for presenting the sacrifice on the altar. Whether from the herd or the flock, what type of animal must be brought?

Vs. 14-17- What other animal sacrifices are mentioned here?

Chapter 2: The Grain Offering: [What is a grain offering? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 1-3- How were grain offerings presented?

Vs. 4-7- What additional ways could grain offerings be gifted to the Lord?

All baked grain offerings had several specific directions. What could they contain and not contain?

Vs. 8-10- How are these baked offerings presented as gifts to the Lord?

(Bible Notes- Some of this offering, a *memorial portion*, was to be burned on the altar, and the rest was for the use of the priests. In giving this “portion”, the worshiper is remembering God’s grace and offering praises to God as the Giver of all good things. The grain offering represented a product of the worshiper’s work and therefore seems to dedicate to God the work of one’s hands.)

Vs. 11- What are they told specifically to avoid using in their fire offerings?

Vs. 12- They cannot be offered on the altar as a pleasing aroma, but how could they be offered?

[What was the firstfruits offering? Should Christians give a firstfruits offering today? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 13- What specifically is mentioned to be added to all grain offerings?

(Bible Notes- The Israelite was to season each of the grain offerings with salt. Salt, which is referred to as the salt of the covenant with your God, was necessary in every grain offering. Salt was also associated with the Sinaitic covenant (Nm 18:19) and the Davidic covenant (2 Ch 13:5). A covenant of salt refers to an eternal covenant. Salt cannot be destroyed by fire or decay, and salt preserved food from spoiling. Adding salt to the grain offering reminded the worshiper of his eternal covenant relationship with his God.)

Chapter 3: The Fellowship Offering: [What is a peace offering / fellowship offering? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 1- What type of animal could be offered as a fellowship offering?

Vs. 2- Similarly to the burnt offering procedures, where is this sacrifice brought?

Vs. 3-5- The priests are given very specific directions with handling these offerings.

Vs. 6- What animal could be offered from the flock?

Vs. 7-16- The priests took care of every portion. (Sorry for those with queasy stomachs).

Vs. 17- What is specifically stated here?

(Bible Notes- The fat surrounding the internal organs was to be removed and burned on the altar as a pleasing aroma to the Lord. In the ancient Near East, the fat was considered the best part of the meat, and more fat increased the value of the meat. The fat, both literally and metaphorically, signified the best or choicest portion of the offering. That *all fat belongs to the Lord* shows that God requires the best from us, not an inferior portion. (v. 16).

Chapter 4: The Sin Offering: [What is a sin offering? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 1-2- What does the Lord tell Moses regarding sin offerings?

[Does God view unintentional sin differently? | GotQuestions.org](#)

(Bible Notes- The first three offerings could be viewed as voluntary, whereas the sin and restitution offerings were to be made because of a certain offense. The sin offering was for someone who sins unintentionally against any of the Lord's commands. Instances of unintentional sins may be found in 5:1-6, and the distinction between unintentional sins and "defiant" sins is noted in Nm 15:22-31.)

Vs. 3- Beginning with priests, if they unintentionally sinned, which animal will be the sacrifice?

How did the priest's sin affect the people?

[Why were the people guilty for a priest's sin? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 4-7- Similar to burnt offerings, the animal is brought to the entrance of the tent of meeting, but what additional steps does the priest take in performing sin offerings?

(Bible Notes- In performing the ritual of this sacrifice, the priest was to *dip his finger in the blood and sprinkle some of it seven times before the Lord in front of the veil of the sanctuary*. The veil separated the holy of holies, where the ark of the covenant was housed, from the rest of the sanctuary. In the New Testament, a veil serving the same function in the temple was torn in two from top to bottom when Christ was crucified (Mt 27:51; Mk 15:38; Lk 23:45). The priest was also to apply some of the blood *to the horns of the altar of fragrant incense that is before the Lord*. These features made the sin offering unique. For the blood to be brought so near to the inner sanctum or holy of holies highlighted just how serious the sin was for Israel's spiritual leader.)

Vs. 7-10- Again, the priest is given specific instructions for this sacrifice on the altar.

Vs. 11-12- There are additional steps for sin offerings with regard to other parts of the sacrifice. What additional instructions were given?

Vs. 13-14- If the whole community unintentionally sins and it becomes known, who brings the young bull before the tent of meeting?

Vs. 15- Who will lay hands on this sacrifice as it is presented to the Lord?

Vs. 16-19- The anointed priest then takes some of the blood inside the tent of meeting and performs as instructed. The rest of the directions are followed pertaining to the altar as well.

Vs. 20- What did this sacrifice do for those who had sinned?

(Bible Notes- This situation called for the presentation of the sin offering when *the whole community of Israel errs*. Of critical importance in this section is the addition of the statement that *the priest will make atonement on their behalf, and they will be forgiven*. (Hb *salach*, “pardon”, v. 20; in the OT, God is the only subject for this verb.) Ultimately, atonement and forgiveness are the desired results of the sin offering for all. In the entire Bible only God dispenses *salach* since the word does not convey a forgiveness that humans are able to extend.)

Vs. 22-23- What animal sacrifice is offered if one of the leaders unintentionally sins and it is brought to their attention?

Vs. 24- What does the one who sinned need to do?

Vs. 25- The priest does not need to take a portion of blood to the veil inside the tent of meeting, but where does he still apply blood?

Vs. 26- The priest follows the same procedures as the fellowship sacrifice on behalf of the person at fault.

Vs. 27-28- What animal should be brought if any of the common people unintentionally sinned?

Vs. 29-31- The priest will follow the same procedures as for the leader.

(Bible Notes- The last section called for the presentation of the sin offering when a leader or any of the common people sins unintentionally by violating one of the Lord's commands. This sacrificial ritual differs in two ways from the sacrifice of the high priest:

- The leader is to bring an unblemished male goat as his offering instead of a bull (v. 23). A commoner is to bring an unblemished female goat for his sin (v. 28).
- The priest applies the blood of the sin offering to the horns of the altar of burnt offering instead of upon the altar of incense (v. 25).

Vs. 32- What other animal could common people use for this sin sacrifice?

(Bible Notes- The burnt offering was the most common sacrifice in Israelite worship. The process began with the worshiper's bringing an animal without defect to the priest. The worshiper raised the animal himself or paid for it with his earnings, so that the animal represented a "sacrifice" in the modern sense of the word. It cost the worshiper something. King David showed his understanding of this when he refused to offer up to God "burnt offerings that cost me nothing" (2 Sm 24:24). The burnt offering was a daily reminder that one must continually confess sins to God. Moreover, the offering was made wholly to God and thus was an expression of total obedience. Sacrifice in the Old Testament is a picture of Christ's sacrifice in the New Testament. Alluding to the whole burnt offering, Paul admonished believers to present themselves to God "as a living sacrifice" (Rm 12:1-2). In the Old Testament, the extent of the sacrifice was seen in the entirety of the burnt offering; in the New Testament, it is seen in Christ's death and His demand for your life in response. Sacrifice is costly. Worship that is pleasing to God must cost the worshiper something.)

Chapter 5:

Vs. 1-4- What specific unintentional sins are mentioned?

[What does the Bible mean when it says something is unclean? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

[What are the animals considered clean and unclean in the Old Testament? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 5- What are the people to do when they realize they had committed a sin?

Vs. 6- What animal sacrifice can be brought to offer restitution for sin?

Vs. 7 and Vs. 11- Considering people's social and economic status, what other options are available to offer for this sacrifice?

(Bible Notes- If someone incurs guilt in one of these cases, he is to confess he has committed that sin. Before atonement could be made, confession, the sign of true repentance, was mandatory. The sin offering always preceded the burnt offering. The sacrificial order is significant. First, atonement must be made for sin. The sin offering had to take place to reconcile the worshiper to God before there could be fellowship with God. After the worshiper received forgiveness through his sin offering, his next act of worship was to devote himself wholly to the Lord by offering a burnt offering.)

Vs. 5:14-6:7- Restitution Offering: [What is a trespass offering / guilt offering? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 14-15- What does God tell Moses about this unintentional sin?

Vs. 16- What does he add in addition to the sacrifice?

Vs. 17-19-These sacrifices were still demanded even if the person unintentionally sinned. What does this reveal about sin?

[What are the consequences of sin? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Chapter 6:

Vs. 1-3- What types of sin does the Lord address here?

Vs. 4-7- What must the guilty person do?

(Bible Notes- The restitution offering demanded the heaviest cost. Sin is personal and costly. Forgiveness was not without cost in any of these five sacrifices, but the restitution offering confirmed that sin places a person in debt. In the case of the restitution offering, the cost was monetary. Restitution was made through payment, adding a fifth of its value to it.)

Vs. 6:8-7:38- The Disposal of Offerings:

(Bible Notes- These verses (8-13) give supplemental instructions regarding the five types of offerings. The first section refers to the disposal of the burnt offering. First, the burnt offering itself must remain on the altar's hearth all night until morning. Second, the priest's removal of the ashes reinforced the idea that the burnt offering was wholly God's.)

Vs. 8-9- The Lord now tells Moses specific ways to discard remains after sacrifices are offered. What does He mention about burnt offerings here?

Vs. 10- The priest is to change into other clothes and what is he to do with the ashes?

Vs. 11- Then he changes clothes again, and what does he do with the ashes?

Vs. 12-13- What is made clear here?

[Why was the fire in the altar to burn continuously \(Leviticus 6:13\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

(Bible Notes- The second section (vs. 15-23) refers to the disposal of the grain offering. A handful of fine flour, or memorial portion, is to be burned on the altar. The remainder of the grain offering was to be eaten by the priests in a holy place. If, however, the grain offering is presented by a priest, it must be completely burned as a permanent portion for the Lord...it is not to be eaten. The priest could not eat from his own offering because it was made on his behalf. The priest could not benefit in any way from his own sacrifice.)

Vs. 14-17- After offering a grain offering, what can the priests do?

What guidelines are given regarding this grain offering being eaten?

Vs. 17- How does the Lord describe this offering?

Vs. 18- Who is allowed to eat this?

Vs. 19-23- The Lord gives Moses directions for the priests at their anointing. What do they bring to the Lord?

How is it to be prepared and how is it presented to the Lord?

(Bible Notes- The third section (vs. 6:24-7:10) refers to the disposal of the sin and restitution offerings. The priest who offers it as a sin offering is to eat it as long as the offering was not in any way made on behalf of the priest. The restitution offering is like the sin offering; it belongs to the priest who makes atonement with it.)

Vs. 24-26- The Lord tells Moses how to direct the priests in performing and disposing of sin offerings. What is the priest to do with the sin offering after sacrificial procedures are followed?

Vs. 27- What happens if the flesh is touched?

What is done to garments if blood splatters on them?

Vs. 28-30- The priests had regulations even for the pots or vessels in which they prepared the meat. What specific direction is given in verse 30?

Chapter 7:

Vs. 1- How is the restitution offering described?

Vs. 2-4- The restitution offering is offered at the same place as the burnt offering. The priest performs the ceremony with the blood on the altar, but what does the one offering the sacrifice need to do?

(Sorry, again, for those with weak stomachs!)

Vs. 5- What will the priest do with these offerings?

Vs. 6- Who is allowed to eat of this and where?

Vs. 7-9- What is explained regarding the priest who presents these offerings?

Vs. 10- Who does the grain offering belong to?

(Bible Notes- The next section (vs. 11-36) refers to the disposal of the fellowship offering. The uniqueness of the fellowship offering is that the offerer was invited to join in eating his sacrifice. The sacrifice was divided. The fatty portions were burned on the altar (v. 31), a symbolic expression of offering the best to God. The breast belonged to the priests and was to be waved as a presentation offering before the Lord. The sacrifice was completely eaten on the day it was presented (v. 15).

Vs. 11-13- Then He explains the law of the fellowship sacrifice, if it is presented for thanksgiving, in addition to a thanksgiving sacrifice. What is offered and what specific directions are given?

Vs. 13- What is unique about this portion?

Vs. 14- How are the cakes presented and then distributed?

Vs. 15- What directions are given regarding the meat of his thanksgiving sacrifice?

Vs. 16-18- If the sacrifice was offered as a vow or freewill offering, when can it be eaten?

Vs. 19-21- What would cause a person to be cut off from his people?

Why was this such a harsh consequence?

[What does it mean for someone to be cut off from his people? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 22-27- What directives are given here?

What is the consequence if this is ignored?

Vs. 28-30- What does the Lord ask of the one who brings a fellowship sacrifice?

Vs. 31- Having offered the fat and the breast meat himself, what did the priest do with this offering?

Vs. 32- What other portion was to be given to the priests?

Vs. 33-36- The Lord took the breast of the presentation offering and the thigh of the contribution from their fellowship sacrifices and assigned them to Aaron and his sons as a permanent portion from the Israelites. Why?

Vs. 37-38- (Bible Notes- Chapter 7 concludes the instruction on personal offerings by repeating material from the introduction (1:1-2), implying that this passage should be viewed as a unit. These two verses also serve as a summary/conclusion by listing the offerings of the sacrificial system.)

[How was the extremely large number of animal sacrifices in the Old Testament possible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Chapters 8-10: The Institution of the Priesthood: (Bible Notes- Leviticus 1-7 describes the procedures for the Israelite sacrificial system. In order for these sacrifices to be carried out properly, the priesthood must administer them. In this second division in the book of Leviticus the priesthood is officially established. This section of Leviticus is a continuation and implementation of the priestly instructions given to Moses in Ex 29. The Israelite priests, coming from the tribe of Levi, were divided into three groups: (1) the high priest who was the descendant of Aaron through his son Eleazzar; (2) the Levites who were the general descendants of Levi; and (3) the ordinary priests who were the descendants of Levi through Aaron.)

[What is the difference between priests and Levites? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Chapter 8: The ordination of Aaron and his sons:

Vs. 1-5- Who and what did the Lord tell Moses to gather at the tent of meeting for this ordination of priests?

(Bible Notes- It was imperative for all the tribes (i.e., the entire nation) to witness the divine appointment of Aaron and his sons, who would be the priests entrusted with the grave responsibility of performing the prescribed sacrifices on the annual Day of Atonement (Lv 16).

Vs. 6- What did Moses do first for Aaron and his son?

Vs. 7-9- Moses put the priestly garments on Aaron. What articles does a priest wear?

(For information on the priestly garments read Exodus 28). [Exodus 28 Jewish Priestly Garments Visual Depiction | TikTok](#) (This video is less than a minute and shows what these garments looked like.)

[What was the significance of the priestly garments? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[What were the Urim and Thummim? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 10-11- What did Moses also have to consecrate?

(Read Exodus 25:10-27:21 to understand God's design and intention for the tabernacle and all its furnishings.) [3D Tabernacle of Moses](#) – (*Messages of Christ: Scripture/Symbolism/Archeology*)

[What was the tabernacle of Moses? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 12- After anointing the tabernacle and furnishings with oil, who did he anoint?

[What does the Bible say about anointing oil? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 13- What priestly garments did Aaron's sons receive?

(Bible Notes- Anointing with oil was a means of conveying divine appointment to a task. Here it also symbolized the sanctification of the new priests. Having been set apart by anointing, the Lord's servant would be held accountable for faithfully carrying out his assigned duties.)

Vs. 14-17- Why did he present the bull as a sacrifice?

Vs. 18-21- Why did he present the ram as a sacrifice?

Vs. 22-25- The second ram was sacrificed as "the ram of ordination". Where did Moses place blood on their bodies?

(Bible Notes- The blood on the priests' ears, hands, and feet indicated the dedication of the whole man to God (v. 24). With the ears the priest was accountable to hear and obey God's word. With the right hand representing his strength, he must faithfully do the Lord's work in the Lord's strength. With his feet the priest must carefully walk in the ways of the Lord.)

(Bible Notes- The sacrifices were again offered in a significant order: (1) a sin offering to obtain forgiveness, (2) a burnt offering of dedication to God, and (3) a fellowship offering in gratitude for the restoration of communion and fellowship with God.)

Vs. 26-28- Moses took portions of unleavened bread and put them on the fat portions and the right thigh. What does he do with these portions and what are Aaron and his sons to do? Why?

[What is a wave offering? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 29- Why did Moses take the breast and wave it before the Lord?

Vs. 30- What does Moses do with some of the blood and the anointing oil and why?

Vs. 31-32- What instructions did Moses give Aaron and his sons?

Vs. 33- Why were they to remain at the entrance of the tent of meeting for seven days?

[What is the biblical significance of the number seven/7? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 34- Why had the Lord commanded all of this of the priests?

Vs. 35-36- They obeyed everything the Lord commanded of them. What would have been the consequence if they had not followed these directions so faithfully?

[What does it mean to have the fear of God? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Chapter 9: The Beginning of Priestly Service

Vs. 1-2- On the eighth day, Moses summoned Aaron, his sons, and the elders of Israel. What does he tell Aaron to do?

Vs. 3-4- What was he to tell the people of Israel to do and why?

Vs. 5-7- They gathered at the tent of meeting as a community with everything he had commanded them to bring. Why did Aaron need to be the first to sacrifice?

Vs. 8-21- Aaron followed the law precisely as he presented each sacrifice for himself and all the people.

(Bible Notes- After the ordination of the priesthood, the priests were commanded to offer sacrifices to the Lord. All of the sacrifices, except the guilt offering, were presented. The order again was significant. One must deal with the sin before he can be completely dedicated to the

Lord and fellowship with Him. These offerings were required because God intended to manifest His presence among His people. Faithfully carrying out God's prescribed means of worship prepares the people for the meeting with God; the observance of rituals is not an end in itself.)

Vs. 22- What did Aaron do once this was completed?

Vs. 22-24- Moses and Aaron came down and went into the tent of meeting. When they came out and blessed the people God showed up! What did they all witness?

How did they react?

(Bible Notes- In the book of Exodus, Moses could not enter the tabernacle because of the glory of the Lord (Ex 40:35). Now Moses and Aaron were free to enter because the sacrifices had been offered as the Lord commanded. When Moses and Aaron came out, they blessed the people, and the glory of the Lord appeared to all. God's pattern was established. Only when God's people were obedient to His pattern of worship did He bless them.)

Chapter 10: The Role of Priests in Israel

Vs. 1- What did Aaron's sons, Nadab and Abihu, do?

Vs. 2- What was the immediate consequence for their actions?

Vs. 3- What does Moses reiterate for everyone?

We can all sympathize with Aaron. What does he do?

(Bible Notes- God displayed His pleasure in and approval of the Levitical priesthood by sending down fire from heaven (Lv 9:24). Fire could also display God's disapproval and judgment. On the first official day of the sacrificial system, Aaron's sons, Nadab and Abihu, failed to obey the Lord's commands regarding proper ritual practice by presenting unauthorized fire. The basic meaning of "unauthorized" (Hb *zur*) is "strange," in the sense here of being foreign to what has

been prescribed. There was something “unlawful or profane” (i.e., not holy) about the fire (cp. 22:12-13; Dt 32:16; Jl 3:17). The serious consequence of Nadab and Abihu’s disobedience is a reminder of how important worship is to God. The worship of God should never be carried out in a careless fashion, nor should it be based on how you feel or what you find pleasing but rather on what God requires of you. The severity of God’s judgment upon these two priests underscores how egregious their offense was. To establish a pattern of obedience for the nation, they had to be vigilant in upholding God’s standards of holiness. Israel served the living God, whose laws were given not merely as a set of religious rituals but as the revelation of the glory of His holiness and of the opportunity for obedience to the mandates of His righteousness (cp. Jos 7; 1 Ch 13:8-10; Ac 5:1-11).

[How can a Christian stop fearing God’s wrath and punishment? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[What does it mean that God is a holy God? What is the holiness of God? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 4-5- Who did Moses call to remove their remains?

Vs. 6-7- The family was allowed to mourn this loss, but they could not outwardly grieve. What were they told and why?

Vs. 8-9- What does the Lord tell Aaron and his sons?

Vs. 10-11- What else must they do?

Vs. 12- Who were Aaron’s other two sons?

Vs. 12-13- Moses instructs them to go eat of the grain offering left over from the fire offerings. Where do they have to eat this and why?

Vs. 14- Who may eat the breast of presentation and why?

Vs. 15- Which portions are waved as a presentation offering before the Lord?

Who will these portions belong to?

Vs. 16-17- Another mistake by Aaron's other sons. Why was Moses so angry at them?

Vs. 19- Aaron intervenes. What does he say?

[Why was it bad that Aaron and his sons burned the sin offering in Leviticus 10:16–20? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Here we see the tremendous responsibility of the priests.

Chapter 11-Chapter 15: The Laws of Purity

(Bible Notes- At the end of the priestly legislation, Aaron was commanded to distinguish between the holy and the common, between the clean and the unclean, and to teach the Israelites all the statutes that the Lord has given to them through Moses. This was to be the major task of the priesthood. In Lv. 11-15 Moses received instruction from the Lord about what was to be considered clean and unclean. The Israelites' concern for the clean and the unclean was an essential part of their response to a holy God. Ceremonial cleanness was the tangible picture of holiness. Everything that is clean is not necessarily holy, but without exception what is holy will always be clean.)

Chapter 11: Clean and Unclean Animals

[What are the animals considered clean and unclean in the Old Testament? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 1-7- What kind of land animals could be eaten by the Israelites?

Vs. 9-12- What could they eat from the water?

Vs. 13-19- What types of birds were not to be eaten?

Vs. 20-23- What types of insects could they eat?

Vs. 24-28- Coming into contact with a carcass will make them unclean. What must they do and how long do they remain unclean?

Vs. 29-31- What swarming animals must never be eaten?

Vs. 31-32- If an animal dies and its carcass touches an item, that item is unclean. What must they do?

Vs. 33- If any creature falls into a clay pot what must be done?

Vs. 34- Unclean water coming into contact with edible food will make it unclean.

Vs. 35- If a carcass of a creature falls on anything, it will become unclean. What must they do if their oven or stove is unclean?

Vs. 36- Springs and cisterns containing water remain clean. What can make one unclean?

Vs. 37-38- When would a seed become unclean?

Vs. 39-40- What are the guidelines for animals that are used for food?

Vs. 41-43- What other creatures are prohibited as food?

Vs. 44- What does God say is the reason He is giving them specific guidelines to live by?

Vs. 45- What did God remind them?

[What does the Bible say about what foods we should eat? Are there foods a Christian should avoid? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Chapter 12: Purification After Childbirth

Vs. 1-4- What specific directions did the Lord tell Moses regarding a woman giving birth to a male child?

Vs. 5- What differences are noted if she gives birth to a female child?

[In Leviticus chapter 12, why is a woman unclean longer if she gives birth to a daughter than if she gives birth to a son? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 6-7- What is the new mother to do after her purification is complete?

Vs. 8- What is allowed if she does not have the means to bring a sheep?

(Bible Notes- In this chapter, the laws regarding a new mother are given, and here only purification after childbirth is discussed. The reason for the purification is not stated in the text, but being in a state of uncleanness was not necessarily due to sin. The flow of blood, birth from the menstrual cycle and from childbirth, caused ceremonial uncleanness, but not because these processes were sinful or demeaning. Rather, the woman was considered unclean to prevent her from approaching the sanctuary or worshiping with the covenant community (15:19-24). The primary reason for this appears to be God's concern for the separateness of His people.)

[What is the meaning and importance of purification in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Chapter 13 – Chapter 14: Skin Infections and Mildew

Chapter 13:

Vs. 1-8- If a person has a swelling, scab, or spot on their skin, who are they to go to and why?

If the sore does not appear to be deeper than the skin, what will the priest do?

Once the skin ailment has faded, what must the person do?

What occurs if the scab has spread on the skin?

Vs. 9-11- If a skin disease is more chronic exposing raw flesh, why does he not need to be quarantined?

Vs. 12-13- If the disease has spread over the entire body turning it white, but there are no raw patches of exposed skin, what does the priest declare?

Vs. 14-16- What is said about raw flesh?

Vs. 17- How can the priest tell the disease is healing?

Vs. 18-23- This same process will occur if a person has boils.

Vs. 24-28- If a person suffers a burn, how does the priest determine when the person is clean or unclean?

Vs. 29-37- How does the priest examine infections on the head or chin?

Vs. 38-39- Dull white spots with no open wounds would not make a person unclean. Why?

Vs. 40-44- It is the same process for balding men.

Vs. 45-46- What was an afflicted person to do if they had an infectious disease?

(Bible Notes – An Israelite found to have an infectious skin disease (Lv 13:43) was isolated to prevent the disease from spreading. A person pronounced unclean by the priest had to live alone in a place outside the camp (v. 46). To be outside the camp was to be cut off from God. When an individual was pronounced unclean, understandably he went into mourning, evidenced by having his clothes torn and his hair hanging loose (Lv. 13:45). The Israelites had multiple images of the restrictions of holiness built into their everyday living: Just as any sin was an obstacle to communion with God, so any flow of blood for women, or any infectious skin disease for anyone, was an obstacle to participating in community worship. The Israelites were not like other peoples, and the law of God continually reminded them of their set-apartness.)

Vs. 47-59- What does this section explain?

Vs. 51- Why is the priest concerned about this being on fabrics?

Chapter 14:

(Bible Notes- Elaborate instructions are given for restoring a person who, though afflicted with a skin disease, finally gets well. Just as the priest's duty was to determine whether or not someone must be declared ceremonially unclean, it was also his duty to perform a restitution offering on the behalf of one who had been cleansed. When Jesus healed a man with leprosy, He instructed the man to fulfill these obligations (Mk 1:40-44).

Vs. 1-3- Where does the priest go to examine the person afflicted with the skin disease?

Vs. 3-4- If the disease has cleared up, what items are gathered to use for the cleansing?

Vs. 5-7- What is the process the priest will perform for this cleansing?

Vs. 8- What must the cleansed person do?

Where can he go and not go?

Vs. 8-9- How long does he wait before he can go into his tent, and what is required of him at that time?

Vs. 10- What is the person to do on the eighth day?

Vs. 11-12- The priest takes the person and all of these offerings before the Lord at the entrance of the tent of meeting. Why is the first male lamb offered?

Vs. 13- This offering will belong to the priest once the ceremony is completed.

Vs. 14-18- Some blood and some oil are placed on the right ear, right hand thumb, and the right big toe. Why was this significant?

Vs. 19-20- What will the priest do and why?

Vs. 21-22- What alternatives are given if one cannot afford these required offerings?

Vs. 23-32- These verses describe the offering of these items on behalf of the person.

Vs. 32- Why were these directions given?

Vs. 33-56- (Bible Notes- Extensive measures are also described for dealing with a house that the priest concluded was contaminated with mildew. These instructions were applied to houses in the land of Canaan, presumably built by Canaanites but inhabited by the conquering Israelites. The Lord does not explain why He would place such contamination in a house, but God's affliction of such a house would perhaps draw attention to the condemnation deserved by a life not fashioned for Yahweh's glory. Likewise, the thorough and severe measures prescribed for

restoring such a structure to make it habitable again would vividly illustrate the radical “clean-up” process necessary to redeem a life under the new ownership of Yahweh.)

Vs. 36-38- If mildew is suspected to be in a home, the priest will have the house cleared and how many days will they quarantine the house?

Vs. 39-42- If the mildew has spread during the quarantine, what will they do to the house?

Vs. 43-45- If after all this work is done and the mildew reappears, what must be done?

Vs. 48-53- However, if the repairs cleaned up the mildew and it no longer appears, what process is completed to ‘clean’ the house?

[Why does the Old Testament Law say so much about mildew? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Chapter 15: Bodily Discharges [What are the bodily discharges mentioned in Leviticus 15, and why did they make a person unclean? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 1-12- If a man had a discharge from his body, how did it affect him and people and things around him?

Vs. 13-15- Once he is cured, what is he to do?

Vs. 16-18- How long would a married couple remain unclean if they had sex?

Vs. 19-24- How did a woman’s menstruation affect her and the people and things around her?

Vs. 25-27- If her bleeding is not due to menstruation, how long is she considered unclean?

Vs. 28-30- Once she is cured, what is she to do?

Vs. 31- Why was cleanness so important in the Israelite community?

Chapter 16: The Day of Atonement

(Bible Notes- This chapter of the book of Leviticus gives instruction about what is to take place on the Day of Atonement, although this title does not occur until later in the book (Lv 23:27). The forgiveness of the nation is the critical idea throughout this chapter. Chapter 16, which occupies the central position, seemingly is the consummation of the preceding 15 chapters, providing the motivation to live in obedience to the legislation of Lv 17-27.)

Vs. 1-2- What does God tell Moses to make very clear to Aaron, a warning after his sons had already made a fatal mistake?

Why is this warning given?

Vs. 3-4- He gives clear directions for exactly how Aaron can safely come into the most holy place. What does he need to do?

Vs. 5- What is he to take from the Israelite community and why?

(Bible Notes- There was one designated day on which he could enter. The Talmudic document on the Day of Atonement is entitled *Yoma*, “the day”, which sufficiently expressed the importance of this ritual observance. “Yom Kippur” was celebrated annually by the people of Israel on the tenth day of the seventh month, probably October (23:27), and remains until now the most important celebration for the Jews. On that day, more than any other, the high priest acted as a mediator between God and man. Only once each year could he enter the holy of holies. The restriction on Aaron’s entrance into the holy place demonstrated the limits of the sacrificial system. Access to God was still strictly limited. Full access would not be granted until the atoning work of God’s Son was fulfilled.)

Vs. 6- What does the priest offer first and why?

Vs. 7-10- How was the goat chosen for the sin offering for the people?

[What is the meaning of Azazel / the scapegoat? | GotQuestions.org](#)

What happens to the other goat?

Vs. 11-14- The offering of the high priest in the holy place:

Vs. 11- Who is the bull sin offering made for and why?

Vs. 12-14- What is taken before the Lord inside the veil and why?

[What is the mercy seat? | GotQuestions.org](#)

(Bible Notes- At this time the high priest enters into the most holy place, the location of God's presences. Three times it is repeated that the offering the high priest was presenting was for himself. He was to present a bull, which was the designated animal for the sin offering of the high priest (4:3-12). The high priest was to take some of the bull's blood and sprinkle it with his finger...before the mercy seat seven times. This is the only occasion when blood was brought into the most holy place.)

Vs. 15-19- The Purification of the Tabernacle

Vs. 15-16- Once his sin offering is made, then whose sin offering is made and why?

Vs. 17-19- Why is this process necessary?

Vs. 20-22- The Scapegoat

What did the priest do with the remaining live goat?

(Bible Notes- The first goat symbolizes the means for atonement, the shedding of blood in death. The scapegoat's release represents the effect of atonement-the complete removal of guilt.)

Vs. 23-28- Procedures After Dispatching the Scapegoat

Vs. 23-25- The priest must then change clothes and bathe his body. What does he do next?

Vs. 26-28- What do those who released the scapegoat and took parts of their sacrifices to burn outside of the camp need to do before they can come back inside?

Vs. 29-34- The Day of Atonement as a permanent statute:

When was this to be done?

Vs. 30- Why was this so important?

Vs. 31- How were they to observe this ceremony and special day?

Vs. 34- What does this verse make clear?

(Bible Notes- The writer of Hebrews mentioned the significance of the Day of Atonement for believers (Heb. 10:4). Its Old Testament observance pointed toward Christ who would be the perfect High Priest because He had no need to make atonement for His own sins (Heb 7:26-28). He also became the sin offering, presenting Himself for the sins of all (Heb 9:11-15). As the scapegoat He also carried away those sins (Ps 103:12, Is 53:6). No longer are sacrifices required because Christ offered Himself and shed His own blood to provide redemption and atonement (Heb 7:27; 10:10).

Chapter 17-Chapter 27: Love Your Neighbor as Yourself

(Bible Notes- Reflecting and expanding on the last six commandments of the Decalogue, the second half of Leviticus (chaps. 17-27) corresponds to Jesus' words, "Love your neighbor as yourself" (cp. 19:18 and Mt 22:39). These commandments explain the worshiper's responsibility to his fellow man. This section describes the walk of holiness. In these chapters, God instructs the Israelites on how to live in peace with humanity. This was a part of their worship. Worshiping and obeying God must be concurrent with loving one's neighbor. Loving God is inseparable from loving others.)

Chapter 17: The Law of Personal Holiness

Vs. 1-16- The regulation regarding sacrifices and blood:

Vs. 1-6- What happens to those who slaughter ox, sheep, or goats and do not bring them to the Lord at the tent of meeting as a fellowship offering and why?

Vs. 7- Why does the Lord expect this?

[How are idols connected to demons \(Deuteronomy 32:16-17\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 8-9- Offering a burnt sacrifice anywhere but the tent of meeting for the Lord had sad consequences. What would happen?

Vs. 10- What does God say they should not do with blood?

Vs. 11- Why is blood so significant to God?

(Bible Notes- Blood alone, because it is regarded as the source of life and is representative of life, may atone for life. This passage is foundational for understanding the New Testament references to the atoning blood of Christ (see Rm 3:25; Heb 9:14).

Vs. 13- People could hunt for food, but what was required?

Vs. 14- What does He say they should never do and why?

[What is the significance that life is in the blood \(Leviticus 17:14\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 15-16- They could eat animals that died natural deaths or that had been killed by other wild animals, but what must they be sure to do?

Chapter 18: Sexual Prohibitions

(Bible Notes- This chapter defines specific boundaries for the family. The family is the foundation of a strong and stable society. A nation cannot exist if the family is not well-defined and protected. Therefore, this instruction is integral to the fulfillment of the promise that Abraham was to be the ancestor of a great nation. Limits are placed on sexual relations. Adultery, incest, homosexuality, and bestiality are forbidden. Adultery and incest are assaults upon the family (vv. 6-18). Marriage was instituted by God, and any assault on this holy union is an attack on Him. Adultery was used as a metaphor in reference to the people's infidelity toward the Lord (Jr7:9; 23:10). It was to be punished by the death of both guilty parties (Lv 20:10; Dt 22:22).

The Israelites were to be different from their neighbors, especially in the area of their sexual behavior. Sexual activity was buttressed with divine mandates because it was the source of life, the gift of God. These laws were specifically designed to distinguish the Israelites from the inhabitants of the land that they were about to possess. Compared with the worship practices and lifestyles of the Canaanite nations, these boundaries for the sexual practices of the Israelites would clearly set them apart. Incest or sexual intercourse with any close relative was forbidden. This law was important to the Israelites since they could not intermarry with foreigners, meaning fewer options for choosing a mate, and because the family land had to remain within the tribe. Families often lived together in clans, so there were reasons for such explicit instructions.)

Vs. 1-3- What does God tell Moses to relay to all Israelites?

Vs. 4-5- What are they to do instead?

Vs. 6-18- These verses are summed up in verse 6. What does He make clear?

Vs. 19-20- What other restrictions are mentioned here?

Vs. 21- This was a common practice in surrounding cultures. What does He add here and why?

[Who was Moloch/Molech/Molek? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[What does the Bible say about child sacrifice? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 22- What is commanded here?

[What does the Bible say about homosexuality? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 23- What is commanded here?

Vs. 24-25- Why is God allowing the Israelites to take over the land?

Vs. 26- What are the Israelites and any foreigner that was with them commanded to do?

Vs. 27-28- The people before them had committed all these acts and He removed them. What will certainly happen to the Israelites if they do the same?

Vs. 29- If a person commits any of these acts, what does God say will happen?

[What does it mean for someone to be cut off from his people? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 30- What does He emphasize again and why?

Chapter 19: A Lifestyle of Holiness

(Bible Notes- This chapter, perhaps better than any other, explains the meaning of being holy, set apart from evil and unto good. The underlying theme is summed up on the self-identifying formula, *I am Yahweh your God*, which appears 16 times in 37 verses.)

Vs. 1-2- What does the Lord instruct Moses to tell the entire Israelite community?

[Is being holy even possible, since only God is holy? | GotQuestions.org](#)

(Bible Notes- Vs. 3-37: Various moral laws are outlined. In fact, there is a consensus that all of the Ten Commandments are present in Lv 19; and, as in Ex 20, they are summarized under love for God and love for your neighbor (Ex 20: 1-17; Mt 22:35-40). The basis for this appropriate

lifestyle is God's covenant with His people (Lv 19:36). The only right response is obedience. Holiness or set-apartness is at the heart of the regulations.)

Vs. 3-18- These verses give specific directions from the Lord regarding how to live a holy life. Explain:

Vs. 3- (Read Ex 20:8-12)

Vs. 4- (Read Ex 20:4-6)

Vs. 5-8- The Lord reminds them of the procedures for eating fellowship offerings. What does He say and what could happen if these directions are ignored?

Vs. 9-10- How are they instructed to harvest their crops and vineyards and why?

Vs. 11- (Read Ex 20:15-16)

Vs. 12- (Read Ex 20:7)

Vs. 13- (Read Ex:15)

Vs. 14-

[What does it mean to have the fear of God? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 15-

Vs. 16- (Read Ex 20:16)

Vs. 17-

Vs. 18-

(Bible Notes- The principles undergirding all the laws are effectively epitomized in this one statement. Of the 37 verses in chapter 19, verse 18 is in the exact center. An Israeli scholar has observed that Leviticus is the center of the Torah, with chapter 19 at the center of the book, and finally the commandment in verse 18 in the center of the chapter—perfectly pinpointing what should be considered the heart of the entire Torah. Leviticus 19:18 expresses the core of what the rest of the laws are supposed to accomplish in the lives of God’s people. The chapter’s contents demonstrate that relationships with people are inseparable from one’s relationship with God—holy living and love are mutually dependent. Being identified with the Lord, who is holy, necessitates mirroring His holiness.)

Vs. 19- He insists they are to keep all His statutes. What does He say they are not to do?

[What was the significance of the commands against mixing different things in Deuteronomy 22:9–11? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 20-22- What sexual sin is mentioned and how can forgiveness be achieved? (Read Ex 20:14)

[Does the Bible condone slavery? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[What does the Bible say about violence against women? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 23-25- What directions does the Lord give regarding planting new fruit trees in the land He would give them?

Vs. 26-37- He continues to give specific directions. Explain:

Vs. 26-

Vs. 27-

Vs. 28-

[What does the Bible say about tattoos? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 29- (Read Ex 20:14)

Vs. 30-

Vs. 31-

[What does the Bible say about channeling? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 32-

Vs. 33-34-

Vs. 35-36- (Read Ex 20:15)

Vs. 37- Jot down God's expectation:

[Do Christians have to obey the Old Testament law? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Chapter 20: The Punishment for Violations of Holiness

(Bible Notes- The content of this chapter is very similar to that of Lv 18 and continues the emphasis on holiness with exhortations to avoid both pagan religious practices and violations of God's created order. The prohibitions are clearly presented before the punishments are prescribed, affirming that warnings come before the consequences begin. In Lv 20, however, more attention is given to the punishments that will result should the ordinances be broken. Both Leviticus 18 and 20 strongly indicate the connection between pagan religious practices,

particularly the sexual activities involved in the fertility cults, and moral degeneracy. The Lord legislated far higher standards of righteousness and holiness for His people.

Another distinction can be made between chapters 18 and 20. Leviticus 18 addresses the possible offender of a God-given law, whereas Leviticus 20 addresses the entire Israelite community regarding its responsibility for seeing that violations receive their proper penalty. The nature of the punishment shows the seriousness of sin. That such a wide range of offenses should be punishable by death seems incredibly harsh to the modern reader. However, the offenses listed either are in deliberate defiance of God's holy law or are offenses against people—not property. In contrast to other ancient Near Eastern civilizations, where violations of law that resulted in economic loss tended to be treated more severely, crimes against family life or those of a spiritual nature received the strongest punishment in Israel. This pattern contrasts with the cuneiform laws of the ancient Near East. God always places more value on human life than on any material possessions.)

Vs. 1-5- What was the punishment if a person sacrificed their child to Molech?

What will happen if people in the community do not hold him accountable for this?

Vs. 6- What punishment comes to those who turn to mediums or spiritists?

Vs. 7-8- Why is the Lord giving these laws?

Vs. 9- What punishment would come to those who curse their father or mother?

[Why did God order the killing of people in the Old Testament? | GotQuestions.org](https://www.gotquestions.org/Why-did-God-order-the-killing-of-people-in-the-Old-Testament/)

Vs. 10-21- These verses describe specific things that God considers sins and the punishments that would come if people pursued these behaviors. Explain:

Vs. 10-

Vs. 11-12-

Vs. 13-

Vs. 14-

Vs. 15-16-

Vs. 17-

Vs. 18-21-

Why is He against sexual relations between family members?

Vs. 22-24- Why was God allowing the Israelites to move into the land He would give them?

What is God charging the nation of Israel to do?

Vs. 25-26- What does God explain?

Vs. 27- What becomes of a man or woman who is a medium or spiritist?

(Bible Notes- This chapter concludes by relating Israel's obedience to the occupation of the promised land. Because God was providing the land for His people, the Israelites were to be different from the surrounding nations. They were to distinguish the clean animal from the unclean one. Only by keeping all God's statutes and ordinances could they expect to survive as holy people. God separated them specifically from all other nations so that they might reflect His intrinsic holiness and glorify Him. By observing God's law, the Israelites would imitate the ways of God and make Him known.)

(Chapter 21-Chapter 22: The Regulations for Priests)

(Bible Notes- Chapters 21-22 differ from the rest of what is called the "Holiness Code". In these two chapters the regulations given are directed specifically toward the priests. All the Israelites were called to holiness, but a greater degree of separation had to characterize the life of the priests who modeled the life of holiness for the rest of the nation.)

Vs. 1-4- What does Moses convey to Aaron's sons, the priests, regarding death in their family?

(Bible Notes- The priests had to abstain from even some ordinary parts of life in order to live out the role of priest and mediator between an unholy people and the holy God.)

Vs. 5- What other directives are given to the priests?

Vs. 6- Why are so many expectations placed on the priests?

Vs. 7- A priest can marry, but what restrictions are placed on him?

Vs. 8-9- The priest's holiness was so critical that his entire family had a responsibility to uphold holiness, which reflected on him. What happened if his daughter defiled herself with promiscuity?

Vs. 10-15- There are even higher expectations for the high priest. What is expected of him?

(Bible Notes- The high priest was held to an even higher standard than an ordinary priest. The high priest could only marry a woman who is a virgin. Pagan worship often involved cultic prostitution and sexual promiscuity. The priest was not in any way to be associated with these wicked practices because he was considered holy and set apart for the service of God.)

Vs. 16-21- What does the Lord clarify regarding a priest's descendants who have physical defects?

Vs. 22-23- What does God allow a priest's descendant to do if he has a physical defect?

What must he avoid and why?

(Bible Notes- This section opens with the summary statement that a priest with a physical defect is unqualified for priestly service, suggesting that there is an outward expression of inward holiness. In all things God must be glorified, and His holiness is profaned by anything that is obviously less than perfect, whether it is the sacrificial animal or the sacrificing priest. This shared quality between the priest and the sacrificial offering emphasized the close relationship between the two. Only the very best is acceptable to God. The common denominator in all these regulations is that God has sanctified the priest. Therefore, he is to be holy. This is rich with the unique expression, **I am Yahweh who sets you them apart** (Hb *qadash*, "regard or declare holy, consecrate", 21:23; 22:9, 16, 32; also, Ex 31:13; Lv 20:8; Ezk 20:12; cp. Lv 20:26; 21:8). Because the Israelite priests alone had the awesome responsibility of presenting offerings to God, they were to be holy, set apart unto God.)

[Why does God allow people to be disabled / handicapped? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Chapter 22:

Vs. 1-2- What is clearly communicated to Aaron, his sons, and all priests?

Vs. 3- What consequences will come to a priest who approaches God's holy offerings in a state of uncleanness?

Vs. 4-9- While unclean, they may not eat the offerings, which are their food. What do they do to be clean if they come into contact with something unclean?

Vs. 9- The priests had a big responsibility! What happened if they did not keep God's instructions and why?

Vs. 10-13- Who is allowed to eat the food from holy offerings?

Vs. 14- What happens if someone eats some holy food by mistake?

Vs. 15- Why was it unacceptable for others to eat the holy offerings?

Vs. 17-20- What kind of animal must be presented for offerings?

Vs. 22-25- What defects are listed for clarity and why were these not suitable for offerings?

Vs. 26-30- What specific instructions are noted here?

Vs. 31-33- Why did God make all of these specific laws for them?

(Bible Notes- God's perfection demanded the highest degree of perfection possible among those who minister and in the selection of offerings that were to be presented to Him. The requirement that the priest and the animal be without defect foreshadowed the sacrifice of Christ. This demand for perfection of both the priest and the offering was ultimately and uniquely fulfilled in the person of Jesus Christ, who as High Priest was not only holy, innocent, undefiled, separate from sinners, and exalted above the heavens (Heb 7:26), but as the sacrificial lamb was a sacrifice without defect or blemish (1 Pt 1:19).

Chapter 23: The Appointed Festivals

(Bible Notes- This chapter lists the Lord's appointed times—occasions on which He would meet with His people throughout the Hebrew year. The people were expected to come, and God promised to meet them there. It was not the people's prerogative to decide when they would meet God; God set the time and place, and He always keeps His appointments. These appointed times were sacred assemblies (Hb *miqra*, "a calling together, convocation"), and they were to be national celebrations reminding Israel of God's sovereign rule—a time to renew the devotion of the people to God and remember His mighty acts on their behalf. The instruction in this chapter provides a context for many New Testament events. In fact, the Hebrew calendar clearly expressed the continuity between the testaments. The purpose of these appointed times in the framework of holiness was to remind God's people that not only are persons, places, and actions holy, but times are also holy. These days set apart from the calendar of the regular pursuits of life enabled God's people to meditate upon the meaning of their own existence and consider the holy task to which they had been called.)

[What are the different Jewish festivals in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 1-2- What does the Lord tell Moses?

Vs. 3- What day is set apart and why?

[What is the Sabbath day? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 4-8- What two sacred assemblies are mentioned here?

When were they to have these sacred assemblies?

What did they do for these assemblies?

[What is Passover? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[What is the Feast of Unleavened Bread? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 9-11- What instructions does the Lord give regarding their harvest once they get into the promise land?

[What is a wave offering? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[What was the Feast of Firstfruits? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 12-14- What else are they to offer on the day they bring their wave offering?

Why did they have to wait to eat any grains until this sacred assembly was complete?

Vs. 15-16- From the day after they offered the sheaf of the presentation offering, how long must they wait before they present an offering of new grain to the Lord?

[What is the Feast of Weeks? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 17-21- He gives specific directions regarding what is to be offered. What does He require of the people in verse 21?

Vs. 22- How does the Lord instruct them in harvesting their land and why?

Vs. 23-25- What date is mentioned here as sacred and what are they to do?

[What is the Feast of Trumpets? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 26-27- When was the Day of Atonement?

Vs. 28-32- What were they required to do on this day and why?

What would happen to those who disregarded this day and did their own work?

[What is the Day of Atonement \(Yom Kippur\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 33-34- What festival came on the fifteenth day of the seventh month?

How long will this festival last?

[What is the Feast of Tabernacles / Booths / Sukkot? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 35-36- What was to be done during this festival?

Vs. 37-38- Why were these festivals and assemblies so important?

Vs. 39- How long did they celebrate the Festival of Booths?

Vs. 40-41- How is this festival described?

Vs. 42-43- Why did they stay in booths?

Chapter 24: Oil, Bread, Sanctuary

(Bible Notes- Chapter 24 turns from discussion of special feasts to noting two regular duties of the priest. First, Aaron was required to tend the lamps on the pure gold lampstand so that the lamp will burn continually (cp. Ex 27:20-21). The plans for the structure of the lampstand are given in Ex. 25:31-40, and the actual construction of the lampstand is described in Ex 37:17-24. Perhaps the Lord repeated this law to emphasize that Aaron was to tend the lamps continually from evening until morning before the Lord. The lighting of the lamps is described as a *permanent statute throughout your generations* (i.e., until these things, of which the candlestick and its lamps were a type, are made manifest). The observance of this law was to continue until its typological fulfillment in Jesus Christ, the true light for revelation to the Gentiles and for the glory to His people Israel (cp. Mt 4:16; Lk 2:32; Jn 1:4-9; 12:46; Rv 21:23). The oil was a higher grade, beaten to produce a higher grade than by pressing. Aaron and the priests tended the lamps, but the people were to provide the oil.)

Vs. 1-4- How was this lampstand within the tabernacle kept burning day and night?

[What is the significance of the lampstand in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 5-9- What is significant about this bread?

[What was the bread of the Presence \(Exodus 25:30\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

(Bible Notes- Twelve loaves, representing the 12 tribes of Israel, were to be baked and arranged in two rows, six to a row, on the pure gold table before the Lord. The bread and incense were to be set out before the Lord every Sabbath day as a perpetual covenant obligation on the part of the Israelites, reminding the people that they were continually under the watchful eye of the Lord. The bread, made from fine flour without impurities, and thus foreshadowing the humanity of the Lord (cp. Jn 6:30-59), was closely associated with the covenant and represented God's sustenance for His people. The bread was separated from the holy of holies only by a curtain and symbolized fellowship between God and His creation. The old bread was eaten only by the priests and then replenished each Sabbath (cp. 1 Sm 21:4-6; Mt 12:3-4).

Vs. 10-12- What problem arose among the Israelites?

(Bible Notes- After Moses received the laws regarding the lamps and the bread in the sanctuary, an incidence of blasphemy occurred in Israel. A man cursed and blasphemed the Name of the Lord (vv. 10-11). Note that his mother is named (v.11), but the father, an Egyptian, was not named. Even though resident foreigners were required to keep the laws (vv. 10-16), the son's heritage passed through his mother, who was an Israelite. The name of Yahweh was to be revered and held in high esteem (v. 16). In the ancient Near East a person's name was intimately bound up with his character so that in the case of God, blasphemy was in effect an act of repudiation against the character of God.)

Vs. 13-16- What was the consequence for cursing the name of God?

(Bible Notes- The holiness of God is reinforced by the drastic penalty prescribed for blasphemy. The Lord gave his judgment (vv. 13-22), and the Israelites obeyed by stoning the offender outside of the camp. God is as concerned about holiness and justice in the Israelite camp as He was for purity in the tabernacle.)

Vs. 17- What was the penalty for murder?

Vs. 18- What must be done if someone kills an animal?

[What does the Bible say about restitution? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 19-20- What is stated here?

[Are we supposed to give an eye for an eye or turn the other cheek? - Compelling Truth \(compellingtruth.org\)](#)

Vs. 22- Who did these laws apply to?

Chapter 25: The Sabbath Year and Year of Jubilee

[What is the Year of Jubilee? | GotQuestions.org](#)

(Bible Notes- The principle of Sabbath rest is applied to the seventh year and to that which follows the completion of the seventh seven-year cycle, referred to as the Year of Jubilee. The Jewish festival system is readily arranged into groupings of seven. For example, the people rest on the seventh day (the Sabbath). Pentecost, when harvesters rest, comes during the seventh week (after Passover). The nation rests during the seventh month at the Festival of Trumpets. The Year of Jubilee, when everything rests, comes following the seventh seven of years (forty-nine years). Rest for God's creation systematically comes on the seventh day, week, month, year, and even the seventh seven of years.

Vs. 1-4- What does the Lord establish for the Israelites in the land He is going to give them?

Vs. 5-7- What does He allow during the Sabbath year for His people?

[What does the Bible say about rest and relaxation? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 8-11- What is the significance of the Jubilee in the 50th year and when is it to take place?

(Bible Notes- The basic idea of the Year of Jubilee was to set aside a holy year in which land, property, and debts were totally restored. During the Jubilee, all property reverted back to its original owner. All the land belonged to the Lord and He could do with it as He wished (v. 23). By allowing the land to rest in the seventh year, its productivity would be enhanced. Also the people would be acknowledging that the land ultimately belonged to the Lord. The land was not to be permanently sold because it belonged to the Lord; the people of Israel were only foreigners and temporary residents (i.e. they were stewards entrusted with God's land).

Vs. 11-12- What instructions are given here for this year of Jubilee?

Vs. 13-17- What are the Israelites allowed to do in this Year of Jubilee?

Vs. 18-22- The Lord knew they would have questions about his process and made a point to clarify a few things:

Vs. 18-19- What must they remember above all things?

Vs. 20-22- How did the Lord plan to provide for them on years they could not sow or harvest the land?

Vs. 23-24- What does the Lord make clear?

Vs. 25-28- Who can redeem land and what happens to those who cannot?

(Bible Notes- Besides reminding the people that the land belongs to God, the Jubilee was also to prevent the wealthy from permanently amassing land at the expense of the common people. Israelites were not to take advantage of fellow needy Israelites; in fact, they were admonished to aid those in need. Much of this chapter will depend on the Israelites remembering their own exodus and deliverance from Egypt, reminding them to be just and gracious with those who may have fallen into difficult times. The practical application of loving a neighbor as oneself is stressed here.)

Vs. 29-30- What is an exception to the rule?

Vs. 31- Why are houses in villages without walls under the law of Jubilee and to be released?

Vs. 32-34- What is clarified about the Levites and the Levitical cities?

Vs. 35-37- How does the Lord expect people to take care of their family members who cannot sustain themselves?

Vs. 38- What does the Lord remind them of?

Vs. 39-41- What happened if someone becomes destitute and sells himself to a person?

Vs. 42-43- What does the Lord make clear?

Vs. 44-46- What is said regarding male and female slaves that are foreigners?

[Does the Bible condone slavery? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 47-55- If a person becomes destitute and sells himself to a foreigner living among them, the same redemption opportunities apply. If he cannot be redeemed, when is he allowed to be released?

What does the Lord emphasize to the people regarding ownership of anything?

We all need to remember this fact even today. Everything belongs to God and He allows us to be stewards of many things. Are we using our lives and possessions as good stewards of God's belongings? How does this perspective change the way we look at "our stuff" and "our time" and "our lives"?

Chapter 26: Blessings and Curses

Vs. 1-2- What is God very clear about here and why?

Vs. 3-13- The Lord extends many promises to them if they follow His statutes and faithfully observe His commands. Explain each blessing within the following verses:

Vs. 4-

Vs. 5-

Vs. 6-

Vs. 7-8-

Vs. 9-

Vs. 10-

Vs. 11-

Vs. 12-

Vs. 13-

Vs. 14-17- If His people choose not to obey Him, reject His statutes and ordinances, and break the covenant, what will He do?

Vs. 18-20- How does God describe His actions in response to their rejection?

What will happen if the people do not turn back to God after He inflicts these hardships?

[What does the Bible say about pride? | GotQuestions.org](https://www.gotquestions.org/What-does-the-Bible-say-about-pride?)

Vs. 21-22- What will happen to them if they act with hostility toward Him and are unwilling to obey Him?

Vs. 23-26- If they still refuse to repent and continue to be hostile toward God, what does He say He will do?

Vs. 27-33- If after all this they still refuse to repent, but double down on their hostility toward God, what will happen?

Vs. 34-35- Where will the people end up?

What will become of the land?

Vs. 36-39- What will become of those who survive and end up exiled to enemy territory?

Vs. 40-42- A big BUT-What will turn this disaster around?

[What does the Bible say about humility? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[What is circumcision of the heart? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 43- He reminds them of why this would happen. What would cause such hardship?

Vs. 44-45- Even while they remain in the land of their enemies, what does He declare?

Vs. 46- When did the Lord share all this information with them and through whom?

[What is the purpose of the Mosaic Law? | GotQuestions.org](#)

(Bible Notes- Chapter 26 serves as a conclusion to the book as a whole and deals with the subject of blessings and curses. The occurrence of these blessings and curses after the laws have been given plays a critical role in the structure of the entire book, since they occur at the end as a promise and a warning. Deuteronomy 28 contains a listing of blessing and curses parallel to Lv 26. The blessings for obedience and curses for disobedience reflect the principle that a person should be justly recompensed for his actions. These are the blessings and curses for the Israelites based on the degree of their loyalty to the Mosaic covenant.)

Chapter 27: The Regulation of Vows and Tithes

(Bible Notes- The last chapter of the book of Leviticus deals with vows and dedications made to the Lord. Since these vows and dedications go above and beyond the normal sacrificial offerings, their unveiling comes after the conclusion of the Law. They were not mandated since the decision to make a vow is personal, involving one's own choice.

Ten laws in this chapter seem to correspond to the Ten Commandments, which would mean that in the same way giving of the Law at Sinai began with the Ten Commandments in Exodus, the book of Leviticus now ends with the listing of 10 laws. These 10 laws unveil the process of the payment of vows and tithes to the Lord:

1. Persons dedicated to the Lord (27:1-8),
2. Animals dedicated to the Lord (27:9-13),
3. Houses dedicated to the Lord (27:14-15),
4. Inherited land dedicated to the Lord (27:16-21),
5. Purchased land dedicated to the Lord (27:22-25),
6. The prohibition of the dedication of the firstborn animals (27:26-27),
7. The procedure for total devotion to the Lord (27:28),
8. The procedure for total devotion of a person to the Lord (27:29),
9. The procedure for tithes from the produce of the land (27:30-31), and
10. The procedure for tithes from the livestock (27:32-34).

Vs. 1-8- What age ranges and value assessments are given for those who make a special vow to the Lord?

[Why was the redemption price for men and women different in Leviticus 27:3-8? |](#)

GotQuestions.org

Vs. 9-15- Who will oversee setting the assessment value?

Vs. 16-25- What had to be considered when consecrating land to the Lord?

Vs. 26- Why can't the firstborn of the livestock be consecrated to the Lord?

Vs.28- Once a person has set apart a portion of his possessions to the Lord, he can no longer sell or redeem them. Why?

Vs. 30- What portion of the land's produce, grain from soil, or fruit from trees belongs to the Lord?

Vs. 32-33-What animals from herds and flocks are considered holy to the Lord?

[What is the difference between tithes and offerings? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 34- Conclusion: Jot this down-

[Do Christians have to obey the Old Testament law? | GotQuestions.org](#)

(Bible Notes- The book of Leviticus ends with the statement that *the commands the Lord gave Moses for the Israelites on Mount Sinai* have come to a conclusion. All the requirements for Israel's covenant relationship with the Lord are now recorded.)

[Book of Leviticus Summary | Watch an Overview Video](#) (Bibleproject.com)