

NIV MEMORY VERSE: Leviticus 20:26**EXODUS & POSSESSION 11-1**

You are to be holy to me because I, the Lord, am holy, and I have set you apart from the nations to be my own.

"LESSONS FROM LEVITICUS"

INTRODUCTION: The Exodus study included the following chapters from Leviticus: "Sacrifices & Offerings" 17; the "Priesthood" 8-10, 21, 22, 24; "Feasts & Festivals" 16, 17, 23, 25. Before the journey from Mount Sinai gets fully underway in the book of Numbers, we will look at various "sundry laws" given to show the Israelites how to be a holy people unto God.

DAY 1 "Laws of Purity" Leviticus 11:1-15:33

1. Chapter 11 lists in detail that which was considered "clean and unclean" food. In verses 44-45, why did God make this distinction?
2. a. In chapter 12, when was a son to be circumcised?
b. What ritual was required in verses 6-8?
c. What happened in Luke 2:21-24?
3. Chapters 13-15 discuss "unclean" conditions.
a. What were lepers to do in 13:45,46?
b. What was God's charge to the priests in 15:31?

DAY 2 "Laws of Holiness & Redemption" Leviticus 18:1-20:27 and 25:23-55

4. What is the basis of holiness stated in 18:1-4?
5. a. What laws concerning immorality are stated in the following verses:
18:6
18:21
18:22
18:23
b. What was the truth in 18:27?
. . . the warning given in 18:29?
6. Briefly state the sundry laws found in these verses of chapter 19:
19:9-10
19:13
19:14
19:15
19:18
19:26
19:28
19:31
19:32

DAY 2 (Continued) "Laws of Holiness & Redemption" Leviticus 18:1-20:27; 25:23-55

7. God issued stern warnings against mediums and spiritualists in verses 19:31, 20:6 and 20:27. In what ways do you see these present in today's world?
8. In Leviticus 25:23-55 is the outline of the duties for the kinsman-redeemer.
 - a. Briefly what was the law in verses 25-28 concerning the land?
 - b. . . . in verses 39-41 concerning countrymen?
 - c. (IN-DEPTH) What do you know from your Bible knowledge about the kinsman-redeemer in the book of Ruth?
 - d. How do you think Jesus is your kinsman-redeemer?

DAY 3 "The Good News" Blessings of Obedience

Leviticus 26:1-13 and Deuteronomy 11:22-29, 28:1-14

9. God reiterated His sovereignty and promised blessings. What blessings in Leviticus 26:4-12 were mentioned?
10. a. What is the scope of victory promised in Deuteronomy 11:22-25?
 - b. Christ has promised us "total victory" when we become Christians. Write 1 John 5:4.
11. What did God tell the people to do upon entering the land in Deuteronomy 11:29?
12. Turn to Deuteronomy 27:12. Who was to stand on Mt. Gerizim to proclaim the blessing?
13. At Mount Gerizim God detailed what He had planned for His people in Deuteronomy 28:1-14. List some of the blessings.
14. All the blessings promised were based on what?

DAY 4 "The Bad News" Warnings for Disobedience

Leviticus 26:14-45 and Deuteronomy 27:13-26

15. Check Leviticus 26:18,21,24,28. What was the chastisement God promised for disobedience?
16. God does not make idle threats. Of what does Leviticus 26:33 foretell?
17. Leviticus 26:34,35 indicated that what law would be broken?

DAY 4 "The Bad News" Warnings for Disobedience

Leviticus 26:14-45 and Deuteronomy 27:13-26

18. Relate a time when the "sound of a driven leaf" (vs. 36) caused you to fear. Was your reaction to turn to God or rely on yourself? Please explain.
19. What will cause God to relent and have mercy in His chastisement from Leviticus 26:40,41?
20. Turn to Deuteronomy 27:13. Who stood on Mount Ebal to proclaim the curses of God?
21. a. Twelve curses are listed in Deuteronomy 27:15-26. To what do they relate?
b. What was the people's response?
22. By placing the Israelites on two separate mountains, God again gave them a graphic picture of what truth as stated in James 3:10?

DAY 5 "Sundry Laws"

There are several classifications of law:

- a. penal law – merits punishment (all of God's laws)
- b. directing law – prescriptions/maxims no punishment
- c. social law – will of God relating to social relationships
- d. ceremonial law – rites of worship under Old Testament
- e. moral law – declaration of God's will which directs/binds all men
- f. judicial law – directed to the policy of the Jewish nation.

These laws were given to a people who had freedom in God's love. They were designed to keep them from going back into the slavery of sin. The law was given in grace but "legalism" sought to make it a system of works for salvation rather than principles of freedom.

23. Below are examples from the law classifications. Write the subject of the law.
 - a. penal Deuteronomy 22:22-24
 - b. directing Deuteronomy 16:17
 - c. social Leviticus 19:17-18
 - d. ceremonial Exodus 31:13
 - e. moral Exodus 23:7
 - f. judicial Deuteronomy 17:6
24. The Jewish nation lived with these laws for centuries before the birth of Jesus. How did Jesus encounter or in some way be affected by the laws cited as examples in the questions above? Briefly explain.
 - a. penal John 8:1-11
 - b. directing Mark 12:41-44

(Continued)

DAY 5 (Continued) "Sundry Laws"

24. c. social Mark 12:31
- d. ceremonial Matthew 12:1-14
- e. moral Matthew 27:3-5
- f. judicial Matthew 26:59-61
25. What was Christ's teaching about "the Law" in these Scriptures?
- a. Matthew 5:17
- b. Matthew 7:12
- c. Matthew 22:37-40
- d. Luke 16:16,17

Pray for God's wisdom to understand the significance and application of Old Testament Law to modern Bible study.

LECTURE NOTES:

PRAYER REQUESTS: