

WEEK 7: LEVITICUS

DAY 1: LEVITICUS SHOWS THE HOLINESS OF GOD

1. Welcome to another week of lessons! Are you well with your family?
We thank God for his kindness.

This week we begin to study the book of Leviticus. This is the third book in the Bible. We have already studied the first two.

What is the meaning of the name of the first book? _____

What is the meaning of the name of the second book? _____

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2. The name Genesis means "beginnings". The name Exodus means "coming out". The name Leviticus comes from one of the tribes of the people of Israel. Levi was one of the 12 sons of Jacob. He became the father of one of the 12 tribes. The tribe of Levi had special work to do to help the people worship in the tabernacle. The book of Leviticus tells about their work.

How did the people of Israel worship God at the tabernacle? _____

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3. The people worshipped God by making sacrifices. But you remember that they could not kill the sacrifices themselves. These had to be killed by the priests. The priests were from the tribe of Levi. They were from the family of Aaron. The priests killed the sacrifices and cared for the tabernacle. The rest of the tribe of Levi helped them with this work.

How did the people of Israel worship God at the tabernacle? _____

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4. The book of Leviticus tells about the work of the tribe of Levi. It is the third book of the Bible. It is also the third book of law and the third book of Moses.

Why do we call the first five books of the Bible books of law? _____

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5. The books of law tell how God gave his law to the people of Israel.

We find some of the laws in Exodus, chapters 20 to 23.
Some laws are in Numbers, chapters 15 to 19 and 28 to 30.
We find some laws in Deuteronomy, chapters 12 to 26.

But in Leviticus we find laws in every chapter.

There is very little history in the book of Leviticus. Almost all of the book is laws. Because of this Leviticus is an important law book. It has 27 chapters.

Write the number of chapters in Leviticus where we find laws? _____

6. We find them in all 27 chapters. We can divide the parts of the book like this:

Chapters 1 to 7	Laws about sacrifices.
Chapters 8 to 10	Laws about priests.
Chapters 11 to 15	Laws about uncleanness.
Chapters 16 to 27	Other laws.

What do we find in all the chapters of Leviticus? _____

7. We find laws in every chapter of Leviticus. Many of the laws tell what the Levites should do. They were the ones who helped the people of Israel make sacrifices. Let us see what happened if a man did not bring his sacrifice to the tabernacle. Take your Bible and read Leviticus 17:1 to 4.

What was done to a man if he killed an ox or a lamb and did not bring it to the Levites? _____

Why do we call this book "Leviticus"? _____

8. We call this book "Leviticus" because it is about the work of the Levites. The Levites took care of the tabernacle. They helped sinful people to come to a holy God. We can say that the big subject of Leviticus is holiness. The word "holy" is written more than 80 times in this book.

Leviticus 19:2:

You shall be holy; for I the Lord your God am holy.

Leviticus 11:44:

I am the Lord your God; consecrate (or set apart) yourselves therefore, and be holy for I am holy.

From these verses, what do we learn about God? _____

9. God is holy. And the people of Israel must be holy. To be holy, they must do two things. First, they must separate themselves from all sin and uncleanness. If they were sinful or unclean, they could not come near to

God. Therefore they must separate themselves from these things.

Why must the people of Israel be holy? _____

10. The people of Israel must be holy because God is holy. First, they must separate themselves from all sin and uncleanness. And then, they must make sacrifices if they sinned. They must clean themselves if they became unclean.

God is holy. If they sinned, they could not come near him. They must first make a sacrifice. If they became unclean, they could not come near him. They must first clean themselves.

Where did the people have to go to make sacrifices? _____

11. In the book of Leviticus we learn that God is holy. Sinful men must make sacrifices to come near to him. The people of Israel had to go to the tabernacle to make sacrifices. They could not make them by themselves. They brought their animals to the Levites. Then the Levites made the sacrifices.

Why do we call the third book "Leviticus"? _____

12. The book of Leviticus tells about the work of the Levites. Their work was to make sacrifices and take care of the tabernacle. They were helping people to come near to God. Men cannot come near to God unless they are holy.

What big thing do we learn in Leviticus about what God is like? _____

13. God is holy. But men are sinful. They need help to come near to God. The most important thing in the whole world is to be near to God. The people of Israel wanted to be near to him. In the time of Jesus, the Jews thought that Leviticus was the most useful book in the Old Testament.

Can we come near to God by ourselves? _____

Through whom can we come near to God today? _____

14. We have learned that we cannot come near to God by ourselves. We must come through Christ.

Why do we call the third book of the Bible "Leviticus"? _____

What big thing do we learn in the book of Leviticus about what God is like?

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WEEK 7: LEVITICUS
DAY 2: THREE KINDS OF OFFERINGS SHOWED WORSHIP AND
THANKSGIVING

Leviticus Chapters 1 to 3

1. Good morning! Today we will go on learning how the people of Israel came near to God.

Why do we call the third book of the Bible "Leviticus"? _____

2. We call this book "Leviticus" because it tells about the work of the Levites. The Levites helped the people of Israel come near to God. They helped the people to worship at the tabernacle.

How did the people of Israel worship God at the tabernacle? _____

3. Yes, the worship of the people of Israel was to make sacrifices. In the old religions of our land people made sacrifices too. Some people still make sacrifices. Sometimes it is to thank for the harvest. Sometimes it is for sickness. They think that the spirits of the fathers are angry, so they make a sacrifice. Some people make sacrifices on special days. They make a sacrifice for the birth of a baby, or a wedding, or a death.

But the people of Israel did not make sacrifices to the spirits. They did not make sacrifices to their fathers.

To whom did the people of Israel make sacrifices? _____

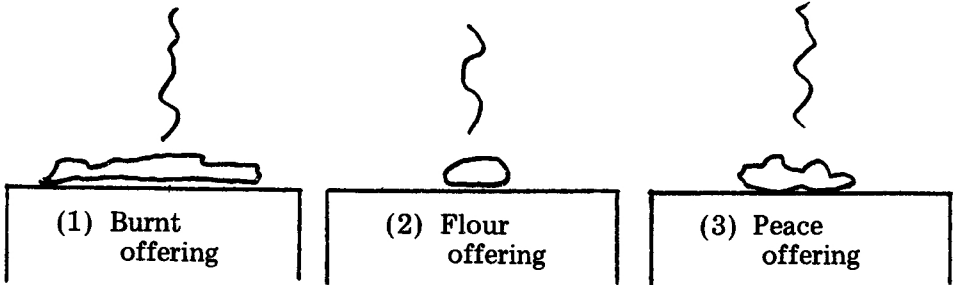
4. The people of Israel made sacrifices to God. God told Moses what kinds of offerings they should bring. There were three kinds of offerings for worship and thanksgiving. There were two kinds of offerings for forgiveness. Here are the five kinds:

- (1) Burnt offering
- (2) Flour offering
- (3) Peace offering
- (4) Sin offering
- (5) Guilt offering

What do we learn in Leviticus about what God is like? _____

How many kinds of offerings could the people of Israel bring to come near to him? _____

5. In Leviticus we learn that God is holy. This means that he is perfect. Nothing that is sinful can come near to him. But in this book God gave five kinds of offerings or sacrifices which people could bring. We read about one kind of sacrifice in each of the first five chapters. The first three offerings were for worship and thanksgiving. Let us see them again.



Were the offerings only to pay for sins? _____

What was the first kind of offering for thanksgiving? _____

6. Offerings were not just for sin. Three kinds of offerings were for worship and thanksgiving. The first kind of offering was called a burnt offering.

Leviticus 1:3:

If his offering is a burnt offering from the herd, he shall offer a male without blemish (or having nothing wrong with it): he shall offer it at the door of the tent of meeting (or the tabernacle), that he may be accepted before the Lord.

Look carefully at this verse. If a man brought an animal for a burnt offering, how should the animal look? _____

7. An animal for a burnt offering must be perfect. It should not have anything wrong with it. People brought their animals to the tabernacle. There they gave them to the priest. The priest killed them and put them on the brass altar.

What happened to the offering on the altar? _____

8. On the altar the animal was burnt. The whole animal was burnt. Nothing was left. This was the first kind of offering the people of Israel should bring to worship God.

Write the name of the first kind of offering. Then read the others.

- (1) _____
 - (2) Flour offering
 - (3) Peace offering.
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-

9. The first kind of offering the people should bring was a burnt offering. There were other offerings they should bring too. The second kind of offering was a flour offering. It was a mixture of flour, oil and incense. We read about it in Leviticus, chapter 2. Take your Bible now and read Leviticus 2:1 and 2.

When someone brought this offering to the tabernacle, part of it was burnt. But the rest of it was given to the priests and Levites. It was theirs. This offering was like the burnt offering in one way. It showed worship and thanksgiving to God.

What do you think the Levites could do with the flour they received for themselves?

10. The Levites could eat the flour from part of the sacrifice. That is how they got food. They did not have time to plow. You remember that they spent most of their time working in the tabernacle.

Leviticus 2:3:

And what is left of the cereal (or flour) offering shall be for Aaron and his sons; it is a most holy part of the offerings by fire to the Lord.

This second offering was to thank God for food and other blessings.

In the second offering, what kind of food did people offer to God to thank him?

11. People brought flour for the second kind of offering. So it was called the flour offering. They gave the flour to the priests. Some of the flour was burnt. And some of the flour was kept by the priests.

What did people want to do to God when they brought flour offerings?

12. The people wanted to thank God. They wanted to worship him with the second kind of offering.

Write the names of the first two kinds of offerings. Then read the third kind.

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) Peace offering

13. There were burnt offerings and flour offerings. The third kind of offering was the peace offering. We read about peace offerings in Leviticus 3. This was something like the burnt offering. But only part of the animal was burnt. The rest was eaten by the people who brought the offering.

Leviticus 3:1:

If a man's offering is a sacrifice of peace offering, if he offers an animal from the herd, male or female, he shall offer it without blemish before the Lord.

From this verse, what must a person bring for a peace offering? _____

14. A person must bring an animal for the third kind of offering. The animal was killed. Then part of it was burned on the brass altar. And the rest of it was eaten. When people eat together it shows peace and fellowship. That is what the third kind of offering showed.

Leviticus 7:15:

And the flesh of the sacrifice of his peace offerings for thanksgiving shall be eaten on the day of his offering.

What was the third kind of offering called? _____

15. The third offering was called a peace offering. Sometimes a whole family brought a peace offering to the tabernacle. This was to give their thanks to God. They wanted to thank him for his mercy to them as a family. Sometimes a peace offering was made to show an agreement or a promise.

What were the first two kinds of offerings called?

(1) _____ (2) _____

16. The first two offerings were the burnt offering and the flour offering.

What was the third kind of offering called? _____

17. In the law of Moses there were burnt offerings, flour offerings, and peace offerings. Some of these offerings were burnt for God. Some were given to help the workers in God's house. Some were eaten together by the worshippers.

Since the death of Jesus, we do not need to make offerings like this anymore. But God still wants us to give things to him. There is still work which God is doing. There are still workers. There are still times when we should fellowship with other believers.

What can you give to thank God and help his work? _____

18. We will talk about this in class.

What three offerings in the tabernacle showed worship and thanksgiving?

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

WEEK 7: LEVITICUS

DAY 3: TWO OFFERINGS ASKED FOR FORGIVENESS

Leviticus Chapters 4 to 7

1. Yesterday we began to learn the five kinds of offerings made in the tabernacle. The first three kinds of offerings were for worship and forgiveness.

- What were they? (1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____

2. Let us look again at all five kinds of offerings.

- (1) Burnt offering
- (2) Flour offering
- (3) Peace offering
- (4) Sin offering
- (5) Guilt offering

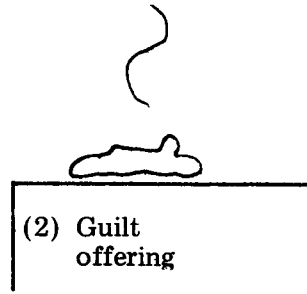
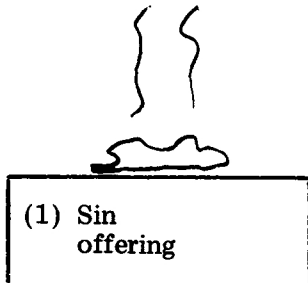
The first three kinds of offerings were for worship and forgiveness. But the other two were to ask forgiveness for sin.

What do we learn in Leviticus about how God is? _____

3. We learn that God is holy. He cannot look on sin. But man is sinful. He cannot come to God by himself.

What did people in the Old Testament have to do to come near to God?

4. In the Old Testament people had to make sacrifices. They had to do this if they wanted to come to God. This was because of their sins. There were two kinds of sacrifices which they must make for sin.



We read about the sin offering in Leviticus, chapter 4 and the first part of chapter 5. If a person sinned without knowing it he brought an animal to offer.

Leviticus 4:27:

If any one of the common people sins unwittingly (or without knowing it) in doing any one of the things which the Lord has commanded not to be done, and is guilty, when the sin which he has committed is made known to him he shall bring for his offering a goat. . . .

If the people of Israel sinned without knowing it, did they still have to bring an offering?

5. God cannot look on any sin. Even if we do not know about it, it is sin to him. In the Old Testament, a person had to bring an offering for this kind of sin. The offering he brought was an animal. He brought the animal to the tabernacle. It was killed, and part of the animal was burnt. After that, some of its blood was sprinkled by the curtain of the tabernacle. Then some blood was put on the horns of the altar. The rest of the blood was poured at the bottom of the altar. Then the rest of the meat was taken outside the camp and burnt.

If a person brought an offering for sin, what was the offering called? _____

6. This was called a sin offering. We see in chapter 4 that sometimes a priest brought a sin offering for himself. Sometimes a whole group had to bring a sin offering. Sometimes a ruler brought a sin offering. Or sometimes it was a common person. If it was a priest who sinned, he had to bring a bull as a sin offering. If it was a common person, he had to bring a goat or a sheep.

Did the leaders and common people bring the same thing for a sin offering?

Which sin offering was bigger? _____

7. All sin keeps people from God. But God expects more from the leaders. The leaders had to give bigger sin offerings. God does not want his people to follow bad leaders. He wants all of them to bring offerings for forgiveness.

If a leader or a common man brought an offering for forgiveness what was the offering called?

8. The first kind of offering for forgiveness was the sin offering. But this offering was only for sins which a person did without knowing it. If he did a sin by choice, this offering did not help. There was no way of forgiveness except on the Day of Atonement. This is hard to understand, but it shows how much Christ was needed.

Why did Christ die? _____

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9. Christ died for our sins. He died to give us forgiveness. But he had not yet died in the Old Testament. The people had to bring offerings. The offerings for forgiveness pointed forward to Christ.

Write the name of the first kind of offering for forgiveness. Then read the second kind.

- (1) _____
(2) Guilt offering
- =====

10. There were three kinds of offerings for worship. But there were only two kinds of offerings for forgiveness. The first was the sin offering. The second was the guilt offering.

The guilt offering was for a sin when a person could count the cost of the sin. We read about the guilt offering in Leviticus 5, beginning with verse 14. The first part of chapter 6 also talks about guilt offerings. Take your Bible now and read Leviticus 6:1 to 6.

Look at verse 4 again. What was the first thing the person should do? _____

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11. God said that the person should first give back the thing which he took. He should not try to bring his guilt offering first. He should first take back the thing which he got in a wrong way. Then he should bring his offering.

When a man first took things back and then brought his offering, what was the offering called?

=====

12. This was called a guilt offering. The man could not come to God first. He was guilty of sin. God told him to first count the cost of the sin. Then he must return what he had taken or pay for it. Then he could bring his guilt offering to God.

When a person brought a guilt offering, what did he want from God? _____

13. He wanted forgiveness. He wanted God to take away the sin. He wanted to be able to come near to God. But he had to have his sin forgiven first.

What was the offering called when a man could count the cost of guilt and pay for it?

14. This was a guilt offering. It was not for all sin. It was for a sin against another person. It was for sin which could be paid for. Man could not bring a guilt offering unless he first paid for the wrong which he had done. The guilt offering was the second kind of offering for forgiveness.

What was the first kind of offering for forgiveness? _____

15. There were two kinds of offerings for forgiveness. The first was the sin offering.

What was the second kind of offering for forgiveness? _____

16. This was the guilt offering. We have now seen the five kinds of offerings which could be sacrificed in the tabernacle. We have seen the three for worship. They were the burnt offering, the flour offering, and the peace offering.

What were the two kinds of offerings for forgiveness?

(1) _____ (2) _____

17. The two offerings for forgiveness were the sin offering and the guilt offering. But the offerings for forgiveness did not take the sins away forever. Three verses in Hebrews help us to understand how Christ helped this problem.

Hebrews 9:9, 11-12:

According to this arrangement (the law of Moses), gifts and sacrifices are offered which cannot perfect (or make right) the conscience (or heart) of the worshipper. . . . But when Christ appeared as a high priest . . . he entered once for all into the Holy Place, taking not the blood of goats and calves but his own blood, thus securing (or getting) an eternal salvation.

What kind of salvation did Christ get for us? _____

18. We will talk about this in class.

What two kinds of offerings did the people of Israel bring for forgiveness?

(1) _____

(2) _____

WEEK 7: LEVITICUS

DAY 4: THE SACRIFICE OF CHRIST ENDED THE WORK OF LEVITES

Leviticus Chapters 8 to 10

1. We have been learning in the last two lessons about sacrifices. Let us see if you still remember all of them.

Write the five offerings which the people of Israel should bring.

(1) _____ (4) _____

(2) _____ (5) _____

(3) _____

2. The five offerings were: Burnt offering, flour offering, peace offering, sin offering, and guilt offering. Now today we want to learn about the people who did the work of giving sacrifices. We call these people priests.

Why do we call the third book of the Bible "Leviticus"? _____

3. The book of Leviticus tells us about the work of the Levites. The Levites were the tribe of Israel whom God said should take care of the tabernacle. Some of the Levites were chosen to be priests. The priests made the sacrifices. The Levites who were not priests helped the priests with their work. When the people moved to a new place, the Levites carried the pieces of the tabernacle.

Where did the priests and Levites do their work? _____

4. The most important work in the tabernacle was making sacrifices. This was done only by certain Levites. The people brought their sacrifices to the tabernacle. Then certain Levites offered the sacrifices.

What do we call the Levites who offered the sacrifices? _____

5. These Levites were called priests. The priests were people chosen by God. They were chosen from the family of Aaron. Their work was to offer the sacrifices. Every morning and every evening they offered a lamb for a burnt offering. In this way, there was worship twice every day in the tabernacle.

Whom were the people worshipping? _____

6. The worship was for God. The sacrifices were for a holy God. This means that the work of the priests was very important. So they wore special clothes when they worked. And when the priests were put into their places, special things had to be done. Take your Bible now and read Leviticus 8:1 to 9.

What work was Moses preparing the priests to do? _____

7. The work of the priests was to make sacrifices. They were sacrificing to a holy God, so they had to do their work very carefully. They had to keep away from all uncleanness. And they had to follow God's laws exactly.

Could a priest choose his own way to make sacrifices? _____

8. The priests had to be very careful about their work. They had to do exactly what God said. They could not do what they wanted to do themselves. But in Leviticus we read about two priests who did not come carefully.

Leviticus 10: 1-2:

Now Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, each took his censer, and put fire in it, and laid incense on it, and offered unholy fire before the Lord, such as he had not commanded them. And fire came forth from the presence of the Lord and devoured them, and they died before the Lord.

What killed these two priests? _____

9. They were killed by fire from God. The Bible does not tell us why their fire was unholy. Perhaps they did not do exactly what God told them. Or perhaps they had been drinking strong drink. God talked to Aaron about it. He said that priests who drank before they went into the tabernacle would die. We know that these priests did not come carefully before God.

What do we learn in Leviticus about the way God is? _____

10. God is holy. This means that God is perfect. Nothing that is sinful can come near to him. When a priest came before God he must come very carefully.

What was the work of the priests in the Old Testament? _____

11. In the Old Testament, the priests made sacrifices. But what about the New Testament? Let us look at the workers who are talked about in the New Testament.

Ephesians 4:11-12:

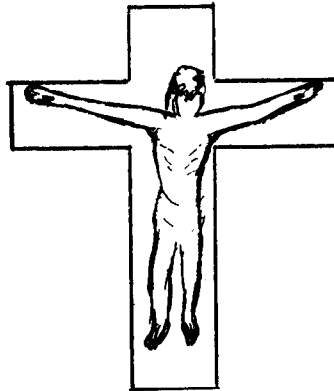
And his gifts were that some should be apostles, some prophets, some evangelists, some pastors and teachers, for the equipment of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for building up the body of Christ.

Can you find any priests in these verses? _____

12. Priests were not longer needed in the New Testament. This is because Christians do not need to offer animal sacrifices now. The perfect sacrifice has been offered. Sin has been paid for. Priests are no longer needed to make sacrifices.

Who offered the perfect sacrifice for all our sins? _____

13. The animal sacrifices pointed forward. They pointed to the perfect sacrifice of Jesus. He gave this sacrifice when he died on the cross.



1 Corinthians 5:7:

For Christ our paschal (or passover) lamb has been sacrificed.

Why do we no longer need priests today? _____

14. We no longer need priests because we no longer make animal sacrifices. Jesus has made the perfect sacrifice. We no longer kill animals to pay for our sins. Instead we give spiritual offerings. We ourselves are the ones who give these spiritual offerings.

1 Peter 2:5:

and like living stones be yourselves built into a spiritual house, to be a holy priesthood (or group of priests), to offer spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God through Jesus Christ.

Who are the ones who should be built into God's house and be holy priests?

15. This verse is talking to all Christians. It says that we should be holy priests. Look at the sacrifices which we should make.

Hebrews 13:15-16:

Through him then let us continually offer up a sacrifice of praise to God, that is, the fruit of lips that acknowledge his name. Do not neglect to do good and to share what you have, for such sacrifices are pleasing to God.

You see from these verses that now God wants the sacrifice of praise. He wants the sacrifice of doing good to other people.

Who should give these sacrifices to God? _____

So who are the priests now? _____

16. We are the priests now. We are the ones to give the sacrifices to God now. Every one of us should give the sacrifice of praise. We should give the sacrifice of doing good to other people.

Why do we no longer need the Old Testament priests? _____

17. We no longer need Old Testament priests because we do not sacrifice animals now. Jesus has made the perfect sacrifice. We do not need to pour out blood now. We need to give the sacrifices of praise and help to other people.

Are you giving these sacrifices in your life? _____

Stop now and ask God to help you give these sacrifices well.

18. What was the work of the priests in the Old Testament? _____

Why do we no longer need Old Testament priests today? _____

From the New Testament, who are the priests now? _____

WEEK 7: LEVITICUS

DAY 5: LAWS ABOUT UNCLEANNESS SHOWED THAT GOD IS HOLY

Leviticus Chapters 11 to 15

1. Good morning! We hope that this study of Leviticus is useful to you. Let us remember the teaching of yesterday.

What was the work of the priests in the Old Testament? _____

Why do we no longer need Old Testament priests today? _____

From the New Testament, who are the priests now? _____

2. The priests sacrificed the animals to God. We do not need these priests now because we do not offer animals any longer. We are the ones who are the priests now.

We see that many things were changed when the new agreement was made. We know that much of the teaching of Leviticus does not tell us what to do today. But God was teaching the people of Israel a great lesson.

What do we learn in Leviticus about the way God is? _____

3. Yes, God is holy. Nothing that is sinful can come near to him. Nothing that is unclean can come near him. You remember that God spoke to Moses on the mountain. He gave him the law. He said that no one of the people should touch the mountain. He gave the law so that the people could know how they should live.

Exodus 20:20:

And Moses said to the people, "Do not fear; for God has come to prove you, and that the fear of him may be before your eyes, that you may not sin."

In Exodus God began to give the law. But in what book did God show clearly that he is holy? _____

4. In Leviticus God showed that he is holy. God wanted to show this in a very clear way. He gave the people many laws about uncleanness. He told them that uncleanness is like sin. If we want to come near to God, we must be holy. We must separate ourselves from all sin and uncleanness.

God showed that sin cannot come near to him. He showed that even unclean things cannot come near him. He said that people must separate

themselves from unclean things.

What keeps us from coming near to God? _____

5. Sin keeps us from coming near to God. Uncleanness is like sin. So if you said that uncleanness keeps us from God, that is also right. God wanted the people of Israel to see these things clearly in their daily lives. So he gave them laws about uncleanness. He told them that certain animals were unclean. He said that a woman was unclean after she gave birth. He told them that a man was unclean if he had leprosy. He said that things coming from a person's body made him unclean.

What was God teaching about himself when he gave the laws about uncleanness? _____

6. God was teaching that he is holy. That is the great lesson which he wanted to teach through the laws about uncleanness. He said that uncleanness of the body was like sin.

What does sin do between us and God? _____

7. Sin separates us from God. Or it keeps us from coming near to him. God wanted to show the people this through the laws about uncleanness.

In Leviticus 11, God said that the people should not eat certain animals. If they ate them they would be unclean.

In chapter 12, God said that giving birth to a child made a woman unclean. God showed how she could clean herself.

In chapters 13 and 14, God told about skin diseases which made people unclean. He used leprosy to show what sin is like. He told how people could clean themselves.

In chapter 15, God taught that things coming from a person's body made him unclean. People must clean themselves from these things.

The laws of uncleanness showed what God is like. What is he like? _____

8. God is holy. He cannot be near unclean things. That is what he wanted to teach through the laws about uncleanness. God wanted the people to remember every day that he is holy.

We see some tribes who have laws about uncleanness today. Some tribes will not eat pigs. Some will not eat horses. Some will not eat certain birds. In some places a woman must stay in her house for seven days after giving birth. There are many other customs like this. These customs have been given by the fathers.

But who gave Moses the laws in Leviticus? _____

9. God gave the laws about uncleanness. He wanted to teach the people of Israel a great lesson.

What lesson did he want to teach them? _____

10. God is holy. The people of Israel did not understand this at first. So God gave them the laws about uncleanness. But all this was changed when Jesus came. Christ made a way for men to be holy and clean inside. The laws of outside cleanness are not important now. Let us see what Jesus said about uncleanness. Take your Bible now and read Mark 7:18 to 23.

Read verse 20 again. From what Jesus said, what is it that makes a man unclean?

11. It is what comes out of a man's heart that makes him unclean. We call this sin. This is what separates us from God now. Look at what Jesus said about foods.

Mark 7:18-19:

whatever goes into a man from outside cannot defile him, since it enters, not his heart but his stomach, and so passes on? (Thus he declared all foods clean.)

Think about this. Did Jesus want people to believe that some foods make us unclean?

12. We do not have to keep the laws of uncleanness now. Jesus fulfilled the law and so it was changed. We see that the disciples understood this when we read Acts 15. In this chapter there was a big meeting in Jerusalem. At this meeting, the disciples had to decide how Gentiles could become Christians. If they received Christ, must they keep the law of Moses? The disciples decided that the answer is "No". It is not necessary for Gentile Christians to keep the law of Moses. This is what they said.

Acts 15:28-29:

It has seemed good to the Holy Spirit, and to us to lay on you no greater burden than these necessary things: that you abstain from (or do not eat) what has been offered to idols, and from blood, and from what is strangled (or killed without bleeding), and from unchastity (or adultery).

We are Gentiles. From this verse, do we have to clean ourselves if we eat pig meat?

What do we call the things which keep us from God today? _____

13. We do not have to keep the laws of uncleanness now. But we must be clean from sin. In the law of Moses, God was teaching that he is holy. Then God made a way for man to become holy through Christ. Now man must be holy too.

Mark 7:21:

For from within, out of the heart of man, come evil thoughts, fornication, theft, murder, adultery, coveting, wickedness, deceit, licentiousness, envy, slander, pride, foolishness.

Uncleanness in the law of Moses cannot separate us from God now. But what do we call these things which can separate us from God now? _____

14. Sin is the thing that can separate us from God now. But the laws of uncleanness have taught us something.

What great lesson did God want to teach through the laws about uncleanness?

15. The laws of uncleanness taught us that God is holy.

Do we have to keep the laws of uncleanness now? _____

16. Christians are now free from the laws of uncleanness.

What is it that can separate a Christian from God now? _____

17. Only sin can separate us from God now. You see that God was preparing his people. He was getting ready to send salvation through the people of Israel. But first the people had to understand that God is holy. They had to understand that man is sinful. They had to see that they needed someone to save them.

Do you think it would help your people if you preached to them about this?

18. What great lesson did God want to teach through the laws about uncleanness?

Do we have to keep the laws of uncleanness now? _____

What is it which can separate us from God now? _____

WEEK 8: LEVITICUS

**DAY 1: THE PEOPLE KEPT THE SABBATH, THE PASSOVER, AND
PENTECOST**

Leviticus Chapter 23, Verses 1 to 22

1. Welcome to a new week of lessons! Today we will go on to a new way by which God taught the people of Israel. But first let us see what we remember about the laws of uncleanness.

What great lesson did God want to teach through the laws about uncleanness?

Do we have to keep the laws of uncleanness now? _____

What is it which can separate us from God now? _____

=====

2. God was teaching that he is holy. We do not have to keep the laws of uncleanness now. The thing which can separate us from God is sin.

In the book of Leviticus we have been learning many things. We have seen the laws which God gave about the sacrifices. We have seen the laws which he gave about uncleanness. Now we want to see the laws which he gave about feasts. From Leviticus 16 to 27 there are many laws. We cannot look at all of them now. But we will look at chapter 16 and chapter 23.

These are the chapters which tell about the feasts. God told the people of Israel that they should have these feasts. The feasts were not times to eat much food. They were times to stop working and remember God. We can say they were holidays or holy days.

What big thing do we learn in Leviticus about what God is like? _____

=====

3. The great lesson of Leviticus is that God is holy. God taught this through laws about sacrifices and uncleanness. He also taught it through laws about feasts. Today we will learn three feasts which God said the people should keep.

(1) The Sabbath was a feast for rest and worship.	(2) The Passover was a feast to remember coming out of Egypt.	(3) The Pentecost was a feast to thank God for the harvest.
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Remember that when the people of Israel came from Egypt they were only a big group of slaves. They had no sacrifices, no laws, and no special days. God had to teach them all these things.

What did God want to send through the people of Israel? _____

4. God wanted to send salvation through the people of Israel. He wanted them to be a great people. So he gave them holy days to remember. The first holy day or feast was the Sabbath. This was the seventh day of each week. It was a day of rest and worship. This is what God said.

Leviticus 23:3:

Six days shall work be done; but on the seventh day is a sabbath of solemn rest, a holy convocation (or meeting); you shall do no work; it is a sabbath to the Lord in all your dwellings.

What should the people of Israel not do on the Sabbath? _____

5. The people of Israel should not work on the Sabbath. God had already told them this in the Ten Commandments given to Moses.

Exodus 20:8, 11:

Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. . . . for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that is in them, and rested the seventh day.

When God made man he knew that he could not keep working all the time. He knew that we would need some time to rest. Even God rested from his work of making the earth.

On which day did God rest? _____

6. God rested on the seventh day. So he made it a feast day for the people of Israel. Many years later, the Jews used this day in the wrong way. They tried to keep Jesus from doing good on this day. This is what Jesus said to the Jews.

Mark 2:27:

The sabbath was made for man, not man for the sabbath; so the Son of man is lord even of the sabbath.

In this way Jesus showed that this day of rest was to help us. It was not to keep us from doing good.

What was the name of the feast day for rest and worship? _____

7. The first feast day was the Sabbath. The Sabbath was the seventh day of the week. But since the time of the New Testament, Christians set aside the first day of the week. We set aside Sunday because this is the day on which Jesus rose from the dead. The disciples began to meet on this day in the early church.

What did God want the people to do on the Sabbath day? _____

8. He wanted them to rest and worship. If you wrote one of these you are right. Here are the first three feast days again:

(1) The Sabbath was a feast for rest and worship.	(2) The Passover was a feast to remember coming out of Egypt.	(3) The Pentecost was a feast to thank God for the harvest.
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The first feast was the Sabbath. The second feast was the Passover. We have already learned much about this feast.

What did the Passover Feast point forward to? _____

9. This feast pointed forward to the death of Jesus. But the people of Israel did not understand this yet. They used the feast to remember how they came out of Egypt. They remembered how God passed over their houses. He did not kill their first born.

The feast for rest and worship was the Sabbath. What was the name of the feast to remember coming out of Egypt? _____

10. The first feast was the Sabbath for rest and worship. The second feast was the Passover.

What did this feast help the people to remember? _____

11. So we see the Sabbath Feast for rest and worship. We see the Passover Feast to remember coming out of Egypt. The third feast was the Pentecost Feast to thank God for the harvest.

We do not find the name Pentecost in Leviticus. But this is what they called the feast later on. "Pentecost" just means the 50th day. After the Passover they counted fifty days. During this time they brought in all the harvest. Then they had the harvest feast on Pentecost. They thanked God for what he had given them.

Did the old people of your tribe have a harvest feast? _____

12. Many tribes had harvest feasts. Some of them still have this kind of feast. The people of Israel had a harvest feast too. God told them to have it.

Leviticus 23:15-16:

And you shall count from the morrow after the sabbath, from the day that you brought the sheaf (or bundle of grain) of the wave offering; seven full weeks shall they be, counting fifty days to the morrow after the seventh sabbath; then you shall present a cereal (or flour) offering of new grain to the Lord.

What did the people of Israel call this feast later on? _____

13. The harvest feast was later called Pentecost. This feast is talked about in the New Testament. I am sure you remember the story from the book of Acts.

Acts 2:1-4:

When the day of Pentecost had come, they were all together in one place . . . And they were all filled with the Holy Spirit.

Now think carefully. What did the people of Israel do as the day of

Now think carefully. What did the people of Israel do on the day of Pentecost in the Old Testament?

14. The third feast which God gave the people of Israel was the feast of Pentecost. On this day they brought harvest offerings. They thanked God for the harvest.

Which feast was for rest and worship? _____

Which feast was to remember coming out of Egypt? _____

15. The Sabbath Feast was for rest and worship. The Passover feast was to remember coming out of Egypt.

What was the name of the feast to thank God for the harvest? _____

16. The third feast was the feast of Pentecost. It was for the people to thank God for the harvest. Later the Holy Spirit came on this day. We do not have to keep the laws of the feasts now. But it is good to remember these feasts sometimes.

Think about your church. Do you have a day like the Sabbath? _____

Do you have a time to remember the death of Jesus? _____

Do you have a harvest meeting? _____

=====
17. We will talk about this in class.

Which feast of Israel was for rest and worship? _____

Which feast was to remember coming out of Egypt? _____

Which feast was to thank God for the harvest? _____
=====

WEEK 8: LEVITICUS

**DAY 2: THE PEOPLE KEPT THE FEASTS OF TRUMPETS, ATONEMENT,
AND TABERNACLES**

Leviticus Chapter 23, Verses 23 to 44

1. We have already learned three feasts which God gave the people of Israel.

Which feast of Israel was for rest and worship? _____

Which feast was to remember coming out of Egypt? _____

Which feast was to thank God for the harvest? _____

2. There was the Sabbath for rest and worship. There was the Passover to remember coming out from Egypt. There was Pentecost to thank God for the harvest. There were also three more feasts which God told the people of Israel to keep.

(4) The feast of Trumpets was to blow trumpets and meet together.	(5) The feast of Atonement was to pay for sins.	(6) The feast of Tabernacles was to rejoice before God.
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What was the name of the fourth feast which God gave Israel? _____

3. This was the feast of Trumpets. Leviticus 23:23-24:

And the Lord said to Moses, "Say to the people of Israel, In the seventh month, on the first day of the month, you shall observe a day of solemn rest, a memorial proclaimed with blast (or blowing) of trumpets, a holy convocation (or meeting).

Look carefully at this verse. Besides resting and meeting together, what should the people do at this feast? _____

4. God wanted them to blow the trumpets. God did not say why he wanted them to do this. Perhaps it was to show joy. But they should rest from work. They should meet together as at the other feasts. And they should offer sacrifices to God.

What was the name of this fourth feast of Israel? _____

5. This was the feast of Trumpets. The blowing of trumpets reminds us of how Christ will return to take the Christians. Perhaps this feast looked forward to that time.

1 Thessalonians 4:16-17:

For the Lord himself will descend from heaven with a cry of command, with the archangel's call, and with the sound of the trumpet of God. And the dead in Christ will rise first; then we who are alive, who are left, shall be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air.

What did the people of Israel do at the feast of Trumpets? _____

6. They blew the trumpets and met together. If you wrote one of these you are right. Now let us look at the fourth, fifth, and sixth feasts again:

(4) The feast of Trumpets was to blow trumpets and meet together.	(5) The feast of Atonement was to pay for sins.	(6) The feast of Tabernacles was to rejoice before God.
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The most important day for the people of Israel was the day of Atonement. This was the fifth feast which God said they should keep. "Atonement" means to pay for something bad which someone has done. We have learned that the people of Israel needed to make atonement for their sins.

How could the people of Israel come near to God? _____

7. The people of Israel came to God with sacrifices. The day of Atonement was the day when sacrifices were made for all sins. This feast is explained very carefully in Leviticus, chapter 16. Take your Bible now and read Leviticus 16:33-34.

What did the people call the feast when God told them to pay for all their sins? _____

8. It was the feast of Atonement. On this day, the high priest first offered a bull. This was an offering for himself and the other priests. Then he took some of the blood into the Holy of Holies. He sprinkled it on the Mercy Seat and on the ground. After that, the high priest offered a goat. This was an offering for the rest of the people. Again he took blood into the Holy of Holies.

What were they wanting to pay for on the day of Atonement? _____

9. The offerings on this day were for sins. The priest offered a bull for the sins of the priests. He offered a goat for the sins of the people.

Then he took another goat. But he did not kill it. He laid his hands on its head and confessed the sins of the people. Then the goat was driven away into the desert. This showed the people that their sins had been carried away.

What was the name of the feast to pay for all sins? _____

10. The feast to pay for sins was the day of Atonement. In the New Testament we see that Christ became our high priest. He also became the sacrifice. As the high priest, Jesus went into the presence of God. Jesus took the blood of his own sacrifice.

Hebrews 9:12:

he entered once for all into the Holy Place, taking not the blood of goats and calves but his own blood, thus securing (or getting) an eternal redemption.

Redemption means that sins are paid for and people are free.

Why do we not keep the day of Atonement today? _____

11. Jesus died to pay for our sins. We do not need to make sacrifices any more. We do not need a feast to pay for sins now.

What was the name of the feast when sins were paid for? _____

12. This was the day of Atonement. Look at all the feasts again.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) Sabbath | (4) Trumpets |
| (2) Passover | (5) Atonement |
| (3) Pentecost | (6) Tabernacles |

The day of Atonement was a sad feast in some ways. The people were sorry for their sins. But the next feast was a happy one. It was called the feast of Tabernacles. This did not mean the tabernacle where the sacrifices were made. It meant little tabernacles which the people made. Take your Bible now and read about the feast of Tabernacles. Read Leviticus 23:39-43.

Look at verse 40 again. What should the people do before the Lord while they were living in the little tabernacles? _____

13. They should rejoice. This feast came at the time when fruit was ripe. The people thanked God for the fruit. They rejoiced for all the blessings God had given them. They lived in little tabernacles for a week while they kept this feast.

What was the name of the feast when the people of Israel rejoiced and lived in little tabernacles?

=====

14. This was the feast of Tabernacles. It was the sixth feast which God told the people of Israel to keep. The feasts helped the people to remember God. They helped them to remember what he had done in the past. They helped them to know what he would do in time to come.

Which feast was to blow trumpets and meet together? _____

Which feast was to pay for sins? _____

=====

15. The feast of Trumpets was to blow trumpets and meet together. The feast of Atonement was to pay for sins.

What did the people of Israel do at the feast of Tabernacles? _____

=====

16. They rejoiced and lived in little tabernacles. If you wrote one of these you are right. The people also thanked God for fruit. And they remembered how they lived in tabernacles when they came out of Egypt.

This time of rejoicing reminds us of heaven. It makes us think of the time when we will live with God. Perhaps this feast will be fulfilled when God's people live with him in heaven.

Which feast was a time of great rejoicing? _____

=====

17. The feast of Tabernacles was a time to rejoice before God. The feast of tabernacles was held every year. But every seventh year, God said they should take a whole year to rejoice. They should not plow or plant. They should not reap. And every 50th year they should take an extra year to rejoice. God gave all of these times to help the people of Israel remember him.

Think of the first three feasts which God gave. Which feast was for rest and worship?

Which feast was to remember coming out of Egypt? _____

Which feast was to thank God for the harvest? _____

=====

18. The Sabbath was for rest and worship. The Passover was to remember coming out of Egypt. The Pentecost was to thank God for the harvest.

Which feast was to blow trumpets and meet together? _____

Which feast was to pay for sins? _____

Which feast was to rejoice before God? _____

=====

WEEK 8: LEVITICUS

DAY 3: THE LAW SHOWED SIN AND THE NEED FOR CHRIST

1. Good morning! We are learning many laws from Leviticus. Today let us see why it was good for men to have the law of Moses. Do not forget the laws about the feasts.

Which feast was to blow trumpets and meet together? _____

Which feast was to pay for sins? _____

Which feast was to rejoice before God? _____

2. The feast of Trumpets was to blow trumpets and meet together. The Feast of Atonement was to pay for sins. The Feast of Tabernacles was to rejoice before God. We have now seen many laws. We have seen laws for sacrifices. We have seen laws for uncleanness. We have seen laws for feasts. But why were these laws given?

We will learn two reasons why God gave the law of Moses:

- (1) It was given to show sin to men.
- (2) It was given to show the need for Christ.

God is holy. He knows what sin is. To whom must he show sin? _____

3. Men did not understand well about sin. They did not know how terrible sin is. They did not know how it separates us from God. So the law was given. It showed how holy God is. It showed what men must do to come near to him.

We have been studying the law in the book of Leviticus. Paul explains the law more fully in the books of Galatians and Romans. Let us see how he explains it.

Galatians 3:19:

Why then the law? It was added because of transgressions (or sins), till the offspring (or children) should come to whom the promise had been made.

Who wanted to show men their sin through the law? _____

4. God wanted to show sin to men. He wanted to show how holy he is. He wanted to show how sinful men are. He wanted to show how men cannot come to God by themselves. God used a special way to show sin to men. This is how Paul explains it.

Romans 4:15:

For the law brings wrath, but where there is no law there is no transgression (or sin).

How did God show sin to men? _____

5. Without the law, man did not understand. He did not know how bad it is to have other gods. He did not know how bad it is to steal. He did not know that things like this keep him from God.

Romans 3:20:

For no human being will be justified in his sight by works of the law, since through the law comes knowledge of sin.

What did God show men through the law? _____

6. That is the first reason why God gave the law. He wanted to show sin to men. He gave them laws about loving him. He gave them laws about living well with other people. He gave them laws about worshipping in the tabernacle. He gave them laws about keeping themselves clean. He wanted them to see that there are many different kinds of sin.

Do you know more about sin now that you have studied the law of Moses?

7. I am happy if this has helped you. God wanted his people to understand. So he gave them the law. We have it written down in the book of Leviticus and the other books of law. The law of Moses helps us to understand what God wants.

Write the first reason why God gave the law. Then read the second one.

- (1) _____
(2) To show the need for Christ.

8. God gave the law to show sin to men. But God did not just want to accuse men. He wanted to show them that they need a Saviour. The second reason why God gave the law was to show men that they need Christ. The law could go only part of the way to help man. This is what the book of Hebrews says.

Hebrews 10:1:

For since the law has but a shadow of the good things to come instead of the true form of these realities (or instead of the real things themselves), it can never, by the same sacrifices which are continually offered year after year, make perfect those who draw near.

Read this verse carefully again. Could the law take away man's sin completely? _____

9. Men could not be saved by the law. Keeping the law could not take away sin. You remember that even though the priests made sacrifices, the curtain still hid the Holy of Holies. And even though men tried, they never kept all of the law.

Galatians 3:10:

For all who rely (or lean) on works of the law are under a curse; for it is written, "Cursed be every one who does not abide by all things written in the book of the law, and do them."

The law could not bring men near to God. But we have learned who could bring them near. Who is he? _____

10. Man had to see this. He had to see his need for Christ. The law was good, but it did not go far enough by itself.

Galatians 3:24:

So that the law was our custodian (or keeper) until Christ came, that we might be justified by faith.

What did God give to show the need for Christ? _____

11. So we see that the law was given for two reasons:

- (1) To show sin to men.
- (2) To show the need for Christ.

Who gave the law so that men would see the need for Christ? _____

12. It was God who gave the law. You remember that God began working with Abraham. Then he worked with the people of Israel. He gave them many laws to show sin to them. He gave them laws to show that they needed Christ.

We have learned what God wanted to send through the people of Israel. What did he want to send? _____

13. God wanted to send salvation to the world through the people of Israel. But people do not accept salvation unless they are in trouble. The law showed the people their sins. It also showed them that they could not live for God by themselves.

Whom did the law show that people need? _____

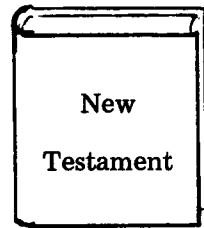
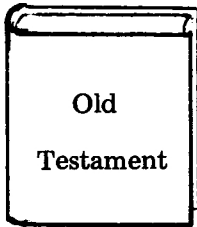
14. Christ is the only one who can help us. He is the only one who can bring us near to God. We understand this when we study the law of Moses. There are two reasons why God gave the law.

Write the second reason. (1) To show sin to men.

(2) _____

15. God wanted to show the need for Christ. Now Christ has come. He will free us from sin if we receive him. But this is not easy to understand. If we had only the New Testament, we would not understand what sin is. We would not understand how much we need Christ.

We need the law to show us these things. We need the Old Testament to help us understand the New Testament. We need the old agreement with the law to help us understand the new agreement.



What is the new agreement in the New Testament? _____

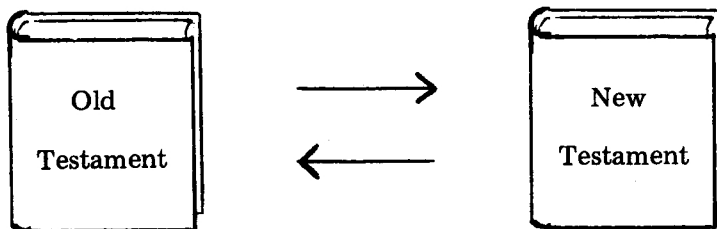
16. The new agreement is that God will write his law on the hearts of people. We must read the New Testament to find this new agreement. But we must read the Old Testament in order to understand the new agreement. In the Old Testament we find the law.

Why did God give the law of Moses? (1) _____

(2) _____

17. God gave the law to show sin to men and to show the need for Christ. We must read the law in order to understand what God was doing. We do not live by the law of the Old Testament. But we should continue to read it.

We need both parts of the Bible. The Old Testament is not finished by itself. It does not give the full way of salvation. The New Testament is not finished by itself. We cannot understand it without the Old Testament.



Perhaps you have been reading only one part of the Bible. Perhaps you thought we need only the Old Testament. Or perhaps you thought we need only the New Testament. Which parts of the Bible do you think now that we should read?

18. We will talk about this in class.

Why did God give the law of Moses? (1) _____

(2) _____

WEEK 8: LEVITICUS

DAY 4: WE NOW LIVE BY THE LAW OF THE SPIRIT IN CHRIST

1. Why did God give the law of Moses?

(1) _____

(2) _____

2. God gave the law to show sin to men and to show the need for Christ. We learn this as we read the Old Testament.

Today let us go on thinking about what we should do with the Old Testament. Some people ask these questions: Should we not still try to keep the law of Moses? Are there no laws for us to obey now? That is what we will learn today. Remember what Jesus said.

Matthew 5:17:

Think not that I have come to abolish the law and the prophets; I have not come to abolish them but to fulfil them.

From this verse, what did Jesus do to the law? _____

3. Jesus fulfilled the law. When something is fulfilled, it is not working any more. But it is good to read about it. It helps us to understand. That is why we are studying the book of Leviticus. You remember that when Jesus died the curtain was torn. The way to God was opened.

Galatians 3:13:

Christ redeemed us from the curse of the law, having become a curse for us.

Through whom can we come near to God now? _____

4. We come near to God through Christ. Through Christ the law of Moses was fulfilled. It is not working any longer. Even when it was working, people were not saved by the law. That is because they did not keep it.

Acts 13:39:

and by him every one that believes is freed from everything from which you could not be freed by the law of Moses.

Can we be saved by keeping the law? _____

5. We cannot be saved by keeping the law. Paul explained that when we become Christians we are cut off from the law.

Romans 7:4:

Likewise, my brethren, you have died to the law through the body of Christ, so that you may belong to another, to him who has been raised from the dead in order that we may bear fruit for God.

From this we see that we cannot give ourselves to Christ and to the law at the same time.

As Christians, to whom do we belong now? _____

=====

6. As Christians we belong to Christ.

Romans 10:4:

For Christ is the end of the law, that every one who has faith may be justified.

We are made right by faith in Christ. And Christ has brought the law to an end. So if we try to live by the law of Moses we do not believe Christ. If we live by the law, we are refusing Christ.

When you think about this, do you think we should live by the law of Moses?

=====

7. If you said "Yes", it means you have not yet understood. If you said "No" then you see what we are saying. Perhaps someone is telling you that you should obey the laws of the Old Testament. That is what the Jews did to the people of Galatia. Paul wrote to them. He said that if they trusted circumcision or tried to live by the law, Christ could not help them. They would be refusing Christ.

Perhaps it will help if you read the verses which Paul wrote. Take your Bible now and read Galatians 5:2 to 7.

From these verses can we live by the law of Moses and trust Christ at the same time?

=====

8. The Old Testament can help us. It helps us to understand the New Testament. It helps us to see how terrible sin is. It helps us to see how we need Christ. But we cannot live by the Old Testament and follow Christ too.

Some people still try to follow the Old Testament. They keep the laws about unclean foods. They keep the laws about feasts. Some even make sacrifices.

Are these people trusting Christ? _____

What are they doing to him? _____

=====

9. If we live by the law of Moses, we refuse Christ. We refuse what he did for us. We must not try to be saved by the law of Moses.

But then there are some people on the other side. They say there are no laws for us to keep. They say it does not matter at all what we do. They say that God's mercy in Christ takes care of everything. Some people said this to Paul too. Look how he wrote to them.

Romans 6:1-2:

What shall we say then? Are we to continue in sin that grace may abound (or be greater)? By no means! How can we who died to sin still live in it?

As we have learned, what is the thing which can separate us from God? _____

10. God wants to make us free from sin. He wants to make us able to live clean lives. This is what Jesus told his disciples when he was leaving them.

John 15:10:

If you keep my commandments, you will abide in my love, just as I have kept my Father's commandments and abide in his love.

Whose commandments should we keep now? _____

11. We should keep the commandments of Jesus. We do not live by the law of Moses now. We live by a deeper law. It is the law of Christ. The Apostle Paul said that he lived under the law of Christ.

1 Corinthians 9:21:

To those outside the law I became as one outside the law—not being without law toward God but under the law of Christ.

If we try to live by the law of Moses, what do we do to Christ? _____

12. If we try to live by the law of Moses, we refuse Christ. But we are under the new agreement now. Christ changes us. He makes our hearts different. This is what the new agreement says will happen.

Hebrews 10:16:

This is the covenant (or agreement) that I will make with them after those days, says the Lord: I will put my laws on their hearts.

From this verse, do we have some laws to keep now? _____

Whose law should we live by now? _____

13. We have laws to keep. We must live by the law of Christ. Christ repeated most of the Ten Commandments. We keep them now because he makes us able to keep them. Christ explained his law to the disciples. You remember that the sixth commandment said, "You shall not kill." Look what Jesus said about this.

Matthew 5:21-22:

You have heard that it was said to the men of old, "You shall not kill; and whoever kills shall be liable to judgment." But I say to you that every one who is angry with his brother shall be liable to judgment.

The law of Moses said that we should not kill. The law of Christ says that we should not be angry.

Which law is deeper? Is it the law of Moses or the law of Christ? _____

14. The law of Christ is deeper. The seventh commandment of Moses said, "You shall not commit adultery." But look what Jesus said.

Matthew 5:27-28:

You have heard that it was said, "You shall not commit adultery." But I say to you that every one who looks at a woman lustfully has already committed adultery with her in his heart.

Whose law should we live by now? _____

15. We must live by the law of Christ. This law does not talk about sacrifices, or feasts or unclean foods. The law of Christ talks about the heart. It tells us to love God and other people.

John 13:34:

A new commandment I give to you, that you love one another; even as I have loved you, that you also love one another.

What law makes us able to love one another? _____

16. The law of Christ makes us live deeper than the law of Moses. We should not make sacrifices or keep the laws about leprosy now. But we should love God and our fellow men. If we keep the law of Christ we will do better than keep the Ten Commandments.

If we try to live by the law of Moses, what do we do to Christ? _____

17. If we try to live by the law of Moses, we refuse Christ. We do not trust him to save us.

What law should we live by now? _____

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18. We should live by the law of Christ. We do not do this to save ourselves. We do it because we have new life in Christ. This goes back to something we learned a few weeks ago.

Are we saved by keeping the laws of God? _____

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19. We are not saved by keeping laws.

If we try to live by the law of Moses, what do we do to Christ? _____

What law should we live by now? _____

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WEEK 8: LEVITICUS
DAY 5: REVISION

We have now finished our study of Leviticus. We hope you have learned many new things. We hope you have enjoyed learning them. Today let us take time to revise again. Before we go on to the book of Numbers we want to fasten the lessons of Leviticus in our minds.

We will look at your answers when we meet for class. Try to answer all the questions. Do not look back at the teaching before you write your answer. Then if you think one of your answers is wrong, you may look back. Write the correct answer beside your wrong answer.

Teaching of Week 7.

1. Why do we call the third book of the Bible "Leviticus"? _____

2. What big thing do we learn in the book of Leviticus about what God is like? _____

3. What three offerings in the tabernacle showed worship and thanksgiving?

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

4. What two kinds of offerings did the people of Israel bring for forgiveness?

(4) _____

(5) _____

5. What was the work of the priests in the Old Testament? _____

Why do we no longer need Old Testament priests today? _____

From the New Testament, who are the priests now? _____

6. What great lesson did God want to teach through the laws about uncleanness? _____

Do we have to keep the laws of uncleanness now? _____

What is it which can separate us from God now? _____

Teaching of Week 8.

7. God gave the people six feasts to keep.

(1) Which feast was for rest and worship? _____

(2) Which feast was to remember coming out of Egypt? _____

(3) Which feast was to thank God for the harvest? _____

(4) Which feast was to blow trumpets and meet together? _____

(5) Which feast was to pay for sin? _____

(6) Which feast was to rejoice before God? _____

8. Why did God give the law of Moses?

(1) _____

(2) _____

9. If we try to keep the law of Moses, what do we do to Christ? _____

What law should we live by now? _____

When you have finished these questions, go back to the revision on Week 4 Day 5 and Week 6 Day 5. Put your hand over the answers you have written. Try to answer all the questions.