

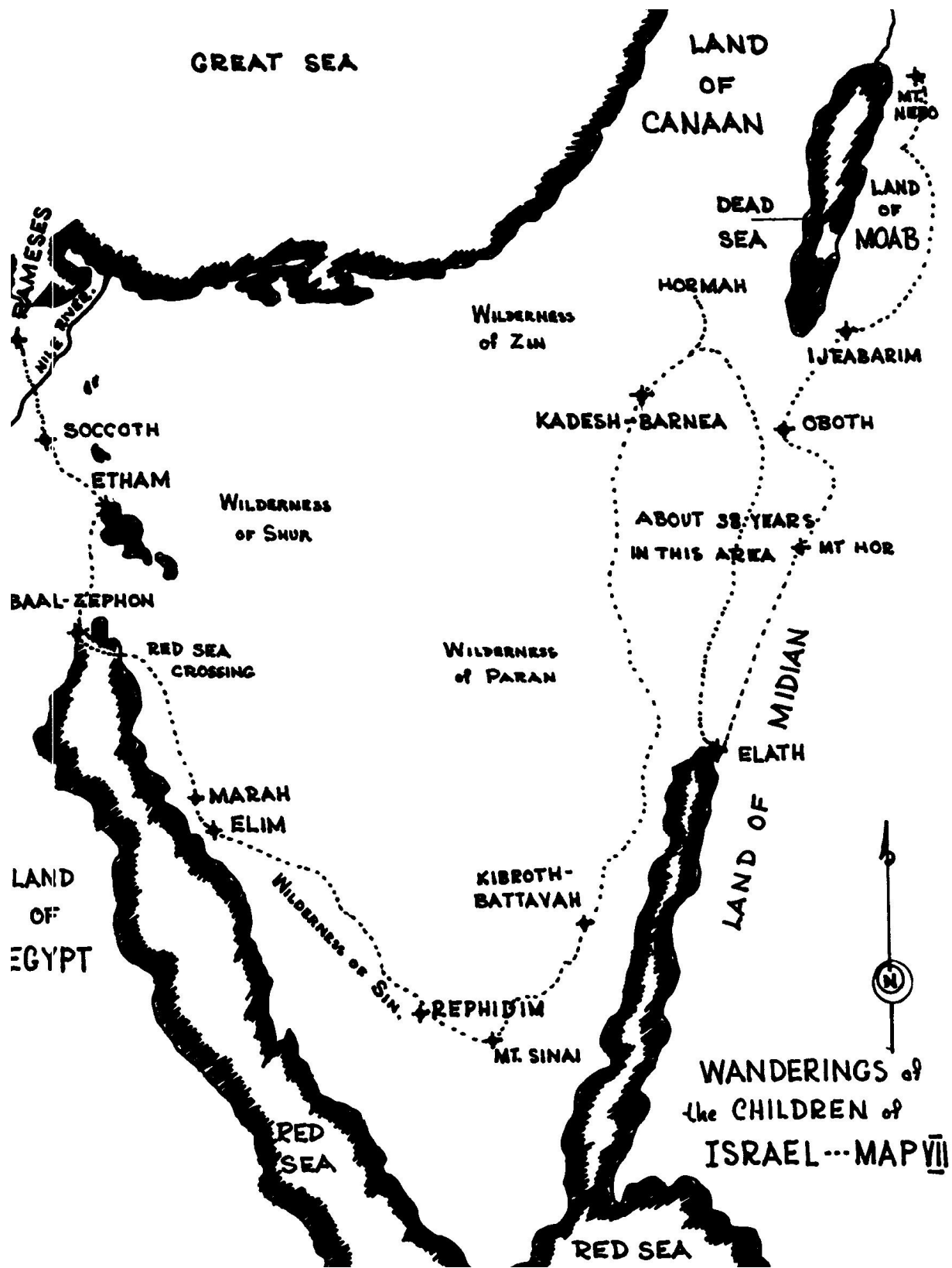
**OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY**

**PERIOD THREE**

**THE HEBREW NATION - LAW GIVEN**

**LESSON 14**

Time	PERIOD THREE THE HEBREW NATION				
Main thought	MAKING A NATION AND TAKING LAND				
Books that tell of each part	EXODUS	LEVITICUS	NUMBERS	DEUTERONOMY	JOSHUA
What this part tells about	<p>The diagram consists of a staircase of six boxes, each representing a stage in the Hebrew nation's history. The boxes are arranged from bottom-left to top-right, with vertical lines extending upwards from the top of each box to the top of the next box to its right. The stages are: SLAVE, SET FREE, MT. SINAI (LAW GIVEN), WANDERING IN WILDERNESS, TAKING THE LAND, and SETTLING THE LAND.</p>				



WANDERINGS of  
the CHILDREN of  
ISRAEL --- MAP VII

## 1. THE OFFERINGS, Leviticus 1:1 - 7:15.

Read Leviticus 1:1 to 7:15.

The offerings showed how God atoned for the sin of the people of Israel. All sin must be atoned for by death (Romans 6:23; Hebrews 9:22). The blood from the animals offered could not take away sin (Hebrews 10:11). It covered sin. The blood of Jesus Christ takes away sin (1 John 1:9). Jesus was the perfect sacrifice (Hebrews 9:14).

Learn the names of the offerings. Be able to tell what they were used for.		
Name of offering	How the offering was made	Meaning of the offering
Burnt offering, Leviticus 1:2-9	The whole animal was burned.	It was given completely to God. Christ gave Himself completely to God in death. We are to give ourselves completely to God (Romans 12:1,2).
Meal offering, Leviticus 2:1,2.	Flour, oil, frankincense. One handful was burned. It was given in the form of a biscuit.	The rest of the offering was given to the priests. It was given to thank God for what He gave. We are to give to God to show our thankfulness (2 Corinthians 9:7,8).
Sin offering, Leviticus chapter 4.	Part of the animal was burned in the camp. Part of the animal was burned outside the camp.	Blood was shed for known sins and for unknown sins. Jesus Christ shed His blood to take away our sin (Hebrews 9:26; 1 John 1:7).
Trespass offering, Leviticus 5:1 - 6:7.	It was done the same way as the sin offering, except the sinner gave back what was not his own. He gave one fifth more than what was not his own.	Blood was shed for that which was held back from God. This sacrifice was also used when an unclean thing was touched.
Peace offering, Leviticus 7:11-15.	An animal was offered to God. Most of it was eaten by the priest and the person who gave it.	A gift to thank God for something He did. A gift to God because he loved God. A gift to God to pay for a vow or promise.

## 2. THE PRIEST

Leviticus 8:1 to 10:20.

God chose the Levites to take care of the tabernacle (Numbers 1:50; Numbers 3:6-10). Aaron was a Levite. God chose Aaron and his sons to do the work of the priests (Exodus 28:1).

The priest was to go between the people and God. He burned their offerings for them. He prayed for them. He gave them God's messages.

Only the high priest could go into the holy of holies. He went in once a year to make atonement for sin. He had to take the blood from the atonement sacrifice with him. The work of men priests stopped when Jesus Christ arose from the dead. He became the High Priest (Hebrews 8:1). We do not need men to go to God for us. Jesus Christ is the only One that goes to God for us (1 Timothy 2 :5).

What can a Christian do when he prays (Hebrews 4:16)?

Ministers or preachers are not priests. They do not do the work of priests. Their work is to bring people to the great High Priest, Jesus.

### **3. SPECIAL LAWS FOR LIVING**

Leviticus 11 to 22.

- God told the people of Israel what animals, birds and fish were good for them to eat. He also told them what animals, birds and fish were not good for them to eat (Leviticus 11).
- God told the people of Israel how to keep leprosy from spreading in their camp. Leprosy was a very bad sickness (Leviticus 13:1 - 14:57).
- God told the people of Israel how to live pure lives. He told them how to use sex in the right way (Leviticus 15).
- God told the people of Israel how to live so that He could bless them (Leviticus 19 to 20).
- God told the priests how to keep their offerings pure (Leviticus 21 to 22).

### **4. THE FEASTS**

Leviticus chapter 23.

The feasts were given to remind the people of Israel of God's loving care. The days of feasting were to be days of fellowship with God.

All the men of Israel had to go to the Feast of the Passover, Feast of Unleavened Bread, Feasts of Weeks, and Feast of Tabernacles.

**Learn these feasts and what they are about.**

## The feasts that are found in Leviticus are:

Name of feast	When held	Number of days	Meaning or reason for the feast
Passover Leviticus 23:5.	April 14	1 day	To remind the people of Israel of the night of the Passover. Communion has taken the place of the Passover for the Christians. Jesus Christ was the Passover Lamb (1 Corinthians 5:7).
Unleavened Bread, Leviticus 23:6-8	April 15	7 days	To remind the people of Israel that they left Egypt. They had to eat unleavened bread because they did not have time to leaven it. Jesus Christ is the Bread of Life (John 6:35).
Feast of weeks, Leviticus 23:16 Exodus 34:22	June 6	1 day	This is also called Pentecost, or the harvest feast. It was held fifty days after the Passover. It was like a thanksgiving feast. The people made a grain offering to the Lord. This feast pictured the coming of the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit came fifty days after Jesus Christ arose from the dead. The coming of the Holy Spirit upon the church is called Pentecost (Acts 2:1-4).
Feast of trumpets, Leviticus 23:24	October 1	1 day	This feast is also called the New Moon. It was their New Year's day. They blew the trumpets on this day.
Day of atonement, Leviticus 23:27	October 10	1 day	This is the day when the high priest took the blood into the holy of holies. Jesus Christ is the High Priest. He went to heaven after He died and rose again (Hebrews 4:14).
Feast of tabernacles, Leviticus 23:34	October 15	7 days	The people lived in tents or huts made from branches of trees. This was to remind them of their wandering in the wilderness. There were many offerings made. The people listened to the reading of the Word of God. This is a picture of our thanksgiving day.

## 5. THE SPECIAL YEARS

Leviticus 25:2-34.

- **The sabbath.**

When God finished the creation, he rested on the seventh day. This day is called the sabbath. God commanded the people of Israel to rest on the seventh day. God knew

the people needed the rest (Exodus 20:8).

- **The sabbath (sabbatical) year** (Leviticus 25:2-7).

God also knew that the ground needed rest. He told the people of Israel to let their land rest every seventh or sabbath year. He promised to give them good crops the sixth year. This would give them lots to eat the seventh year. This was to remind the people that the land really belonged to God. God just let them use it.

- **The year of jubilee** (Leviticus 25:8-34).

The people of Israel were to count off seven sabbath years. The year following was the year of jubilee. It was the 50th year. On this year every family in Israel was to go back to the land the father had. Every slave was to go free. The slaves were to go back to their families. Those who were strangers were also set free. All the debts were to be forgiven. They would not need to pay any debts they owed at this time.

The year of jubilee was to remind the people of Israel that they were set free from Egypt. It is a picture of the time Jesus will rule the world.

## **6. LAWS FOR LIVING IN NEW LAND**

Leviticus 25:35 - 27:34.

The rest of the book of Leviticus tells about the important laws that would help the people to live in the new country. We cannot study all these laws in this lesson. **READ LEVITICUS 25:35 to 27:34.**

### **WORDS TO LEARN**

1. atonement -to make at one; when the sin which is between a person and God is taken away or covered.
2. leaven - yeast.
3. leprosy - a sickness of the nerves which allows parts of the body to get infected. They sort of rot away.
4. sabbatical - belonging to the sabbath or 7th year.
5. trespass - sin.
6. unleavened - without yeast.
7. year of jubilee - every 50th year - year of rest.