

Outline of  
Leviticus



# Introduction

## Writer

Moses

## Place

In the Book of Leviticus the children of Israel were marking time at Mount Sinai. The book opens and concludes at the same geographical spot, Mount Sinai, where God gave the Law. Exodus concludes with the tabernacle constructed and the glory of the Lord filling it. Leviticus gives the order and rules of worship in the tabernacle. The Hebrew word Vayikrah opens the book, and it means “and He called.” God moves into the tabernacle and speaks from there rather than from Mount Sinai. He calls the people to Him and tells them how to come. This is the exact meaning of the church — ekklesia, “called out ones.” The Lord Jesus said, “My sheep hear my voice” (John 10:27).

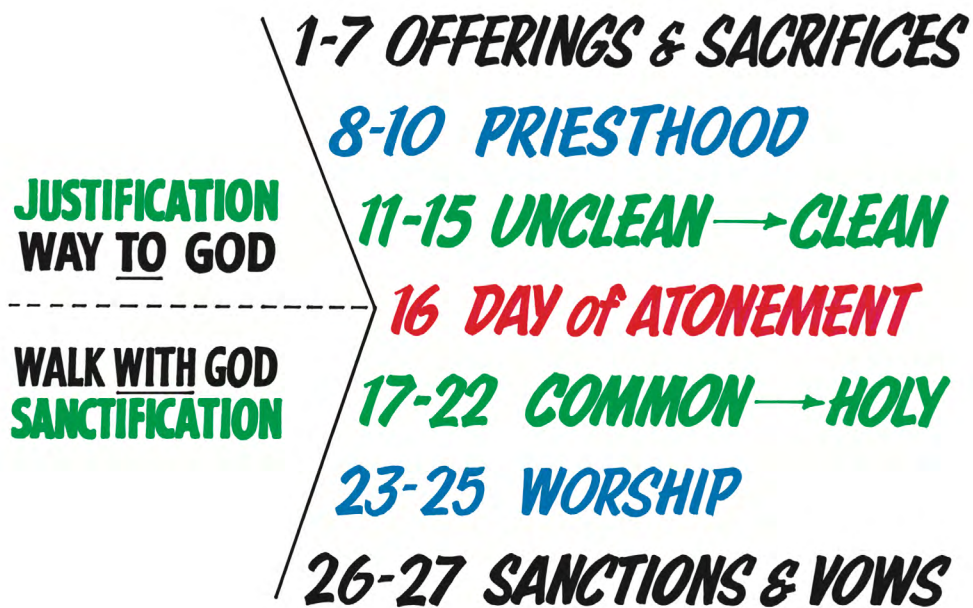
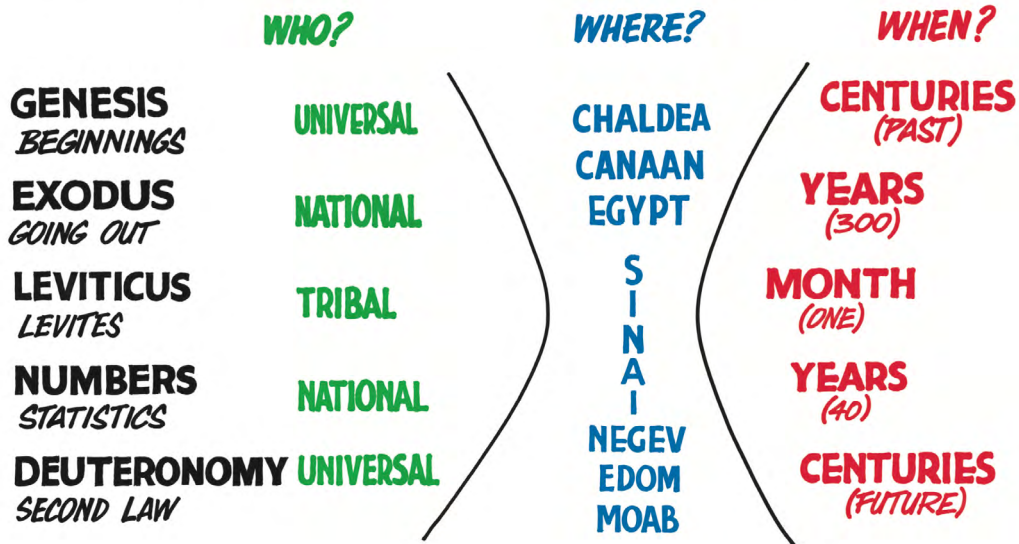
## Purpose

This is the one book that the critic is categorically convinced should not be in the Bible. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, the humanist, has said, “The Book of Leviticus is not fit to be in the Bible.” In contradistinction to this extremely biased opinion, others with equal scholarship find it to be a very important book. Dr. S. H. Kellogg called it the “greatest book” in the Bible. Dr. Albert C. Dudley called it “the most important book in the Bible.” Dr. Parker said, “Considered as embracing the history of one month only, this may claim to be the most remarkable book in the Old Testament.”

This book was given to Israel for direction in living as a holy nation in fellowship with a holy God. It was a code of law for the total well-being of Israel — physical, moral, and spiritual. Sacrifice, ceremony, ritual, liturgy, instructions, washings, convocations, holy days, observances, conditions, and warnings crowd this book. All of these physical exercises were given to teach spiritual truths. Paul states that “these things were our examples” (1 Corinthians 10:6).

**Source:** Keener, Craig S. (2014). *The IVP Bible Background Commentary: New Testament*, Second Edition. InterVarsity Press.

**'PENTATEUCH'** - 5 books of Moses - **'TORAH'** - instruction



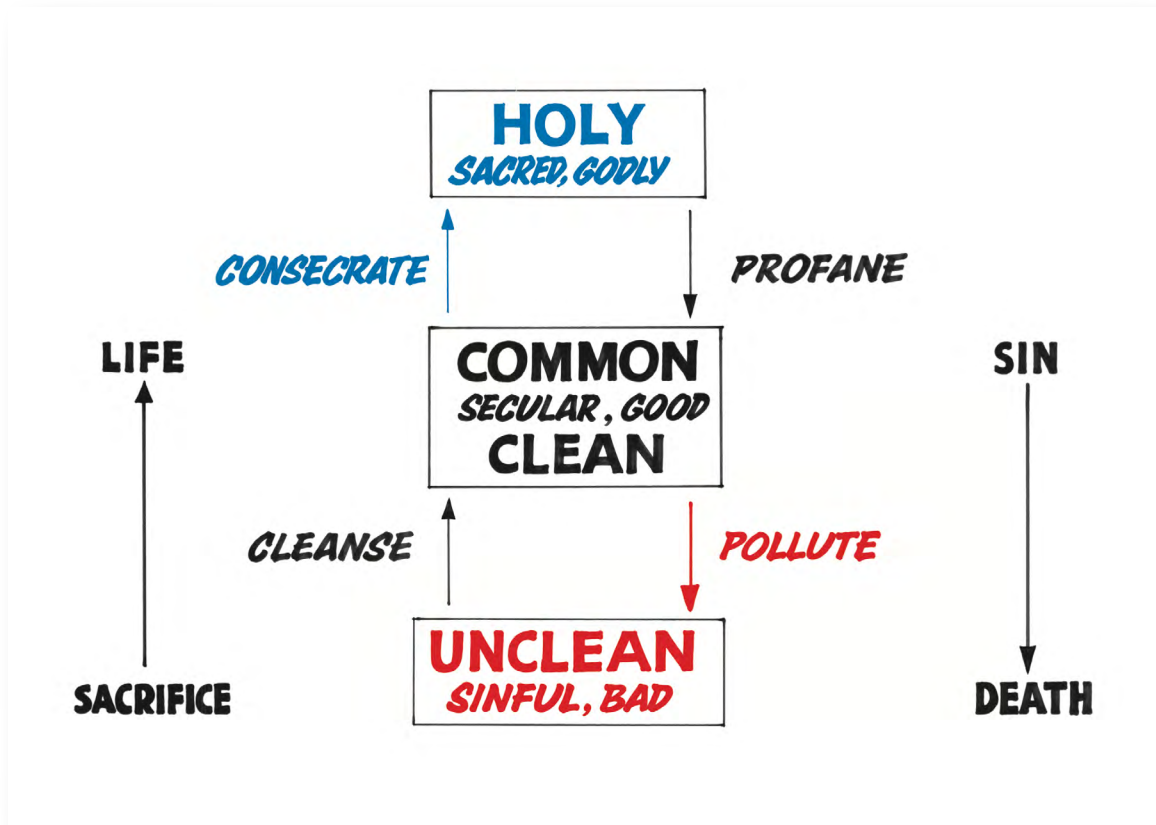
## OFFERINGS

<b>GRATITUDE</b>	{	<b>BURNT</b>	<i>Surrender</i>
		<b>MEAL</b>	<i>Service</i>
		<b>PEACE</b>	<i>Serenity</i>
<b>GUILT</b>	{	<b>SIN</b>	<i>Substitute</i>
		<b>TRESPASS</b>	<i>Satisfaction</i>

## FEASTS

<b>FIRST COMING (PAST)</b>	{	<b>PASSOVER</b> — 15th of first month <i>(unleavened bread)</i>
		<b>FIRSTFRUITS</b> — 3 days later
		<b>PENTECOST</b> — 50 days later <i>(weeks)</i>
<b>SECOND COMING (FUTURE)</b>	{	<b>TRUMPETS</b> — 1st of seventh month
		<b>DAY OF ATONEMENT</b> — 3 days later
		<b>TABERNACLES</b> — 15-22 days later <i>(succoth-booths)</i>
<b>REST</b>		<b>SABBATICAL</b> — every 7th day
<b>RELEASE</b>		<b>JUBILEE</b> — every 50th year

Part I



Part II





## OFFERINGS

<b>GRATITUDE</b>	{	<b>BURNT</b>	<i>Surrender</i>
		<b>MEAL</b>	<i>Service</i>
		<b>PEACE</b>	<i>Serenity</i>
<b>GUILT</b>	{	<b>SIN</b>	<i>Substitute</i>
		<b>TRESPASS</b>	<i>Satisfaction</i>

# I. The Five Offerings and the Law of them

Chapters 1–7

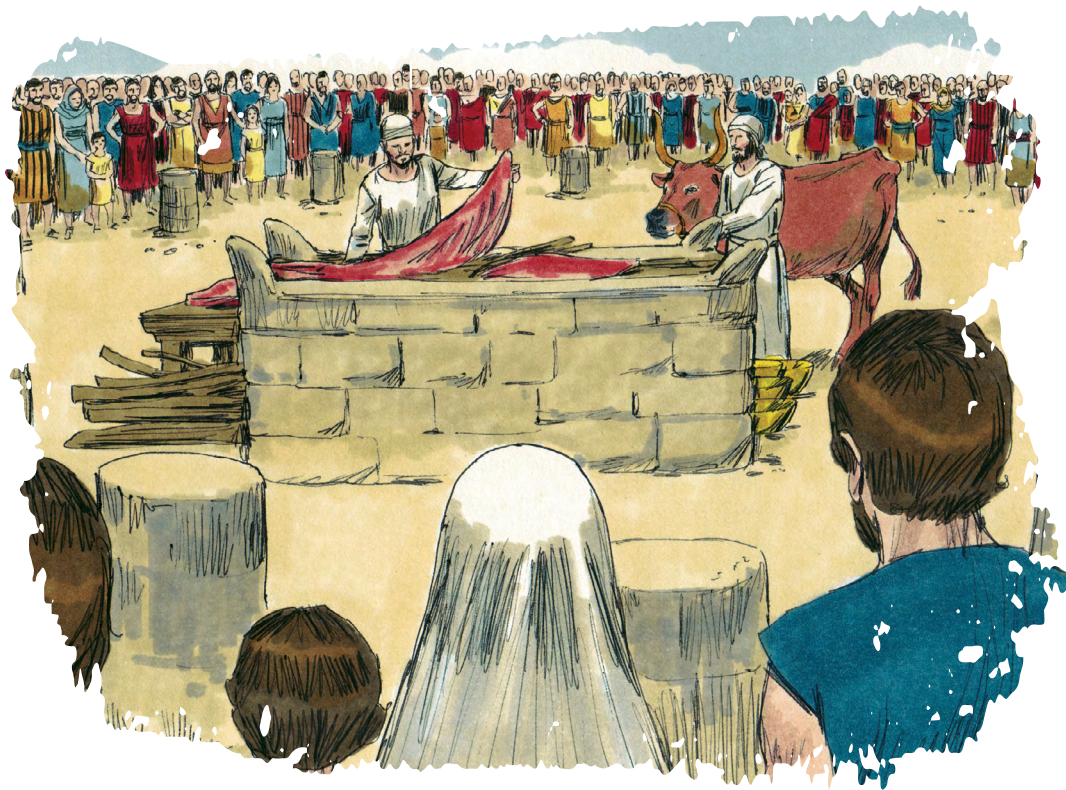
## A. Sweet savor offerings (person of Christ) Chapters 1–3

1. **Burnt** offering (Christ our substitute), 1
2. **Meal** offering (loveliness of Christ), 2
3. **Peace** offering (Christ our peace), 3

## B. Non-sweet savor offerings (work of Christ on cross) Chapters 4–5

1. **Sin** offering (sin as a nature), 4
2. **Trespass** offering (sin as an act), 5

## C. Law of the offerings Chapters 6–7



# II. The priests (all believers are priests)

Chapters 8–10

1. **Consecration** of priests, 8
2. **Ministry** of priests, 9
3. **Restrictions** on priests (death of Nadab and Abihu), 10

# III. Holiness in daily life (God concerned with His children's conduct)

Chapters 11–22

1. Food of God's people, 11
2. Children of God's children, 12
3. Cleansing of leprosy, 13, 14
4. Cleansing of running issues, 15
5. Great Day of Atonement, 16
6. Place of sacrifice; value of the blood, 17
7. Application of commandments to life situations, 18 – 20
  - a) Immorality condemned (amplification of 7th commandment), 18
  - b) Social sins (application of commandments), 19
  - c) Penalty for breaking commandments, 20
8. Laws for personal purity of priests, 21, 22



# IV. The holy holidays

Chapter 23



# V. Laws and prophecies for the promised land

Chapters 24–26

1. Lampstand, showbread, and death penalty for the blasphemer, 24
2. Sabbatic year, year of Jubilee and law of kinsman redeemer, 25
3. Conditions of blessing in the land (a prophetic history), 26



# VI. Dedication and devotion — concerning vows

Chapters 27

# Quiz on Leviticus

1. At the time of Moses, if a person could not bring a lamb, turtledoves or pigeons for the burnt offering part of a sin offering, what was allowed to be offered?

2. Which two sons of Aaron were consumed by fire from God because of their priestly disobedience?

3. What is a trespass offering for?

4. How many blemishes was a sacrificial beast allowed to have?

5. What was used to anoint Aaron, the brother of Moses?

6. Whose sons were specifically mentioned as priests in Israel in charge of performing sacrifices during the time of Moses?

7. Which two parts of an animal were the Israelites forbidden to eat in the book of Leviticus?

8. During a trespass offering, which organs were burned on the alter?

9. If a common person at the time of Moses sinned in ignorance, what animal were they required to sacrifice for forgiveness?

10. Which birds were allowed as sacrifices during the time of Moses?

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