

LEVITICUS

AT-A-GLANCE



Covering the time period of 1445 BC –30 AD. The laws applied to the Hebrew people until the time of the death of Christ (Matthew 27:50-51).

3

Old Testament: 39 Books

New Testament: 27 Books

SUMMARY OF THE BOOK:

Leviticus contains laws for the Hebrews (the nation of Israel) and in some cases for strangers dwelling in the land. Even though we are not under the law, it is worth studying and is often neglected by most people.

KEY VERSES:

For the life of the flesh *is* in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls: for it *is* the blood *that* maketh an atonement for the soul. **Leviticus 17:11**

Speak unto all the congregation of the children of Israel, and say unto them, Ye shall be holy: for I the LORD your God *am* holy. **Leviticus 19:2**

Important Points about the Book:

- Leviticus is mostly laws that fall into one of three categories: MORAL (justice and judgment); CEREMONIAL (sacrifices and the tabernacle); CIVIL (murder, restitution, and so on).
- It is decreed in this book that priests shall be members of the tribe of Levi and descendants of Moses' brother, Aaron.
- Moses describes things that God called "unclean", such as various animals and insects. God's purpose was to protect people from disease and unhealthy living.
- God gives the details regarding the Day of Atonement. It is a ceremony that takes place only one time each year. The High Priest enters into the Holy of Holies (the most sacred part of the tabernacle) and offers a sacrifice to God for sins of the entire nation. No one else could go in there.

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Leviticus comes from the word "Levi" and is essentially a book of laws to be followed. As all priests were designated to come from the tribe of Levi, it is a most appropriate name. It directs the new nation in right and holy living with explicit detail. The Levitical Laws are still followed by Orthodox Jews today and many other denominations have adopted them to some degree or another. Denominations that follow these laws believe this will gain them favor with God and ultimately secure their place in Heaven. We know from scripture (Hebrews and many other places) that this is not the case. **II Corinthians 3:13; Ephesians 2:15**



BREAKDOWNS

BOOK/CHAPTER SUBJECT

Leviticus 1	Burnt Offerings
Leviticus 2	Grain Offerings
Leviticus 3	Fellowship Offerings
Leviticus 4	Sin Offerings
Leviticus 5	Trespass Offerings
Leviticus 6-8	Laws Regarding Offerings
Leviticus 9	Cleanliness and Preparation of the Priests
Leviticus 10	Two of Aaron's Sons Die
Leviticus 11	Animals Considered Clean to Eat
Leviticus 12	Purification After Childbirth
Leviticus 13	Cleaning from Skin Diseases and Mold
Leviticus 14	More Cleansing from Skin Disease
Leviticus 15	Bodily Discharges and Cleansings
Leviticus 16	Laws for the Day of Atonement
Leviticus 17	Laws About Animal Blood
Leviticus 18	Laws About Sexual Relations
Leviticus 19	Miscellaneous Laws
Leviticus 20	Punishments for Abominations
Leviticus 21	Marriage Laws for the Priests
Leviticus 22	Behavior Around Sacrifices
Leviticus 23	Defining the Feasts
Leviticus 24	Oil & Bread; Sins Worthy of Death
Leviticus 25	Instructions Involving Sabbatical Years
Leviticus 26	Rewards, Punishments, Obedience
Leviticus 27	Vows and Dedications to the Lord

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT LEVITICUS

- Chapters: 27
- Verses: 859
- Words: 24,541
- The word "Leviticus" means 'that which pertains to the Levites
- It shows the Israelites how to worship God, serve God, obey God
- 56 times in the book it is stated that God gave these laws to Moses
- No geographical movement takes place in the Leviticus. The Israelites remain at Mt. Sinai
- The general theme to the book is HOLINESS. The word "holy" appears 94 times
- Various kinds of offerings in the book of Leviticus include: *burnt, meal, peace, sin, wave*
- The blood sacrifices remind us that because of sin, God required the costly gift of life (Hebrews 9:22)



Mt. Sinai, Egypt