



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS



Lesson No. 5

“Leviticus”

UNIT I - THE PENTATEUCH



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LEARNING OBJECTIVE

To know the various sacrifices the book of Leviticus focuses on.





Lesson 5 "Leviticus"



CENTRAL TRUTH



The book of Leviticus contains the set of laws under which the Hebrew nation lived; laws that were administered by the Levitical priesthood.

BIBLICAL BASE

“This is the law of the burnt offering, of the meat offering, and of the sin offering, and of the trespass offering, and of the consecrations, and of the sacrifice of the peace offerings”
Leviticus 7:37.



MEMORIZING

“Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, If any man of you bring an offering unto the LORD, ye shall bring your offering of the cattle, even of the herd, and of the flock.”.

—LEVITICUS 1:2



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1) THE VARIOUS KINDS OF OFFERINGS





INTRODUCTION

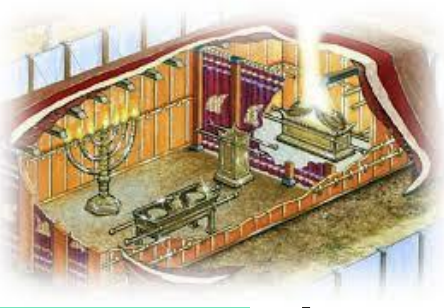
The word Leviticus means "about or relating to the **Levites**". The Levites are all those who belong to the tribe of Levi, one of the twelve tribes of Israel, a clan or **family of the Levites**.

Aaron's family was set apart to be priests. The other Levites were to be the assistants of the priests.

It was part of their duties to care for the tabernacle and then the temple. It was also to be teachers, scribes, musicians, officers, and judges (see 1 Chronicles 23).



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DEVELOPMENT





1) VARIOUS KINDS OF OFFERINGS



KINDS OF OFFERING



Holocaust

Offerings

Peace
Offerings

Sin
Offerings

Atonement
offerings



1) VARIOUS KINDS OF OFFERINGS



a) HOLOCAUSTO (Lv.6:8-13; 8:18-21; 16:24). They were: ox, goat, dove or pigeon; without defect. They were totally burned. The purpose was a voluntary act of worship; atonement for unintentional sins in general; expression of devotion, consecration, and complete surrender to God.



b) OFFERINGS (Lv. 2; 6:14-23) The elements used were: cereal, flour flower, olive oil, incense, cooked breads, salt. Every ingredient was without yeast or honey. They would accompany the holocaust and peace offerings. The purpose was to show voluntary worship; recognition of God's goodness and provision; devotion to God.



1) VARIOUS KINDS OF OFFERINGS



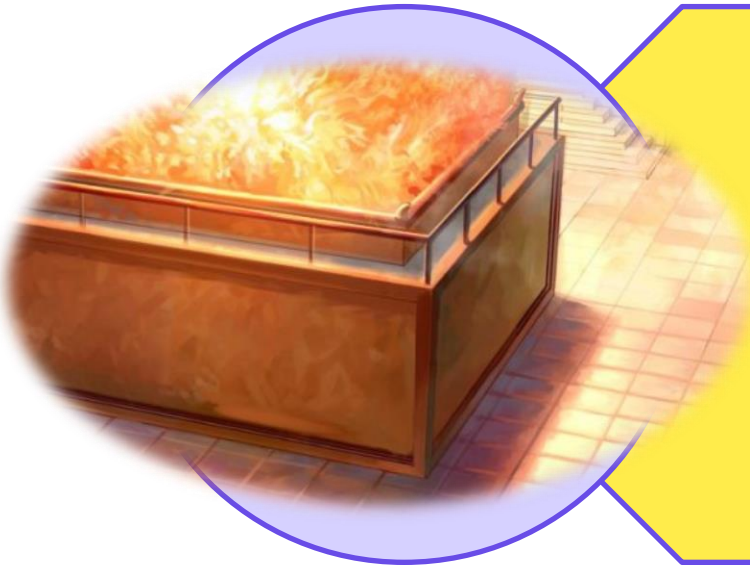
c) PEACE OFFERINGS (Lv.3;7:11-34) It was any flawless animal of cattle or herd. It was accompanied by a variety of breads. The purpose was a voluntary act of worship; thanksgiving and communion.



d) SIN OFFERINGS (Lv. 4:1-5:13; 6:24-30; 8:14-17; 16:3-22) For high priest or congregation, a steer. For ruler, a goat. For a member of the village, a goat or female lamb. For a poor man, a dove or pigeon. For the poorest, two liters of flour. The purpose was mandatory atonement for specific involuntary sin; confession of sin, purification of filth.



1) VARIOUS KINDS OF OFFERINGS



e) ATONING OFFERINGS (Lv.5;14-6:7; 7:1-6) Done using a ram or lamb. The purpose was a mandatory atonement for involuntary sin that required restitution; purification of the unclean; to make restitution and add 20% as a fine.



CONCLUSION



Every man who sins is guilty in the eyes of God and must therefore die. However, in his mercy and long-suffering God established a sacrificial system in which, symbolically, the victim of the holocaust took the place of the penitent, dying and shedding his blood, symbolizing life, in order to placate God's wrath due to sin.



CONCLUSION



However, these sacrifices did not really take away the blame (Hes. 10:4), but served as an illustration for what was to come (Hes. 10:1). God was preparing His people to show their infinite grace in the saving work of our Lord Jesus Christ on the cross, who offered himself in our place as the unspotted and untainted lamb, pouring out his blood and carrying upon Him the guilt for our sins, that we might be found righteous before the Supreme Judge (2 Co. 5:21).



CONCLUSION



When Jesus Christ, the perfect Lamb, set his life into atonement for sin (Is. 53:10), the sacrifices the priests offered continually ended, as they had already fulfilled their task.



CONCLUSION



No more sacrifices are needed today, because **Christ completely fulfilled the righteousness of God, once and for all (Heb. 10:11-14).** Everyone who repents and puts his faith in that sacrifice receives forgiveness of sins and the gift of eternal life.





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QUESTIONS



QUESTION 1

Which family was set apart for the priesthood from the tribe of Levi?



QUESTION 2

What were the other families from the tribe of Levi in charge of?



QUESTION 3

Mention the five kinds of offerings that could be made to God.



QUESTION 4

What can we rescue from Isaiah 53 about levitic sacrifice?



Thanks!

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TRUTH IN SABATH SCHOOL"**



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