

Outline of Leviticus	
1-3	Offerings of Praise
4-7	Offerings of Restoration
8-10	Priest's Holy Office
11-12	Exodus from Egypt
11-15	Holiness in Daily Life
16-17	Holiness in National Life
18-20	Holiness for Individuals
21-23	Priests and Holy Feasts
24-27	Holiness in the Land

### Authorship and Introduction

Moses is the author of the book. Jesus affirms Moses authorship of Leviticus (Mt.8:4; Le.14:2ff). Leviticus is the book concerning holiness. The people whom God created (Genesis) and those He redeemed (Exodus) are called to holiness. Salvation is not the end of God's plan for believers. It is the beginning of God's plan for believers because we are called to be sanctified and holy. The book of Exodus ended with the construction of the Tabernacle. Leviticus tells us about the worship which takes place within that Tabernacle.

Chapters: 1-16 SACRIFICE				Chapters: 17-27 SANCTIFICATION			
Offerings (1-7)	Priests (8-10)	Purity (11-15)	Day of Atonement (16)	People (17-20)	Priests (21-22)	Worship (23-24)	Land (25-26)
							Vows (27)

No geographical movement takes place in Leviticus. The Israelites remain at Mt. Sinai. Also there is very

# LEVITICUS

*The title is that which pertains to the Levites. It does not deal with the Levites as a whole, but more with a segment of the Levites, namely, the Priests.*

little narrative. It consists almost entirely of regulations for governing the relationship between God and Israel. This is likely why many find reading this book very difficult.

### Leviticus and Holiness

In Leviticus spiritual holiness is symbolized by physical perfection. Therefore the book demands perfect animals for its many sacrifices (chs. 1-7). A woman's hemorrhaging after giving birth (ch. 12), sores, burns or baldness (chs. 13-14) etc, are signs of a blemish (a lack of perfection). These symbolize human spiritual defects which break spiritual wholeness. Such people can return to the camp (and therefore to God's presence) when they are pronounced whole again by the examining priests. Before they can reenter the camp, however, they must offer the prescribed, perfect sacrifices (symbolizing the perfect, whole sacrifice of Christ).

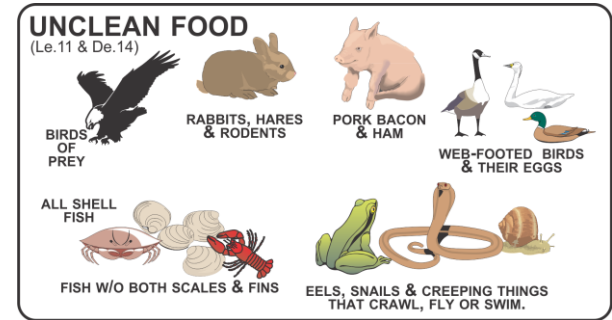
The idea of "holiness" appears 87 times in the book of Leviticus. The way to God was through the blood sacrifices.

### Clean and Unclean Foods

With the incorporation of the Gentiles into the Church, Israel was no longer regarded as the unique covenant people (Ga.3:6-29; Ep.2:11-16). This is a reasonable theological logic. For if the wall of partition between the Jews and Gentiles was broken down, then the distinction between clean and unclean must also abolish (See Ac.15:19-20).

TORAH

BOOK 03  
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LEVITICUS  
27 CHAPTERS



### Eschatological Significance

The blessings and curses of Leviticus 26 have prophetic significance as they relate to the Abrahamic and Mosaic covenants. The blessings relate to the Abrahamic Covenant's future promises regarding land and blessing.

The curses represent the Mosaic Covenant's five-stage process designed to produce confession of guilt, humility, and restitution.

### LEVITICUS 23, FEASTS OF ISRAEL

Passover	Unleavened Bread	First-Fruits	Weeks	INTERVAL (JUNE - SEPTEMBER)	Trumpets	Day of Atonement	Tabernacles
(23:5)	(23:6)	(23:9-14)	(23:15-21)		(23:23-25)	(23:26-32)	(23:33-44)

## CHRIST IN LEVITICUS

- The Burnt Offering (1:3-17; 6:8-13)
- The Peace Offering (3:1-17; 23:19)
- Sin Offering (4:1-5:13; 6:24-30)
- The Trespass Offering (5:14-6:7; 7:1-6)