

MON) JANUARY 22 

Ch. 23 – Justice / Sabbath Year and Sabbath / Three Feasts

Vv. 20-33 record God's plan and promise to lead the Israelites to Canaan. God emphasizes three times that He will go first and guide and protect.

- 1) V. 20: I send an angel (.....) you to guard you.
- 2) V. 23: When my angel goes (.....) you
- 3) V. 27: I will send my terror (.....) you

Ch. 24 – Covenant at Mount Sinai

There is a record of Moses, Aaron, Nadab, Abihu, and seventy elders of Israel going up to God, seeing Him, eating, and drinking. What is the description of the place under God's feet?

Ch. 25 – Gifts/Tabernacle Instructions for Building the Sanctuary (Ark of the Testimony, Lampstand and Utensils)

In chapters 25–31 God commands Moses to build the Tabernacle where God dwells, and gives detailed instructions. How was the Tabernacle to be built? (Hint vv. 9 and 40)

Ch. 26 – Tabernacle Instructions (Tabernacle)

What separates the Holy Place from the Holy of Holies (Most Holy)? (In the New Testament, at the time of the death of Jesus, this separator is torn from top to bottom)

TUE) JANUARY 23

Ch. 27 – Tabernacle Instructions (Altar, Tabernacle Yard, Lamp management)

What is the Altar be made of and be wrapped with?

- 1) Acacia wood and gold
- 2) Acacia wood and bronze
- 3) Cedar and gold 4) Cedar and bronze

Ch. 28 – Tabernacle Instructions (Priest's Clothes)

This chapter contains regulations regarding priests' clothing. In verse 1, the priest and his sons are called and appointed to perform the duties of priest. In verse 2, God planned special clothes for His priests to be respected by the people. What is the purpose of the of the holy garments?

Ch. 29 – Delegation of priestly duties

How did Aaron and his sons prepare to receive the priestly duties?

- 1) V. 4: Washed with (.....)
- 2) Vv. 5, 6: Putting on the priest's holy clothes
- 3) V. 7: Anointed on the head with (.....).

*Qualifications to become a priest include those born again of water and the Holy Spirit, and have become holy by being clothed with Jesus Christ. Remember the words of God who called you to be a holy priest.

Ch. 30 – Tabernacle instructions (Altar of Incense, Census Tax, Laver (Basin), Anointing oil and Incense)

This chapter contains regulations regarding the Census Tax. This was a holy tax that reminded God that He had become the owner of the lives of the Israelites.

- 1) At what age must one pay half a shekel as ransom for life?
- 2) How was the collected tax used?

WED) JANUARY 24

Ch. 31 – Tabernacle Instructions (Tent of Meeting), Sabbath

This chapter includes the Sabbath instructions for the third time in the book of Exodus. Let's review.

- 1) First: in the Ten Commandments (write 20:8)
- 2) Second: for servants and livestock (23:12)
- 3) Third: A sign between God and Israel
"It is a sign forever between me and the people of Israel that in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day he (.....).

Ch. 32 – The Golden calf incident

When the people saw that Moses delayed to come down from the mountain, the people made an idol of a gold calf. What did they call this golden calf? (Vv. 4, 8)

Ch. 33 – Commanded to leave Mount Sinai

After the golden calf incident, something was presented as a compromise between God, who had no image, and a people who thought that there had to be something visible. In verses 7–11 of this chapter, how does God show his presence?

Ch. 34 – The Second Stone Tablet

God meets Moses for the second time on Mount Sinai. How does he describe Himself?

- 1) A God merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and abounding in (.....) steadfast love and (.....).
- 2) For you shall worship no other god, for the Lord, whose name is (.....), is a (.....) God.

THU) JANUARY 25**Ch. 35 – The Sabbath, Sacrifice for the tabernacle**

Chapters 35–40 record the construction of the Tabernacle following the instructions recorded in chapters 25-31. Moses advises the people of two ways to serve the Lord and to begin the construction project.

- 1) Those who wishes to contribute their possessions to the project (v. 5):

- 2) Those who are skilled craftsman (v. 10).

Ch. 36 – Making the Tabernacle (Tabernacle)

Is the following statement true (T) or false (F)? The people brought much more than enough for doing the work; whatever remained was kept for the future use. (T / F)

Ch. 37 – Making the Tabernacle (Ark of the Covenant, Table, Lampstand, Altar)

Which of the following is made of pure gold?

- 1) The Ark of the Covenant
- 2) The Table
- 3) The Lampstand
- 4) The Altar of Incense

Ch. 38 – Construction of the Tabernacle (Altar of Burnt Offering, Laver, Tabernacle Fence)

Made by women's dedication by collecting and melting their mirrors. What were the holy relics of the tabernacle?

FRI) JANUARY 26 **Ch. 39 – Making the Tabernacle (Priest's Clothing)**

Here records the completion of the production of the Tabernacle. According to the Christ-centered Bible reading guide video, the tabernacle has many similarities to "God's creation" recorded in Genesis. Compare Exodus 39:43 and Genesis.

"And Moses saw all the work, and behold, they had done it; as the Lord had (.....), so had they done it. Then Moses (.....) them."

- 1) And behold, it was very good. (Genesis 1:31)
- 2) God blessed. (Genesis 2:3)

Ch. 40 – Dedication of the Tabernacle

Finally, on the first day of the 2nd year since the Exodus, the dedication ceremony of the tabernacle took place. This was approximately 5–6 months after the start of the construction of the tabernacle. Once the tabernacle was built and all its utensils were in place, how did the glory of the Lord cover the tabernacle?

Leviticus Ch. 1 – Five Major Sacrifices – (1) Burnt Offering

Chapters 1–7 record the "five major sacrifices" to be offered by those who approach God. Chapter 1 records the regulations regarding burnt offerings. A burnt offering is a burning sacrifice for, firstly, burning an animal on behalf of human sins, and secondly, total devotion. Fill in the blank (common word from vv. 9 and 13). "And the priest shall burn (.....) of it on the altar, as a burnt offering, a food offering with a pleasing aroma to the Lord."

Ch. 2 – Five Major Sacrifices – (2) Grain Offering

A grain offering is an offering made of flour or bread to express gratitude. It is the only sacrifice offered without shedding blood. Every grain offering must include what to symbolizes God's covenant?

SAT) JANUARY 27**Ch. 3 – Five Major Sacrifices – (3) Peace Offering**

The peace offering is an offering of fellowship, peace between God and the offeror. It is a sacrifice of a cow, a sheep, or a goat. Vv. 3-4, 9-10, and 14-15 specify that (.....) and (.....) must be offered as burn offering.

* Note that the fat symbolizes the best part, and the kidneys symbolize our life and heart.

Ch. 4 – Five Major Sacrifices – (4) Sin Offering

The sin offering is an offering for forgiveness of sins. In particular, in this chapter, we are told to offer a sin offering when we realize that we have unknowingly broken any of the LORD's commandments. (Vv. 2, 13, 22, 27) Depending on social status, different sacrifices and regulations had to be followed, but when the entire congregation of Israel committed a sin, what kind of animal sacrifices were to be offered? (Vv. 13–21)

Ch. 5 – Five major sacrifices – sin offering (vv. 1–13), (5) trespass offering (5:14–6:7)

The trespass offering is an offering that includes compensation for sins. It is offered when an offense is committed against a holy object (v. 15), a prohibition is violated (v. 17), or a neighbor's property rights are violated (6:2–3)? For compensation of loss, how much more must be added to the sacrifice? (Reference 6:5).

Ch. 6 – Rules for offering burnt offerings, grain offerings, and sin offerings

Vv. 8–13 of this chapter record the important role of the priest when offering burnt offerings. What are the things the priest must observe that are repeatedly mentioned in verses 9, 12, and 13?