



Name: _____

WEEK 10

Mar3

Ch. 15

This chapter deals with the uncleanness and purification rituals caused by various bodily discharge diseases. A discharge disease refers to a disease in which abnormal bleeding, pus, etc. comes out of the body. The leprosy discussed in chapters 13-14 is clearly visible on the outside, while the discharge covered in this chapter is a disease that is not visible on the outside. What does the regulation in this chapter teach us that we must strictly purify even spilled diseases that others cannot know?

Ch. 16

This chapter records the 'Regulations on the Day of Atonement', in which the high priest enters the Holy of Holies once a year to atone for the sins of all the people. On this day, Aaron prepares two goats. Who is each goat for? (verses 6-10)

*The two goats used as sacrifices on this day show the dual aspect of Christ's work on the cross.

Mar4

Ch. 17

This chapter is largely explained in two parts. When slaughtering an animal, you must first offer it as a peace offering to God in the tabernacle, and the blood of any animal cannot be eaten. The reason is because "For the life of the flesh is in the blood" (verse 11). However, in the New Testament, we see Jesus' amazing words to His disciples: drink Jesus' blood. 'Whoever feeds on my flesh and drinks my blood has (.....), and I will (.....) him up on the last day.' He said. (John 6:54) Eating the flesh and blood of Jesus is believing with true faith that Jesus tore his flesh and shed his blood for us, and eternal life is given to all who believe.

Ch. 18

This chapter tells the Israelites "You shall not do as they do in the land of (.....), where you lived, and you shall not do as they do in the land of (.....), to which I am bringing you. You shall not walk in their statutes. You shall follow my (.....) and keep my (.....) and walk in them." If you look at the content, you will realize that it talks about the promiscuous sexual customs of Gentiles (incest, adultery, homosexuality, bestiality, etc.). There is no difference in corrupted culture whether it was 4,000 years ago or today. A real and specific life that follows the Word of God rather than following the culture, values, and methods of the world is a holy life.

Mar5

Ch. 19

This chapter records practical regulations for a holy life. The holiness that God speaks of is by no means an abstract concept but refers to things that must be put into concrete practice in our lives, such as respect for parents, the Sabbath, idolatry, consideration for the poor, theft, the disabled (verse 14), judgment, sacrifice, prohibition of divination, fornication, and love for residents. "You shall be (.....), for I the LORD your God am (.....)." "And you shall observe all my statutes and all my rules, and (.....) them: I am the LORD."

Ch. 20

This chapter and chapter 18 have overlapping content, and both relate the relationship between pagan religious practices and sexual corruption. In particular, this chapter records serious crimes punishable by death, including idolatry (verses 1-9/spiritual obscenity) and sexual crimes (verses 10-21/physical obscenity). "Father God, make us holy according to your holiness. Please protect us and our children's generations from the corrupted sexual morality of this world. Please give us more grace so that the church can perfectly maintain the standards of God's holiness."

Ch. 21

Verses 1–9 of this chapter record the funeral and marriage regulations of the priests, verses 10–15 record the funeral and marriage regulations of the high priest, and verses 16–24 record regulations regarding the physical defects of the priests. In relation to funerals and marriages, priests had to keep stricter regulations than the people, and high priests had to keep stricter regulations than priests. Since keeping God's regulations is holiness, we can see that a higher level of holiness is required of priests. There is an expression that appears like a refrain at the end of each paragraph (verses 8, 15, and 23) as follows – “for I, the LORD, who (.....) you, am holy.” We cannot follow God's holiness in our own strength. We must pray that we can resemble God's holy character today, thanks to God who sanctifies us.

Ch. 22

This chapter records the regulations for sacred objects (verses 1–16) and how to properly offer sacrifices (verses 17–33). What should we offer in order for an offering such as a cow, sheep, or goat to be acceptable to God? (verses 17–20)
*When we worship and give offering to God, we must do our best to give the best.

Ch. 23

This chapter explains the seven feasts that must be observed throughout the year. The Passover (verse 5), the Feast of Unleavened Bread (verse 6), the Feast of Firstfruits (verses 9–14), the Feast of Weeks (verses 15–21), The Feast of Trumpets (verses 23–25), The Day of Atonement (verses 26–32), and the Feast of Booths (verses 33–36). Every time the Israelites celebrated a feast, they remembered God and gave thanks. The New Testament church no longer observes the feasts of the Old Testament. This is because everything these seasons point to was fulfilled in Jesus. The only feast of the New Testament church is Sunday, the ‘Christian Sabbath.’ On this day, we remember, give thanks, and worship the salvation of Christ, who fulfilled the meaning of all the feasts of the Old Testament. We pray that our Life Church Sunday service will be one in which the people of the Old Testament offer up to God their gratitude, expectations, and hopes for observing the seasons.

Ch. 24

Verses 1–9 of this chapter record how to handle the lampstand placed in the tabernacle and the bread to be presented. The lamps in the tabernacle had to be kept burning continuously. There was a table of bread before the lampstand, and 12 loaves of bread, symbolizing the 12 tribes of Israel, were always placed on the table. This bread was replaced with a new one every Sabbath to prevent it from spoiling. The image of a lamp that is always on illuminating the holy bread that is always on display shows that God's light is always shining toward us and that we always live before God (coram deo). Remembering the lampstand and the bread of the Presence, God shines and guides our lives with His Word today as well. We must pray that we will have a day of obedience in faith every day.

Ch. 25

The sabbath year and the year of jubilee recorded in this chapter are extensions of the Sabbath. Just as the last day of the week (the 7th) is observed as a holy day, the last year of the 7 years is to be observed as a sabbath year, and the year of the 7th sabbath year (or the year following) is to be observed as the year of jubilee. What is God's answer to the people's question (verse 20) about what we can eat if it is a sabbath year and we cannot plant or reap crops?

*The sabbath year and the year of jubilee are years to learn that God is LORD. People who own a lot put aside their possessions and rely on God, while give more freely and abundantly to those who are poor. The sabbath year is a year for people who have been busy making a living for six years to enjoy the blessings and grace given by God, not the satisfaction given by the land.

Ch. 26

This chapter is about blessings and curses. If you keep and do God's commandments, He promises to give you abundant blessings. Discover the blessings that come with obedience.

- 1) Verses 3–5: Material abundance
- 2) Verses 6–8: Safety and peace
- 3) Verse 9:
- 4) Verses 10–13: God becomes our God