

February 18/Day 49

Leviticus 16

Verses 1-10

- Do you remember which two sons of Aaron died and why? (Leviticus 10:1)
- Does it seem confusing that it says Aaron is not to enter at any time the holy place behind the veil, then immediately says how and with what he is to enter? The passage is saying there are certain times and certain ways he is supposed to enter, that he should not enter just any ol' time.
- Who will appear over the mercy seat? The law is inside the ark of the covenant and the mercy seat is on top, it covers the law. How does this information add insight to God's place, His seat as judge?
- Notice every time this passage says "then". Can this word help us to remember the order of the steps Aaron must take before he enters the holy place?
- What do you learn about the origin of our term, "scapegoat"?
- The contrast between the two goats here is the blood of Jesus, and Him dying for our sins on God's altar, in our place.

Verses 11-14

- What was the purpose of the incense?
- What did he do with the blood?

Verses 15-19

- Why must atonement be made for the holy place? For the altar?

Verses 20-22

- Is this the same "scapegoat" from the earlier passage?

Verses 23-28

- Make note of all the things you see regarding the outside of the camp. We have already covered some.

Verses 29-34

- Was this a temporary statute?
- The Day of Atonement is Yom Kippur, the most holy day.

Leviticus 17

Verses 1-7

- Why would a man become blood-guilty?
- What happens to a man who becomes blood-guilty?
- What kind of offerings are mentioned here?
- What do we learn about Israel's idolatry in this passage? What kind of woman is used as a picture of idolatry?

Verses 8-9

- What happens to the man who offer burnt offering or sacrifice without bringing it to the doorway?

Verses 10-13

- What will God do to the man who eats blood?
- Why? (verse 11)
- Are plants and trees living organisms according to verse 11?
- What is to be done with blood?

Verses 14-16

- In summary, there should be no eating of blood and no eating of an animal which was found dead or had been injured and died.

Leviticus 18

Verses 1-5

- Think with me. These people had been enslaved in Egypt for 400 years. Though they knew of the LORD, they had been brought up in an idolatrous culture. God was delivering them into a land in which its inhabitants also boasted an idolatrous culture. Would it be important for God to spend some time letting them know how they are to behave and live in a culture where He is their God? A culture that is set apart for His purposes? A culture that lives in purity and holiness, in stark contrast to the nations around them?

Verses 6-18

- We will see as we go along, the reasons for the instructions against sexual sin. In Genesis, we are told in marriage, two become one. The act of sex is two becoming one. It is a picture of oneness with God. Sexual sin is a distortion of this picture.
- This passage contains instructions against incest, a sexual sin.

Verses 19-23

- Menstrual impurity has already been mentioned.
- Adultery is a sexual sin.
- Molech is the name of the Canaanite god who required child sacrifice. Can you think of any ways we sacrifice our children in this generation? There are many ways.
- Homosexuality is a sexual sin.
- Bestiality is a sexual sin.
- Think how is the oneness of God distorted in these pictures.

Verses 24-30

- What does the first phrase of this chapter say we do to ourselves by participating in these sexual sins? 1 Corinthians 6:18 (NLT), “Run from sexual sin! No other sin so clearly affects the body as this one does. For sexual immorality is a sin against your own body.”
- What does sexual sin do to the land?
- What happens to the person who does these things?
- What kinds of customs are these sexual sins? What word is used?
- What is the last phrase in this passage? If the LORD is truly your God, will this be the practice of your life?

See you tomorrow.