

“A Stroll Through the Scroll”
A Walk Through God’s Word

Bible Book; Leviticus.

I. Title of the Book:

The word “leviticus” comes from the Latin Vulgate (Latin translation of Bible), which is actually derived from the Greek Septuagint’s (LXX) word, “levitikon.” The Hebrew title for the book, “wayyiqra,” is taken from the first three words of the book, “then he called.” This is a common way for the Hebrews to attain the titles they give the Old Testament books. The book has a good deal to do with the priestly duties for the tribe of Levi which bears reference in the title.

II. Writer of the Book:

As this is still part of the Pentateuch (#3 of the first 5 books), Moses is seen as the author. Many times in this book you will come across phrases such as, “the LORD spoke unto Moses saying...” The book was written most likely just prior to Moses’ death in about 1405 BC and it deals with a very short time period during 1445 BC (although some scholars date it perhaps 50-60 years earlier; i.e. 1490 instead of 1445 BC).

III. Theme or Purpose of the Book:

Since the Israelites had become a theocratic (ruled by God) nation they had been given the 10 commandments as a basic law and had set up the tabernacle. However, there were now more rules to be given, especially those dealing with how they worshipped and honored God and took care of His tabernacle (esp. priestly service). These are contained in this book.

IV. Outline of the Book:

- A. Prescriptions for access to God; chapters 1-16.
 - 1. Directions for priestly sacrifices; 1-7.
 - 2. Directions for priestly consecration; 8-10.
 - 3. Directions for priestly purification; 11-15.
 - 4. Day of Atonement; 16.
- B. Prescriptions for fellowship with God; 17-27.
 - 1. Directions for preserving holiness; 17-22.
 - 2. Directions for religious feasts; 22-24.
 - 3. Directions for Sabbatical and Jubilee years; 25.
 - 4. Promises and threats; 26.
 - 5. Directions for vows and tithes; 27.

V. Suggested Personal or Group Study Sections in the Book:

- Possible study ideas and sections;
 - Compare this book with Hebrews in the New Testament.
 - Compare things such as how Hebrews speaks of One true sacrifice, whereas Leviticus speaks of continual sacrifices.
 - Study feasts, special days and special years.
 - Others or anything else that applies for your study.

VI. How is Jesus Christ seen in this book:

- He is the High Priest (Levit. 1-7, 16; Hebrews 2:17; 4:14). He is also represented in the offerings (burnt, grain, peace, sin, and trespass), see sermon Discussion Questions.

For Personal or Group Studies

Always remember that the Bible is God's infallible, inerrantly inspired authoritative Word.

Book;

Human Author;

Approximate date of events;

Theme, Purpose, Principal characters;

Study Section; _____

Summary of section;

Interpretation; What was the author trying to say to his audience? Within the historical and grammatical context what did it mean to them?

Application; What does it mean to you (be specific)? Practical areas; family, church, job, nation, sins, examples, promises, etc.

Favorite portion or verse;