

# 2nd Quarter – Week 10

## (The Law Continues to be Given – The Feasts Commanded)

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| <p><b>Day 1</b><br/><b>Leviticus 18</b></p> | <p><b>Key Thoughts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• God commands Israel to live holy lives with standards for sexual purity and morality. God emphasizes the need to be separated from other nations (18:1-5).</li><li>• In protecting the family unit, God gives rules for physical relations with relatives (18:6-18).</li><li>• Adultery, sacrificing children like the pagans, homosexuality and other sinful practices are prohibited (18:19-23).</li><li>• God warns Israel about the consequences of moral decay. Because they are God’s nation, they are warned of the possibility of national judgement and eviction from the land (18:24-30).</li></ul> <p><b>Jesus Christ:</b> Jesus upheld God’s plan for marriage and elevated the commandment against adultery (Matt. 8:27-28).</p>  |
| <p><b>Day 2</b><br/><b>Leviticus 19</b></p> | <p><b>Key Thoughts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• God calls Israel to live a holy life. They are to live a holy life because their Lord is holy (19:1-2).</li><li>• Instructions are given related to parents, the Sabbath and worship (19:3-4).</li><li>• The peace offering is laid out, and provision was made for the poor and strangers in relationship to crops (19:5-10).</li><li>• Legislation is set to address the physically handicapped, gossip, grudges, standards of purity, agricultural practices, personal adornment, the Sabbath, fortune tellers, the elderly, dealing with strangers, and the conduct in business. At the heart of the chapter is loving your neighbor (19:11-37).</li></ul> <p><b>Jesus Christ:</b> Jesus claimed that all the law and prophets hang on two commandments, loving God and loving your neighbor (Matt. 22:37-40).</p> |
| <p><b>Day 3</b><br/><b>Leviticus 20</b></p> | <p><b>Key Thoughts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• God condemns Molech worship which sacrificed children. Fortune telling and consulting mediums are prohibited (20:1-8).</li><li>• Adult children are warned to not curse their parents. The family unit is the foundation of a godly society (20:9).</li><li>• Prohibitions and capital penalties are laid out in relationship to purity and holiness. God calls His people to a standard of purity that set them apart from the pagan nations around them (20:10-21).</li><li>• God emphasizes being set apart as His people. Again, the holiness of God is brought to the forefront (20:22-27).</li></ul> <p><b>Jesus Christ:</b> Jesus was the ultimate realization of holiness and the perfect God-man, making Him the only acceptable sacrifice.</p>   |

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| <p><b>Day 4</b><br/><b>Leviticus 21</b></p> | <p><b>Key Thoughts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General laws are established for the priests related to purity and defilement. They were not to mourn the dead except for family and they were to set an example in their marriage and family relationships (21:1-9).</li> <li>• The High Priest could not defile himself for any person, and could not show any signs of outward mourning. He was permitted to marry a virgin ensuring his family line and personal testimony remained above reproach (21:10-15).</li> <li>• Priests with physical defects were not allowed to officiate at the alter or enter the veil (21:16-24).</li> </ul> <p><b>Jesus Christ:</b> The restrictions would foreshadow the Great High Priest Jesus Christ who was entirely without moral blemish or spot (1 Peter 1:19).</p>   |
| <p><b>Day 5</b><br/><b>Leviticus 22</b></p> | <p><b>Key Thoughts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The priests were to practice ritual cleanliness in relationship to the sacred offerings. The regulations would point to the needs of reverence and honor in approaching the Lord (22:1-16).</li> <li>• The priests were responsible for making sure the creatures brought for sacrifice were without blemish (22:17-25).</li> <li>• Further instructions are given for acceptable offerings. God makes sure His Holy Name is hallowed and there is a separation from the practices of pagan nations (22:25-33).</li> </ul> <p><b>Jesus Christ:</b> Jesus calls His disciples to offer themselves as Holy sacrifices (Romans 12:1-2).</p>  |
| <p><b>Day 6</b><br/><b>Leviticus 23</b></p> | <p><b>Key Thoughts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laws concerning the feasts are given. The Sabbath is emphasized pointing to Jesus as our ultimate rest. Christ's work on the cross means we can rest in His work for us and not try to work to earn salvation (23:1-3).</li> <li>• The Passover is commanded and points to the shed blood of Jesus taking care of our sin and keeping us from the wrath of God (23:4-5).</li> <li>• The Feast of Unleavened bread represents the sinless life of Jesus (23:6-8).</li> <li>• The Feast of Firstfruits is commanded and foreshadows the resurrection of Jesus guaranteeing the resurrection of all believers (23:9-14).</li> <li>• The Feast of Weeks with the grain offering marked the end of the harvest. The two loaves point to Jesus saving Jews and Gentiles (23:15-22).</li> <li>• The Feast of Trumpets and the Atonement ran consecutively. The Feast of Trumpets was a call to examine your life, and the Atonement was the cleansing of sin in the Holy of Holies (23:23-32).</li> <li>• The Feasts of Tabernacle was eight days of living in temporary shelters to remember God's provision in the wilderness. Jesus provides all of our needs (23:33-43).</li> </ul> <p><b>Jesus Christ:</b> Jesus is seen in all the feasts.</p> |