

2nd Quarter – Week 9

Food Guidelines – More of the Law Given

<p>Day 1 Leviticus 11-12</p> <p>See the Overview of Leviticus</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws of purification in different areas of life are now given to Israel. The purpose is to set them apart as God’s chosen people from the other nations. God defines which animals are clean and proper for consumption and which are unclean and forbidden for eating. Concerning land animals, only those with a split hoof and chewed a cud were permitted (11:1-8). • Also, clean and fit for consumption were fish with scales and fins, birds of prey were not permitted, creeping insects were forbidden while jumping insects were allowed. Instructions were given for handling the dead body of an unclean animal (11:9-47). • Chapter 12 lays out the guidelines for purification after childbirth (12:1-8). <p>Jesus Christ: Jesus will establish that defilement comes from the heart not from without.</p>
<p>Day 2 Leviticus 13</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The priests are given the responsibility of dealing with skin disease also known as leprosy. The disease could be seen in swelling, rashes, and sores (13:1-17); chronic and spreading infections (13:9-17); boils and burns (13:18-28); infections of the scalp and beard (13:29-37); and bright eczema spots and baldness (13:38-44). • If a person was found to have leprosy, they were to present in a certain way and cry out “unclean.” They had to live outside the camp and were separated from the Tabernacle (13:45-59). <p>Jesus Christ: In Luke 17, Jesus heals the ten lepers. He commands them to go to the priest to be declared clean, but He provided the actual cleansing.</p>
<p>Day 3 Leviticus 14</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leviticus 14 details the ceremonial laws for the cleansing of someone who is healed from leprosy. The ritual begins with cleansing and two birds. One bird is killed, the other is released (14:1-7). • On the seventh day, the person must shave again and wash themselves and their clothes (14:8-9). • On the eighth day, several sacrifices are offered. There is a guilt offering, and oil anointing, and a burnt offering (14: 10-32). • Provision is made to cleanse their homes. If a home has a mold, a form of leprosy, everything must be cleaned. If it returns, the house is destroyed (14:39-57). <p>Jesus Christ: The purification rituals are seen as a type and foreshadows the cleansing of sin found in Jesus Christ.</p>

<p>Day 4 Leviticus 15</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leviticus 15 lays out the laws for uncleanness regarding bodily discharge to protect the sanctity of God’s Tabernacle. The purposes include: the emphasis on God’s holiness, to protect from sexual acts in worship like the pagans, to protect the people from diseases, and to encourage morality. • The Lord told Moses how men were to address abnormal and normal discharges (15:1-18). Ladies were given instructions for normal female discharge and abnormal discharges (15:19-30). • The Law concerning blood, diseases, and boldily fluids were put in place by a Holy God to emphasize the need to be pure to approach the Lord (15:31-33). <p>Jesus Christ: Jesus taught you must be perfect as God is perfect, and only through the grace of God and work of Christ can that be accomplished (Matthew 5:48).</p>
<p>Day 5 Leviticus 16</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leviticus 16 outlines the requirements for the Day of Atonement. God gave the priests strict guidelines for the Old Testament symbol of the ultimate sacrifice of Jesus Christ. The High Priest is given rules to prepare to enter the Holy of Holies. Any carelessness could lead to death (16:1-5). • An atonement is offered for the priests as a bull is sacrificed. Aaron then takes the canister of burning coals and sweet incense into the Most Holy Place. The cloud created prevents him from directly seeing God’s glory (16:6-14). • Two goats are presented. One is sacrificed for the people’s sins. The other goat is sent out into the wilderness after Aaron confesses the sins of the people over it (16:15-22). The day ends with concluding ceremonies and the Day of Atonement must be observed once a year (16:23-34). <p>Jesus Christ: Jesus entered the Holy of Holies once for all to eternally cleanse our sins.</p>
<p>Day 6 Leviticus 17</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leviticus 17 highlights the necessity of the shedding of blood in Old Testament Worship. All animal sacrifices were to be brought to the Tabernacle (17:1-9). • Once again, consuming blood is strictly forbidden. Instructions are given for hunting and preparing the meat. The purification symbolizes respect for the life that was taken and emphasizes life belongs to God (17:10-14). • When meat is found dead or killed by a wild animal there is protocol for handling the meat and for cleansing yourself (17:15-16). <p>Jesus Christ: The shedding of Christ’s blood on the cross is the ultimate fulfillment of these Old Testament laws regarding substitutionary atonement and the forgiveness of sin.</p>