



Leviticus & Deuteronomy

Lesson 12 Deuteronomy 1-4,31-34

Lesson 13 Leviticus 1-15

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Lesson 16 Deuteronomy 18-30

DEUTERONOMY 1-4, 31-34

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What reason did Moses give Joshua and Israel for not being afraid? (Chapter 3)
2. What did Moses pray his teaching would be like? (Chapter 32)
3. How did Moses view God? (Chapter 32)
4. What does he say concerning Israel's character? (Chapter 32)
5. What does Chapter 34 say of Joshua's character? (Chapter 34)
6. What does Chapter 34 say of Moses' character? (Chapter 34)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What was Moses' purpose of summarizing the last forty years to the children of Israel? (Chapters 1-3)
2. What similarities do you see between Israel's battle with King Sihon and Pharaoh? (Chapter 2)
3. Why did Moses call Egypt the "iron smelting furnace?" (Chapter 4)
4. God said that the people could forget Him once they settled the Promised Land. Why would they do this? (Chapter 31)
5. In one short sentence, tell what the blessing for the individual tribes in Chapter 33 could represent in our lives. Example: Reuben – that we may be fruitful and have eternal life:

Judah -

Gad -

Levi -

Dan -

Benjamin -

Naphtali -

Joseph -

Asher -

Zebulun -

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

He brought them out! He brought them out!
Well, now may Israel sing and shout!
Their enemies, God came to view them,
Their enemies, God overthrew them;
They said, "Arise, let us pursue them" Jehovah came,
He drowned them out!
He brought **me** out! He brought **me** out!
Well, may my own heart sing and shout!

From out of deepest condemnation;
From conscience's grim accusation;
From inbred, outward alienation;
From sin, with all its implication;
Oh, praise His grace, He brought Me out!

J Sidlow Baxter

ANSWERS TO LESSON 12

OBSERVATIONS

1. God would be with them, never leave them or forsake them. (3:22)
2. Like rain and dew. (32:2)
3. Perfect, awesome, unmovable, faithful, righteous, just. (32:3-4)
4. Corrupt, warped, crooked, foolish, unwise, rebellious. (32:5-6)
5. Joshua was filled with the spirit of wisdom and was a faithful servant. (34:9)
6. Moses knew the Lord face to face. There was no other like him. (34:10)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. To remind them of their failures so they wouldn't fail again. (1-3)
2. The Lord saw Sihon's ungodly heart; so, He used him as a vessel of dishonor to demonstrate His power against him. (2:24-37)
3. God used the experiences in Egypt to refine Israel in the fire. (4:20)

4. They would become content with the abundance in Canaan and forget the Lord. (31:20)
5. Judah - we may have unity and allow the Lord to be our defense.
Levi - we may serve the Lord in teaching others and bring them into worship.
Benjamin - we might know the love of God and rest securely in Him.
Joseph - we may be prosperous and find favor in the Lord to guide us.
Zebulun - God would bless us whether we go out or stay home.
Gad - God would give us boldness and that we may lead people in righteousness to claim their inheritance.
Dan - we may be full of life, young in heart, innocent and joyful in what God has given us.
Naphtali - we may receive the favor of God, accepting His full blessing.
Asher - we may be strong in the Lord as we grow up in Him and our walk would be anointed by His Spirit.

LEVITICUS 1-15

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. Where were the people supposed to bring their offerings and sacrifices? (Chapter 1)
2. Name as many different types of offerings as you can. (Chapters 1-7)
3. What quality of animal or grain was to be used in offerings? (Chapters 1-7)
4. What was wrong with Nadab's and Abihu's incense offering? (Chapter 10)
5. What purpose does the Lord give for His regulations concerning what may be eaten and what may not? (Chapter 11)
6. When were most unclean things considered clean again? (Chapters 12-15)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What was the purpose of laying hands on an animal before sacrificing it? (Chapters 1-7)
2. Why were many of the sacrifices to be males without blemish? (Chapters 1-7)
3. What did the sprinkled blood represent? (Chapters 1-7)
4. What was the difference between the burnt offering and the sin offerings? Notice the placement of blood, and what happened to the animal. What might these have represented? (Chapters 4-6)
5. Why were the grain offerings without yeast? (Chapter 2)
6. What might the anointing of the ear, thumb, and toe represent? (Chapter 8)
7. What could the offering of Nadab and Abihu of "strange fire" represent? (Chapter 10)
8. Compare verses 1-3 with verses 16-20 of the same chapter. How did Nadab and Abihu's action differ from Eleazar and Ithamar? (Chapter 10)
9. What do the various offerings signify for the person offering them? (Chapters 1-7)
10. Descriptions of the offerings are given twice. Can you see a different emphasis in the two sets of descriptions? (Chapters 1-7)
11. Can you cite any reasons for the period of uncleanness associated with childbirth and why this period doubled for a female child? (Chapter 12)
12. The laws of uncleanness had direct application to Israel. Do you see any parallels to the spiritual realm for such things as leprosy or uncleanness in a person, garment, or house? (Chapters 13-15)

03

**CONSIDERATION
CORNER**

Consider this:

Salt was to be used with all grain offerings (Lev 2:13). Salt stood for permanence and incorruption (used widely as a preservative). Thus, the expression "salt of the covenant of your God" refers to that permanence and incorruption of His covenant which He made with Abraham, renewed with Isaac, Jacob, Moses and fulfilled permanently in Christ! (Numbers 18:19 and 2 Chronicles 13:5).

ANSWERS TO LESSON 13

OBSERVATIONS

1. To the entrance of the tent of meeting. (1:3)
2. Burnt, grain, Fellowship, Sin, Guilt (1-7)
3. The best, without any defect (1-7)
4. They used strange, unauthorized fire. (10:1-2)
5. To be holy, because he is holy. (11:44-45)
6. Some that evening, others seven days, some with washing, others with a sacrifice. (12-15)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. It was symbolic of imparting the sins of the people to the animal. (1-7)
2. They were the most valuable for growing the flock. (1-7)
3. A prophetic representation of Christ's blood. (1-7)
4. Burnt offering - blood sprinkled on the sides of the altar, skinned, cut into pieces and put on fire along with inner parts which have been washed. The distinctive feature is that the entire sacrifice was consumed on the altar. This speaks of complete consecration. Sin offering - blood sprinkled on the altar and horns, and 7 times in front of the sanctuary, the rest is poured out. The fat is burned on the altar and the rest of the bull outside the camp. This was for unintentional sins. (1,4,6)
5. Yeast symbolizes sin. The offering was to be pure. (2)

6. To hear God, serve God, and walk with God. (8:23-24)
7. Trying to do God's will in our own way. (10:1-2)
8. Nadab and Abihu did an act directly contrary to God's command. Eleazar and Ithamar omitted eating the sacrifice because they were mourning. God looks at our heart (10:1-3, 16-20)
9. Burnt offering - an atonement for sin of the individual. Grain offering - thanks for the first produce of the harvest. Fellowship, or peace offering - represented living communion with God and was entirely voluntary. Sin offering - acquits the transgressor of an unintentional sin. Guilt offering - forgiveness of unintentional sins regarding the holy things of the tabernacle and any intentional sins against his neighbor. (1-7)
10. The first descriptions are directed toward the offender, the second descriptions for the priests. (1-7)
11. This uncleanness is likely associated with the fall and resulting curses on man and woman. Eve was deceived and sinned first, therefore, this uncleanness period at birth could be a picture of that. (12)
12. Sin and disease are closely related in the scripture. To parallel these laws, sin in any form needs to be removed. This can take time to be proven in our lives. Unrepentant sin is like malignancy and can also spread to others. (13-15)

LEVITICUS 16-27

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What reason did God give for not eating blood? (Chapter 17)
2. How were the Israelites to look at the Lord's commands when they differed with the customs of the people in the lands where they would be living? (Chapter 18)
3. These chapters seem to be another repeat of rules and regulations...but what is added? (Chapters 20-22)
4. Name the seven appointed feasts, which were sacred assemblies. (Chapter 23)
5. Cite several examples of how God's rules gave Israel a social security. (Chapter 25)
6. What are the main promises for obedience? (Chapter 26)
7. What are the major punishments for disobedience? (Chapter 26)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. In the context of Leviticus, what does atonement mean? (Chapter 16)
2. On the Day of Atonement, there were two goats involved in the ceremony. How do these two goats represent what Christ did for us and what does this day represent in a Christian's life? (Chapter 16)
3. Some commandments are easily understood because of resulting evil but others are not readily understood. What is the purpose of the commandments in verse 19, 23-25?
4. Can you see a different character in the commandments of the last 12 chapters than that of the first 15 chapters? (Chapters 16-27)
5. What might the physical defects, which prevent a man from being a priest, represent spiritually speaking? (Chapter 21)
6. We have already seen the meanings for the Sabbath, Passover, Firstfruits, and Atonement. What is the meaning of the Feasts of Weeks, Trumpets and Tabernacles? (Chapter 23)
7. What does bringing "clear" oil to keep the lamps burning continually represent? (Chapter 24)
8. What might the priests eating the ceremonial bread regularly represent? (Chapter 24)
9. What does the Year of Jubilee show of God's character? (Chapter 25)
10. Regarding the rules of slaves and land, what kind of attitude did God want the children of Israel to have toward them as exemplified by the Year of Jubilee? (Chapter 25)
11. For things that could not be sacrificed or the owner wanted to keep, there was an equivalent monetary offering. What does this show us about God's view toward offerings? (Chapter 27)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION CORNER

Consider this:

“The life is in the blood”; and must for sin atone
“One sacrifice” and “once for all”; the blood of Christ alone.

Oh, see the guilt of sin; which needed such a price
And see the marvel of that love; which made the sacrifice.

ANSWERS TO LESSON 14

OBSERVATIONS

1. Because life is in the blood. It is the blood that makes atonement for one's life. (17:11)
2. They were not to compromise. (18:1-4)
3. The consequences and punishments for disobedience are added. (20-22)
4. The Sabbath, Passover and Unleavened Bread, Firstfruits, Weeks, Trumpets, Day Of Atonement, Tabernacles (23)
5. They were not to harvest the edges of their fields or go over their fields a second time. The sabbath year food was to be shared. (23:22, 25:6)
6. Peace, prosperity and security. (26:1-13)
7. Fear, affliction, war and ruin. (26:14-39)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Forgiveness of sins through the sacrifice of an animal. This was a symbol of Christ's death as he took each person's place and punishment for his sin. (16)
2. One goat was sacrificed as atonement for the people. The other goat had hands laid on it and was let loose in the wilderness to carry away all sins. Christ sacrificed Himself to pay for our sins and He also carried them away from us “as far as east is from west.” (16)
3. They are for health and prosperity. (19:19, 23-25)

4. The last 12 chapters are more specific, especially concerning punishment and methods of cleansing.
5. As priests, we are to be perfect and holy. Not lacking in vision or ability to walk with the Lord uprightly. We're to be balanced and able to multiply. (21)
6. Feast of Weeks was a day of thanksgiving after the wheat harvest, and to remember the poor. Feast of Trumpets was a time to worship God for who he is not just what he has done. Feast of Tabernacles was the final festival of the year, a seven-day period when the Israelites lived in tents to remember their time in the wilderness. (23)
7. Continual anointing and insight happens when we are pure. (24:1-2)
8. We need to feed on the fresh bread of God's word every day. (24:8-9)
9. That He is merciful and forgiving, willing to cancel debts and set us free. (25:8-55)
10. Not to be possessive of land or people because everything belongs to God and they were only stewards. (25:8-55)
11. God is more concerned with the heart and the value of the sacrifice than the “letter of the law”. (27)

DEUTERONOMY 5-17

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What is Moses' exhortation and promise concerning the law he is about to give? (Chapter 5)
2. Why did God want them to follow the law? (Chapter 5)
3. Why were they not to intermarry with the other nations? (Chapter 6-7)
4. What is Moses' exhortation to Israel for the future when they will actually be partaking of the abundance of the Promised Land? (Chapter 6-7)
5. When were the children of Israel to talk about the Word of the Lord and where were they to write it? (Chapter 6-7)
6. What were Israel's borders to be? (Chapter 11)
7. Why, according to Moses, would the Lord allow a false prophet to come to Israel? (Chapter 13)
8. What does the Lord say about borrowing and lending with nations? With brothers? (Chapter 15)
9. What does the Lord say about the poor? (Chapter 15)
10. What three areas of excess are their leaders to stay away from? (Chapter 17)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Why did Moses emphasize that the Lord had made a covenant with them personally and not their fathers? (Chapter 5)
2. What do verses 7-8 show us of God's character? (Chapter 7)
3. Much of Deuteronomy is a record of Moses reminding the people what had happened in the past. Why did Moses do that? (Chapter 6)
4. Israel would possess the land because of the other nations' wickedness, not because of their own righteousness. What might this picture in the Christian's life? (Chapter 9)
5. Verses 8-12 shows the difference between the Promised Land and Egypt concerning how fruit is produced. What does this picture in the Christian's life? (Chapter 11)
6. Israel was not only forbidden to worship other gods, they were also warned not to worship the Lord their God the way other nations worship. What does this mean to us today? (Chapter 13)

03

CONSIDERATION CORNER

Consider this:

Deuteronomy means “second law”. Moses recorded the law again this time showing its rewards and benefits for those who follow it. The emphasis is on the law being given for their good, thus showing the “spirit of the law” as compared to the “letter of the law” recorded earlier!

ANSWERS TO LESSON 15

OBSERVATIONS

1. He exhorted Israel to follow the law so they may live and go in to possess the land. (5:28-6:3)
2. That they would revere Him and be close to Him and thus have a good, long life. (5:28-6:3)
3. They would become corrupt and be enticed to worship their gods. (7:3-4)
4. To remember how the Lord brought them out so they don't become sluggish from the abundance in Canaan and forget the Lord. (6:10-12, 8:10-20)
5. Talk about them at home and away, lying down or standing up, always. Write them on their doorways and gates and their hands and foreheads. (6:6-9)
6. From the desert to Lebanon and from the Euphrates River to the western sea. (11:24)
7. To test them. To find out whether or not they loved the Lord with all their heart and soul. (13:1-5)
8. They are not to borrow from any nations, but they can lend. If they borrow and lend among themselves, they're not to charge interest and must cancel debts every seven years. (15:1-6)

9. To be open handed and freely lend the poor. (15:7-8)

10. Horses, wives or silver and gold (17:16-18)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. So they would serve God out of relationship with him and not rely on the previous generation. (5:1-4)
2. He is merciful, understanding, forgiving, and faithful.
3. So they would honor the Lord for all he had done and obey him. (6)
4. Our salvation is in Christ sovereignly, not by our own righteousness. (9:4-6)
5. In the world we strive to produce happiness. In God's Kingdom the fruit of the spirit results from walking with the Lord.
6. Our worship is patterned after the New Testament not after ways the world does things. (13)

DEUTERONOMY 18-30

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What was the test of whether a prophet had spoken by the Lord or not? (Chapter 18)
2. What established the guilt of a wrongdoer when investigating his offense? (Chapter 19)
3. How were parents to deal with a rebellious, stubborn son? (Chapter 21)
4. What was the punishment for sexual promiscuity? (Chapter 22)
5. What two nations were the Israelites to forbid in the camp, and what two were they not to despise? Why? (Chapter 23)
6. What were the Lord's instructions concerning the first year of marriage? Concerning taking collateral for a loan? (Chapter 24)
7. The latter part of Deuteronomy is essentially prophetic. What does it say will be the final outcome? (Chapters 29-34)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Why was it important to prepare before entering battle? Are there New Testament verses where Christians are challenged to do this by Jesus? By Paul? (Chapter 20)
2. God does not like the “I don’t want to get involved” attitude. What parable in the New Testament do verses 1-4 remind you of? (Chapter 22)
3. When you read 20:19-20 and 22:5-12, what impression do you get of the Lord? Can you see reasons for these things?
4. Why do you think there was an emphasis on physical cleanliness when God is a spirit? (Chapter 23)
5. These regulations seem foreign to us, but what basic principles can we see in them? (Chapter 25)
6. Why do you think God commanded the altar on Mount Ebal to be made of fieldstone and not stone hewn with iron tools? (Chapter 27)
7. Compare verse 29 with Romans 9:16-21. In the midst of all the laws and regulations, what was God basically looking for in His people? Also read 2 Timothy 2:20-21 (Chapter 29)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION CORNER

Consider this:

The law has promised blessing and a promised curse, depending on obedience. Unfortunately, Israel chose the curse. The curses have been fulfilled to the word.

Deuteronomy 28:68 says that if they did not obey, the Lord would send them back to Egypt in ships. At the destruction of Jerusalem, hundreds of years later, the Romans consigned many of the Jews to slavery and sent them to Egypt in ships!

ANSWERS TO LESSON 16

OBSERVATIONS

1. Whether his prophecy came true or not. (18:21-22)
2. Evidence of two or three witnesses. (19:15)
3. Bring him to the elders to be stoned to death. (21:18-21)
4. Stoning to death. (22:20-27)
5. Ammonites and Moabites were forbidden because they hired Balaam to prophecy against Israel. They were not to despise Edomites because they were brothers. They were not to detest Egyptians because they were once aliens in their land. (23:3-8)
6. The husband is free at home for one year, not serving in the army. If a poor man's coat is taken for collateral, it is to be returned by sundown. (24:5, 12-13)
7. Moses explains what will happen if they obey the Lord and what will happen if they disobey. Then he prophesies there will be a time of disobedience. (29-34)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. To remind the army of courage in God, not to be distracted, and not to fear. Luke 14:1 5 - 24; 2 Timothy 2:3-4 (20:1-4)
2. The Good Samaritan
3. The Lord has a practical side to His character. These rules look trivial, but they have good practical results.
4. The physical is a reflection of the spiritual, an expression of inward discipline. (23)
5. We should be honest, humble, fair, discreet. (25)
6. Fieldstone speaks of the work of God, whereas, hewn stone would represent the work of man. God wanted to remind them that righteousness and obedience was a work of His hands and not of man's effort. (27:1-8)
7. God wanted a relationship with the people that He might make them vessels of honor. He was looking for His people to have faith toward Him and not always question everything He did.