

“LEVITICUS”

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INTRODUCTION

1. As one reads, he is deeply impressed with the constant necessity of the “created” glorifying the CREATOR.
 2. Leviticus deals with God’s law’s relating to the individual as worshiper. And the priesthood as administrators.
 3. We continue to learn from the O.T. period, Patience, comfort and the admonition we continually need.
 4. And while dispensation and law have changed, and God’s particular requirements have changed, other matters fall into the category of permanent principles of God.
 5. We want to notice some of these in this lesson. .
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The Sacredness of Worship

1. This book with its minute details surely denotes the seriousness and sacredness God attaches to the worship men are to render.
 2. The worshiper of our day should be aware that God is to be served, first of all from the stand point of man Wanting to please God.
 3. God is pleased when man worship Him obediently (look for exception).
 4. We see wide spread mockery of God’s requirements in worship today.
 5. Worship is measured not as “God pleasing” but “men pleasing.”
 6. Now read Lev. 10. And the story of Nadab and Abihu. (Right men, in right office, standing in right place and offering service to the right God) BUT offered strange fire “which he commanded them not.”
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Respect For Discipline

1. No reason to believe Aaron had any less feeling of joy and pride in children than we do.
 2. “Aaron held his peace” 10:3.
 3. Maybe one of the problems we have with discipline today is that we might hurt someone feelings.
 4. Repeatedly, in Lev. 4, the point is made that, when sin is known (4,23,28) corrective steps are to be taken that forgiveness maybe granted.
 5. The message we have seen in Leviticus Is this: when the sin is known, then corrective steps are to be taken.
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Holiness of People of God

1. First Peter 1:6 “Because it is written, Be ye holy; for I am Holy.”
 2. Seen in Lev. 19:2.
 3. We, the priesthood of God, serving under Christ, our High Priest, are to be Examples of holiness.
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DAILY RIGHTEOUSNESS

God demanded, under law, daily righteousness..Compare Lev. 19, with N.T.

<u>Leviticus 19</u>	<u>New Testament</u>
Respect for parents (3)	Eph. 6:1; Col. 3:20
Sinfulness of idolatry (4).....	I Cor. 10:14; Col. 3:5
Performing benevolence (9,10)	James 1:27, Gal. 2;10
Sinfulness of stealing (11)	Eph. 4:28.
Sinfulness of lying (11)	Col. 3:9.
Sinfulness of respect of persons (15)	James 2:1, 9; I Tim. 5:21.
Sinfulness of talebearing (16)	II Thess. 3:11; I pet. 4:15.

Condemnation of Immorality

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- A. The sins so prevalent in our day are brought under condemnation in book.
1. Nakedness and the sin associated with such (18)
 2. The sin of homosexuality (18:22)
 3. Sexual deviation (18:23)
 4. Death penalty for adulterer (20:10,12) Also for the above.
- B. NOW READ: Romans 1 & 2. Look at our world today (Rom. 1:16,27)
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Certainty of Reward

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- A. In N.T. all individuals are said to be in one of two ways (Matt. 7:13,14).
- B. That same principle is set forth in Lev. 26:
- A. When people “walk..in my statutes, keep my commandments, then God PROMISES:
 1. Blessings upon their endeavors in the soil (4,5) peace in land (6)
 2. Power in overcoming any enemies invading among you, and will be your God, and ye shall be my people” (12)
 - B. And on the other side it is true as well, GOD STATES:
 1. “But if ye will not hearken unto me, and will not do all these commandments (14) these things would follow:
 2. “Terror and sorrow of heart would be appointed to them (10)
 3. “The sowing of their seed would be in vain (16)
 4. Enemies would over run them, slaying some, ruling rest. (17)
 5. “All about the land would become desolation (31:33)
 6. “They will be taken into captivity (34) ‘
 7. “And the survivors would live in continual fear (36).
- C. **CONCLUSION:** The book of Lev. Emphasis in every ones mind that God is serious..When He command..He Demands obedience. Where are you?
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Book Preserved Because...

- A. While dispensation and law have changed and God’s particular requirements have changed there are permanent principles of God.
 - 1. “One only is the lawgiver”
 - 2. “One only is the judge” (James 4:12)
 - 3. God is the lawgiver and the judge.
 - B. The eternal principle...man must love and obey God.
 - 1. *“He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth Jehovah require of thee, but to do justly, and to love kindness, and walk humbly with thy God.”* (Micah 6:8).
 - 2. *“This is the end of the matter; all hath been heard: Fear God, and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man.”* (Eccl. 12:13).
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