

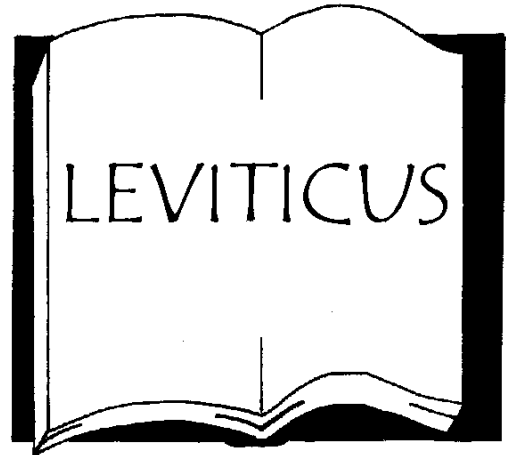
## ROAD TO EMMAUS

## The Harmony of the Old and New Testament LEVITICUS

Luke 24:27 "Then beginning with Moses and with all the prophets, He explained to them the things concerning Himself in all the Scriptures."

Course Text: Leviticus

<u>Lesson</u>	<u>Topic</u>
1	<b>The Five Offerings</b>
2	<b>Holiness</b>
3	<b>The Power of the Blood</b>
4	<b>Passover &amp; Unleavened Bread</b>
5	<b>Spring Harvest Feasts</b> (First Fruits and Pentecost)
6	<b>Days of Awe Part 1</b> (Trumpets & Atonement)
7	<b>Days of Awe Part 2</b> (Tabernacles or Booths)
8	<b>A Prayer Analyzed?</b>
9	<b>Praying the Scripture</b>



### Introduction to Leviticus

Leviticus is a listing of the laws and rituals God gave to Moses and Aaron. There are very few events that take place. We are going to look at two things: The offerings as a foreshadowing of the final sacrifice of Jesus Christ, and the feasts and what they teach us about the life of Christ in particular and the New Testament in general.

### Suggested methodology for this course:

1. Allow time for greetings and fellowship (Save most of this for the end of class.)
2. Take prayer requests (Try to keep it from becoming a competition to see who has the most or the worst.)
3. Pray (The idea here is to leave our troubles with God so we can give His word our attention with a clear mind.)
4. Read the text aloud from the Bible one question at a time.
5. Answer and briefly discuss the "fill in the blank" questions. Let those who prefer to listen, listen. My answers on the next page are just one opinion; you may have a better answer. Repeat 4 & 5 for all questions except the "*Think & Pray*" questions.
6. On the "*Think & Pray*" questions everyone should take a few minutes to pray over it and jot down their own thoughts before the discussion. **This gives the Holy Spirit a time to speak, so don't rush it.** The class leader should watch for the pencils and pens to quit moving. Others can look at the "For Further Thought" questions while waiting for everyone to finish.
7. Discuss your "*Think & Pray*" answers. Never force anyone to share theirs. As with the other questions, my answer, when provided, are just one more opinion; you may have a better answer.
8. Close in prayer (It is best to call on others to pray, but try to get their permission ahead of time.)
9. Fellowship (Leave this as open ended as possible for the time and place you meet.)

Depending on the number of people, each lesson is expected to take about an hour. Steps 4 thru 7 are about half of that. If you take longer, let a lesson take more than one meeting, or break into two groups. If you take less time, extra questions are provided for discussion called "For Further Thought" By lesson 6 you should have a feel for your students. If they like to discuss, you should probably plan to do lesson 6 as 2 or 3 lessons. If necessary you can use questions 6s and 6u as Think & Pray questions.

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**Lesson 1 – The Five Offerings** (Text: Leviticus Chapters 1 - 7)

In the first seven chapters of Leviticus we find the description of the five kinds of offerings. They are a foreshadowing of the final and sufficient sacrifice of Jesus Christ on the cross. In each offering there are at least three things: the offering, the priest, and the offerer. (See chart on the bottom of the next page.). The purposes varied, but it always had to do with acknowledging the holiness of God, or making a sacrifice to atone for our own unholiness. We will look at holiness in some detail in the next lesson. Four of the five offerings involved blood. We will look at the power of the blood in some detail in lesson 3.



**Patterns**

In this lesson we want to look at the three elements, offering, priest and offerer:

(1A) Read Leviticus 1:10, 4:3 and 5:15. What does the male goat, bull and ram have in common?  
\_\_\_\_\_

(1B) In Hebrews 10:10, what is the offering? \_\_\_\_\_

(1C) In Hebrews 9:14, who or what was without blemish? \_\_\_\_\_

(1D) Read Leviticus 1:12, 2:9 and 3:16. Who does the arranging, removing, and burning?  
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(1E) In Hebrews 4:14-16, Who is our high priest? \_\_\_\_\_

(1F) Read Leviticus 5:5-6 what is someone to do who becomes guilty of sin?  
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(1G) In Titus 2:11-14, Who gave the offering to redeem us? (i.e. make restitution) \_\_\_\_\_

(1H) Why do we no longer make these five offerings listed in Leviticus? (Hint Hebrews 10:1-18)

*Think & Pray*

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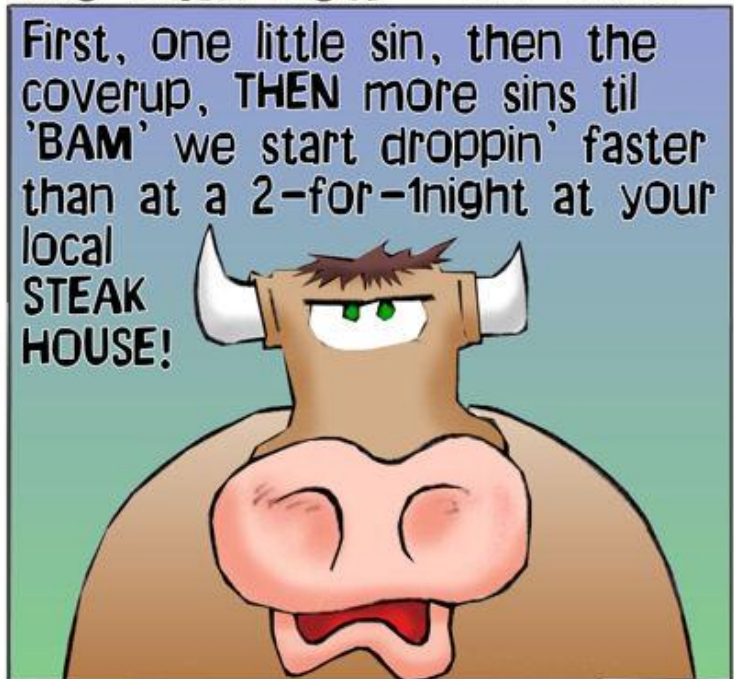
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**The Back Pew - Jeff Larson**



The problem of SIN as seen by the livestock community, the Jews discounted this view calling it simply a LOT OF BULL. **Leviticus 4**

----- ANSWERS -----

**Lesson 1 – The Five Offerings**

- (1A) Read Leviticus 1:10, 4:3 and 5:15. What does the male goat, bull and ram have in common?  
They must be unblemished, that is, without defect.
- (1B) In Hebrews 10:10, what is the offering? The body of Jesus Christ
- (1C) In Hebrews 9:14, who or what was without blemish? The Messiah (Jesus Christ see also 1 Pet 1:19)
- (1D) Read Leviticus 1:12, 2:9 and 3:16. Who does the arranging, removing, and burning? The priest
- (1E) In Hebrews 4:14-16, Who is our high priest? Jesus the Son of God
- (1F) Read Leviticus 5:5-6 what is someone to do who becomes guilty of sin? Confess and make restitution.
- (1G) In Titus 2:11-14, Who gave the offering to redeem us? (i.e. make restitution) Jesus Christ.

**Jesus Christ the giver of the offering, the offering and the high priest.**

(1H) Why do we no longer make these five offerings listed in Leviticus?  
 Jesus finished and fulfilled it all Matthew 5:17 "Don't assume that I came to destroy the Law or the Prophets. I did not come to destroy but to fulfill." John 19:30 "When Jesus had received the sour wine, He said, 'It is finished!' Then bowing His head, He gave up His spirit." Jesus came to fulfill the Law and He finished the job on the cross of Calvary!

**For further thought** explore and discuss the last column of this table in relation to first column:

OFFERING	WHAT IS OFFERED	REASON	PORTIONS	NEW TESTAMENT REFERENCES?
<b>Burnt</b> Lv 1:1-17 Lv 6:8-13 Lv 8:18-21 Lv 16:24	Bull, ram or bird; without blemish or defect	Voluntary act of worship; commitment and complete surrender to God	The entire animal was burnt up except the skin which was sold and the priest got the money.	Mark 12:33 Eph 5:2 Heb 9:14 Heb 10:6-10
<b>Grain</b> Lv 2:1-16 Lv 6:14-23	Grain, fine flour, olive oil, incense, baked bread, salt; no yeast or honey; accompanied other offerings	Voluntary act of worship; recognition of God's goodness and provisions; devotion to God	A handful was given as a memorial, and the rest was eaten by the priest.	John 12:24 Luke 8:4-15 Matt 17:20 1 Pet 1:23
<b>Peace or Fellowship</b> Lv 3:1-17 Lv 7:11-34	Any animal without defect from herd or flock; variety of breads	Voluntary act of worship; thanksgiving and fellowship (it included a community meal)	The fatty portions were burnt up, the best parts eaten by the priests, and the remainder was for everyone else.	Rom 5:1 Col 1:20 1 Thess 5:23 1 Cor 11:27-34 Jude 1:12
<b>Sin</b> Lv 4:1-35 Lv 5:1-13 Lv 6:24-30 Lv 8:14-17 Lv 16:3-22 Lv 16:27	Different for different people, bull, male goat, female goat, or bird. (Grain for very poor.) Blood was sprinkled in various ways depending on offerer.	Mandatory atonement for specific unintentional sin; confession of sin; forgiveness of sin; cleansing from defilement	Fatty portions were burnt outside the camp and the rest was divided up among the various priests.	Rom 8:3 2 Cor 5:21 Heb 13:11 Heb 10:6-8
<b>Trespass or Restitution</b> Lv 5:14-19 Lv 6:1-7 Lv 7:1-6	Ram	Mandatory atonement for unintentional sin requiring restitution; cleansing from defilement; make restitution	Fatty portions and organs were destroyed, and priest ate the rest.	2 Cor 5:19 Col 2:13-14 1 Pet 2:24

**Lesson 2 - Holiness** (Text: Leviticus 10:3 Context: Leviticus 10:1-20)

(2A) In Leviticus 10:1-3 how serious was failure to follow the prescribed worship ritual?

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**Patterns**

(2B) How do Leviticus 18:5 and Romans 10:5 agree?

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(2C) In Leviticus 20:7-8 and Romans 4:20-21 who sets us apart and strengthens us? \_\_\_\_\_

(2D) According to Leviticus 22:20-25 and 1 Peter 1:19 what is one of the ways we can be sure the sacrifice of Jesus Christ on our behalf is acceptable before God?

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(2E) Compare Luke 2:24 with Leviticus 12:8. Did Jesus' earthly parents keep or ignore the law? \_\_\_\_\_

(2F) Hebrews 13:11-12 explain why Jesus was crucified outside the city. (See Lev 16:27) What is the reason given? \_\_\_\_\_

(2G) Does God still expect His people to be "Holy?" How can we do that? (Hint: 1 Tim 6:16, 2 Tim 1:9)

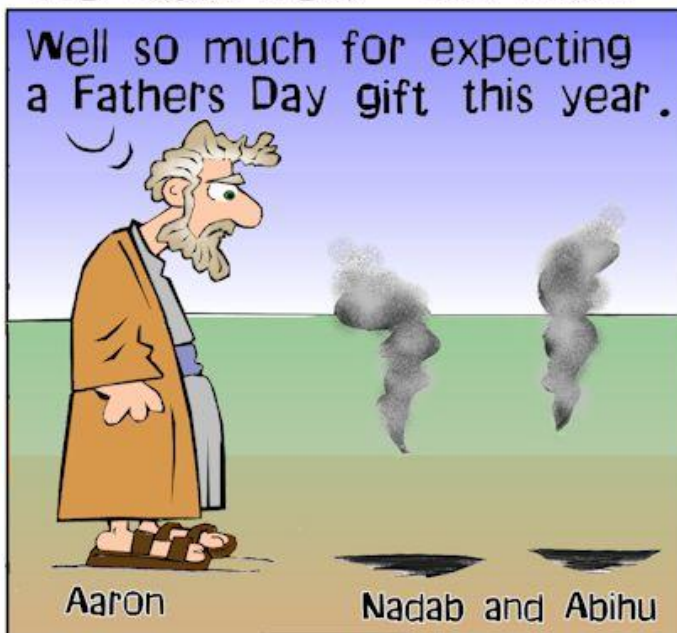
*Think & Pray* \_\_\_\_\_

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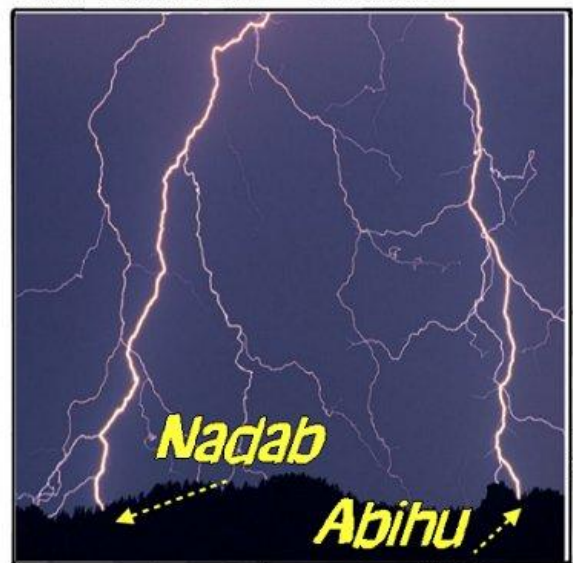
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**The Back Pew - Jeff Larson**



Aaron's sons Nadab and Abihu .. offered unauthorized fire before the Lord, contrary to his command. So fire came out from the presence of the Lord and consumed them, **Lev 10:1-3**

**THE BACK PEW - Jeff Larson**



Another view of Nadab and Abihu  
**Leviticus 10:1-2**

----- ANSWERS -----

**Lesson 2 - Holiness**

(2A) In Leviticus 10:1-3 how serious was failure to follow the prescribed worship ritual?

Very serious. Failure could result in death. Lv 10:2

(2B) How do Leviticus 18:5 and Romans 10:5 agree?

They both connect obedience to God's law with survival.

(2C) In Leviticus 20:7-8 and Romans 4:20-21 who sets us apart and strengthens us? God

(2D) According to Leviticus 22:20-25 and 1 Peter 1:19 what is one of the ways we can be sure the sacrifice of Jesus Christ on our behalf is acceptable before God?

Jesus was without a defect or blemish.

(2E) Compare Luke 2:24 with Leviticus 12:8. Did Jesus' earthly parents keep or ignore the law? Kept

(2F) Hebrews 13:11-12 explain why Jesus was crucified outside the city. (See Lev 16:27) What is the reason given? "So that He might sanctify the people by His own blood."

(2G) Does God still expect His people to be "Holy?" How can we do that?

God takes His holiness very seriously, and so should we. The trend in the postmodern church is to create God in our own image, giving Him the attributes we would like Him to have instead of the ones His Word describes. God's utter holiness, His transcendent splendor, and His "unapproachable light" (1 Timothy 6:16) are foreign concepts to many Christians. We are called to walk in the Light and to put away the darkness in our lives so that we may be pleasing in His sight. A holy God cannot tolerate blatant, unashamed sin in His people and His holiness requires Him to punish it. We dare not be flippant in our attitudes toward sin or God's loathing of it, nor should we make light of it in any way.

Praise the Lord that because of Jesus' death on our behalf, we no longer have to offer animal sacrifices. Leviticus is all about substitution. The death of the animals was a substitute penalty for those who have sinned. In the same way, but infinitely better, the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross was the substitute for our sins. Now we can stand before a God of utter holiness without fear because He sees in us the righteousness of Christ.

Read more: <http://www.gotquestions.org/Book-of-Leviticus.html>

**For further thought:**

[2h] Compare Leviticus 16:2-34 with Hebrews 9:24-26. What does this comparison tell us about Jesus Christ?

[2i] How are Leviticus 8:6 and John 13:5 related? Does that relationship have any significance for us?

[2j] In Matthew 8:4 Jesus alludes to Leviticus chapter 14. Did Jesus expect His listeners to know the scriptures? When the Lord speaks to you, would it be safe for Him think you know the scriptures?

[2k] In 1<sup>st</sup> Peter 1:16 the apostle Peter quotes part of Leviticus 11:44. Why is it OK for Peter to quote only part of the verse? Isn't that "quoting out of context?"



**Lesson 3 - The Power of the Blood** (Text: Leviticus 17:11 Context: Leviticus 17)

(3A) According to Leviticus 17:11 what is necessary to make atonement?

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**Principles**

(3B) What does atonement mean? \_\_\_\_\_

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(3C) According to Hebrews 9:22 there is no forgiveness unless what? \_\_\_\_\_

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(3D) According to 1 Peter 1:18-19 by what are we redeemed from our former worthless life?

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(3E) According to Ephesians 1:7 how do we have redemption in Him? \_\_\_\_\_

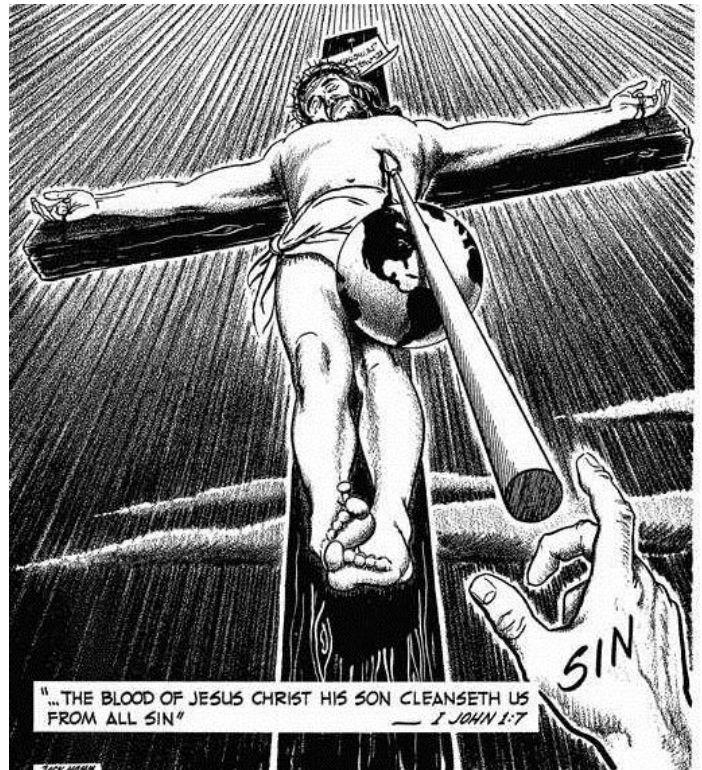
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(3F) According to Romans 5:9 how have we been declared righteous? \_\_\_\_\_

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(3G) According to Colossians 1:20 how was peace made? \_\_\_\_\_

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(3H) According to Revelations 1:5 what was used to set us free from our sins?

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(3I) According to Hebrews 13:12 how are the people sanctified?

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(3J) In Revelation 7:14 what made the robes white?

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(3K) In Hebrews 10:19 what does it mean for us to “enter the sanctuary.” (Hint Lev 16:3)

*Think & Pray* \_\_\_\_\_

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----- ANSWERS -----

**Lesson 3 - The Power of the Blood**

- (3A) According to Leviticus 17:11 what is necessary to make atonement? Lifeblood.
- (3B) What does atonement mean? Making up for a wrong doing. (See any good dictionary)
- (3C) According to Hebrews 9:22 there is no forgiveness unless what? There is shedding of blood
- (3D) According to 1 Peter 1:18-19 by what are we redeemed from our former worthless life? The precious blood of Christ
- (3E) According to Ephesians 1:7 how do we have redemption in Him? Through His blood.
- (3F) According to Romans 5:9 how have we been declared righteous? By His blood.
- (3G) According to Colossians 1:20 how was peace made? Through the blood of His cross
- (3H) According to Revelations 1:5 what was used to set us free from our sins? His blood
- (3I) According to Hebrews 13:12 how are the people sanctified? By His own blood.
- (3J) In Revelation 7:14 what made the robes white? The blood of the Lamb.

(3K) In Hebrews 10:19 what does it mean for us to “enter the sanctuary.” (Hint Lev 16:3)  
 It means to approach the throne of God in prayer. As His adopted children, cleansed by the blood of Jesus Christ, we can approach the Holy Creator God of the universe and have a conversation with Him, Father with child, child with Father. This incredible privilege was purchased for us by the death of Jesus Christ on the cross of Calvary.

**For further thought:**

- [3l] Explain Revelation 12:11. (See also Hebrews 10:19 & 1st John 1:7)
- [3m] In the last few years many "main line" Christian denominations have been removing the word blood from their hymnals. What is your opinion of this practice? Why do you think that?
- [3n] Are the words to the hymn, “There is Power in the Blood” by Lewis E. Jones, biblically correct?

Would you be free from the burden of sin?  
 There’s pow’r in the blood, pow’r in the blood;  
 Would you o’er evil a victory win?  
 There’s wonderful pow’r in the blood.  
 (Refrain)

Would you be free from your passion and pride?  
 There’s pow’r in the blood, pow’r in the blood;  
 Come for a cleansing to Calvary’s tide;  
 There’s wonderful pow’r in the blood.  
 (Refrain)

Would you be whiter, much whiter than snow?  
 There’s pow’r in the blood, pow’r in the blood;  
 Sin-stains are lost in its life-giving flow;  
 There’s wonderful pow’r in the blood.  
 (Refrain)

Would you do service for Jesus your King?  
 There’s pow’r in the blood, pow’r in the blood;  
 Would you live daily His praises to sing?  
 There’s wonderful pow’r in the blood.  
 (Refrain)

Refrain:

There is pow’r, pow’r, wonder-working pow’r  
 In the blood of the Lamb;  
 There is pow’r, pow’r, wonder-working pow’r  
 In the precious blood of the Lamb.

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**Lesson 4 - Passover & Feast of Unleavened Bread** (Text: Lev 23:5-8, Context: Leviticus 23)

Christ as the Passover Lamb (John 1:29, 1 Cor 5:7) is studied in some detail in our course on **Patterns** Exodus (Ex 12:1-48), so we will just briefly mention it here. Passover was the first day of a longer festival called the Feast of Unleavened Bread.

Please read Leviticus 23:5-8 and answer these questions:

(4A) When did the Festival of Unleavened Bread begin? \_\_\_\_\_

(4B) How long did the Festival last? \_\_\_\_\_

(4C) What happened on the seventh day? \_\_\_\_\_

(4D) In Exodus 12:39 why did they make bread without leaven? \_\_\_\_\_

(4E) In 1 Corinthians 5:8 what is compared with old yeast? \_\_\_\_\_

(4F) What is yeast (leaven) compared to in Luke 12:1? \_\_\_\_\_

(4G) Was the Last Supper a Passover celebration? (Hint: Lk 22:7-16) \_\_\_\_\_



(4H) What does 1<sup>st</sup> Corinthians 5:6-8 mean?

*Think & Pray* \_\_\_\_\_

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----- ANSWERS -----

**Lesson 4 - Passover & Feast of Unleavened Bread**

Please read Leviticus 23:5-8 and answer these questions:

(4A) When did the Festival of Unleavened Bread begin?

15<sup>th</sup> day of first month or the day after Passover.

(4B) How long did the Festival last? Seven days.

(4C) What happened on the seventh day? A sacred assembly

(4D) In Exodus 12:39 why did they make bread without leaven?

They were in a hurry to leave and had not brought any with them

(4E) In 1 Corinthians 5:8 what is compared with old yeast? malice and evil

(4F) What is yeast (leaven) compared to in Luke 12:1? Hypocrisy of the Pharisees

(4G) Was the Last Supper a Passover celebration? (Hint: Lk 22:7-16) Yes

(4H) What does 1<sup>st</sup> Corinthians 5:6-8 mean?

Passover pointed to the Messiah as our Passover lamb (1 Corinthians 5:7) whose blood would be shed for our sins. Jesus was crucified on the day of preparation for the Passover at the same hour that the lambs were being slaughtered for the Passover meal that evening. Unleavened Bread pointed to the Messiah's sinless life (as leaven is a picture of sin in this passage), making Him the perfect sacrifice for our sins. Jesus' body was in the grave during the first days of this feast, like a kernel of wheat planted and waiting to burst forth as the bread of life. Read more: <http://www.gotquestions.org/Jewish-feasts.html>

**For further thought:**

[4i] Read John 6:31-58. Jesus calls himself bread. He mentions Moses and Manna. At the Last Supper he calls the bread of the Passover his body. (Mt 26:26, Mk 14:22, Lk 22:19 & 1Cor 11:24) Which is He? Manna or Passover Bread? How do you know?

[4j] What else besides leaven were the Israelites supposed to leave behind in Egypt? (Lv 18:3, Lv 19:4) Did they leave them behind? (Hint: Ezekiel 20:7-8) What did you bring forward with you from your lost life, to your saved life? How are we any better than the Israelites?

[4k] Is there any connection between the word "leave" and the word "leaven." Is yeast called that because they were leavin' (leaven) it behind in Egypt when they left in a hurry? (Ex 12:39) Probably not, but it makes a good mnemonic and is interesting to speculate about, at least to me, but then I'm interested in etymology.

For further reading:

<http://www.ucg.org/holidays-and-holy-days/biblical-festivals-teach-us-about-jesus-christ/>

Road to Emmaus - The Harmony of the Old and New Testament - LEVITICUS

**Lesson 5 – Harvest Feasts** (Text: Lev 23) Two festivals in the Spring and one in the Fall.

The Feast of Firstfruits at the time of the Passover; first sheaves of the barley harvest. (Lv 23:9-14)

The Feast of Weeks (Pentecost) was celebrating the first fruits of the wheat harvest (Lv 23:15-22)

Feast of Tabernacles involved offerings of the first fruits of the olive and grape harvests (Lv 23:33-43)

(We'll look more about Tabernacles in a later lesson)

Please read Leviticus 23:9-14.

(5A) Please read Leviticus 23:9-14. When was the feast of Firstfruits?

(5B) In 1 Corinthians 15:20 how is the resurrection of Jesus Christ characterized?



**Principles**



(5C) In Psalm 105:36 what is equated to first fruits? \_\_\_\_\_

(5D) In Romans 8:23 what is compared to firstfruits? \_\_\_\_\_

(5E) In 1 Cor 15:23 Who is the firstfruits? \_\_\_\_\_

**Patterns** (5F) In 1 Cor 16:15 who are the firstfruits? \_\_\_\_\_

(5G) In 2 Tim 2:6 who should get the first share of the crops? \_\_\_\_\_

(5H) In James 1:18 who are the firstfruits? \_\_\_\_\_

(5I) In Rev 14:4 who are the firstfruits? \_\_\_\_\_

(5J) Please read Leviticus 23:15-22. They were to present an offering of what kind of grain? \_\_\_\_\_

(5K) Given the variety of ways firstfruits is used as a symbol, and more than one feast is involved, is there any way to get any consistent understanding from all these bible passages?

*Think & Pray* \_\_\_\_\_

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# First Fruits



----- ANSWERS -----

**Lesson 5 – Harvest Feasts**

(5A) Please read Leviticus 23:9-14. When was this feast? The first day of harvest. Typically this feast started right after the Feast of Unleavened Bread for the Spring barley harvest.

(5B) In 1 Corinthians 15:20 how is the resurrection of Jesus Christ characterized?

Firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep.

(5C) In Psalm 105:36 what is equated to first fruits? Firstborn

(5D) In Romans 8:23 what is compared to firstfruits? The Spirit

(5E) In 1 Cor 15:23 Who is the firstfruits? Christ

(5F) In 1 Cor 16:15 who are the firstfruits? Household of Stephanas

(5G) In 2 Tim 2:6 who should get the first share of the crops? The hardworking farmer

(5H) In James 1:18 who are the firstfruits? We are

(5I) In Rev 14:4 who are the firstfruits? The redeemed from the human race

(5J) Please read Leviticus 23:15-22. What kind of grain? new grain (v.16) in other words *first fruits*

(5K) Maybe. It is not an easy question. The key for me is 1<sup>st</sup> Corinthians 15:20. How do we get the Spirit? By believing in the resurrection of Jesus Christ, the firstfruits. The household of Stephanas were the first to believe at that location. We, the saved, are the property of Jesus Christ. (2Tim 2:6) He earned us.

**For further thought:**

[5l] Read Leviticus 26:9 and John 15:1-17. Who or what is the source of fruitfulness? What does that mean to us on a day to day practical basis?

[5m] According to Leviticus 19:23-25 and Leviticus 27:30 who owns the first fruits? Compare this with 2 Tim 2:6. What is the same and what is different?

[5n] In Leviticus 25:19 and Leviticus 26:20 there is a contrast between fruitful and fruitless. In these passages fruitfulness and fruitlessness is also compared: Luke 3:8-9, Eph 5:9-11, Rom 6:21-22 and Rom 7:4-5. Are the causes for the consequences the same or different?

[5o] Many people believe that the coming of the Holy Spirit at the feast of Pentecost in Acts 2 is the fulfillment of the promise in John 14:16-17? Do you agree? Why or why not?

[5p] Do you agree and why or why not? "On the Day of Pentecost or the Feast of Weeks the 'first fruits' of the church were gathered by Christ as some 3,000 people heard Peter present the gospel after the Holy Spirit had empowered and indwelt the disciples as promised. ... Today that harvest continues as people continue to be saved, but there is also another coming harvest whereby God will again turn his attention back to Israel so that 'all of Israel will be saved' (Romans 11:26)." -- gotquestions.org

[5q] Do you agree and why or why not? "The spiritual significances of the Feast of Weeks are many. Some see the two loaves of leavened bread that were to be a wave offering as foreshadowing the time when the Messiah would make both Jew and Gentile to be one in Him. (Eph 2:14-15)." --gotquestions.org

See also:

Parable of the Workers: 1 Corinthians 9:7, Luke 20:9-19, Mark 12:1-12, Mark 21:33-43

Parable of the Fig Tree: Luke 13:6-9, Mark 11:14, Matthew 21:19

Fruit as a tool for discernment: Luke 6:43-44, Matthew 12:33-37, Matthew 7:15-20

Parable of the Sower: Luke 8:1-15, Matthew 13:1-23

Read more: <http://www.gotquestions.org/Jewish-feasts.html>



**Lesson 6 – Days of Awe or Fall Festivals** (Text: Lev 23:23-32, Context: Numbers 29)  
The Festival of **Trumpets**, Day of **Atonement** and Festival of **Booths** are collectively traditionally called the **Days of Awe** and celebrated in the fall. We will study Booths or Tabernacles in the next lesson.)

**Rosh Hashanah** (Trumpets) Please read Leviticus 23:23-25.

They are supposed to do three things and not do one thing. What are they? (In any order)

(6A) \_\_\_\_\_ (6B) \_\_\_\_\_

(6C) \_\_\_\_\_ (6D) \_\_\_\_\_

(6E) When was the Feast of Trumpets? \_\_\_\_\_

(6F) Does Leviticus 23 mention trumpets? \_\_\_\_\_

(6G) What does 1st Corinthians 15:52 say will happen when the last trumpet is sounded?



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**Yom Kippur** (Day of Atonement or Reconciliation) Please read Leviticus 23:26-32

(6H) In which verses do you find the phrase "practice self-denial"? \_\_\_\_\_

(It is "afflict your souls," "deny yourselves," or "humble yourselves" in various other versions.)

(6I) In Matthew 23:12 what happens to those who humble themselves? \_\_\_\_\_

(6J) In Philippians 2:5-9 how far did Jesus go in humbling himself? \_\_\_\_\_

(6K) Can you find any similarities between the sacrifice of Jesus Christ and those mentioned in Lev 23:26-32 and Nbr 29:7-11? (Hint: We know the Numbers passage is about the Day of Atonement because it is on the same month and day. Also see 2 Cor 5:17-20 & Col 1:21-22)

*Think & Pray* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

----- ANSWERS -----

**Lesson 6 – Days of Awe or Fall Festivals** (Text: Lev 23:23-36, Context: Numbers 29)

**Rosh Hashanah** (Trumpets) Please read Leviticus 23:23-25.

They are supposed to do three things and not do one thing. What are they? (In any order)

(6A) Joyful shouting (6B) Sacred assembly (6C) Burnt offering (6D) Complete rest from daily chores

(6E) When was the Feast of Trumpets? 1<sup>st</sup> day of 7<sup>th</sup> Month. All three of these feasts occur in the seventh month of the Jewish calendar, usually September and October. They have a lunar month and ours is solar, so it changes around on our calendar, but not on theirs.

(6F) Does Leviticus 23 mention trumpets? Not in most Bible versions You have to read Numbers 10:10 and Numbers 29:1 to find out about the trumpets being blown.

(6G) What does 1st Corinthians 15:52 say will happen when the last trumpet is sounded?

The resurrection of the dead

**Yom Kippur** (Day of Atonement or Reconciliation) Please read Leviticus 23:26-32

(6H) In which verses do you find the phrase "practice self-denial"? Lv 23:27, 29 & 32

(6I) In Matt 23:12 what happens to those who humble themselves? They're exalted (See also Prv 29:23)

(6J) In Philippians 2:5-9 how far did Jesus go in humbling himself? Death

(6K) In 2 Corinthians 5:17-20 and Col 1:21-22 Jesus Christ makes atonement for us and we are reconciled with God which is what the Day of Atonement or Reconciliation is about, isn't it?



**For further thought:**

[6L] In 1<sup>st</sup> Thess 4:16 & 5:12-18 there is joyfulness and trumpet blowing. Do you think this relates to the joyful shouting in Lev 23:24 & Numbers 29:1 and the trumpet blowing in Numbers 10:10?

[6m] In Revelation 20:15 the lost are thrown in the lake of fire. Some would relate this to the "fire offering" mentioned in Lev 23:25 and Num 29:6. What do you think about this and why?

[6n] Tradition holds Rosh Hashanah is a commemoration of the creation of the universe, but I can not find Biblical support for that. We are a new creation in Christ according to 2 Cor 5:17; Eph 2:10; Eph 2:15; Eph 4:24; Col 3:10 so I find this tradition an interesting possible connection. What do you think about this and why?

Read more: <http://www.gotquestions.org/Jewish-feasts.html>

Road to Emmaus - The Harmony of the Old and New Testament – LEVITICUS

**Lesson 7 – Feast of Booths or Tabernacles** (Text: Lev 23:33-44, Context: Leviticus 26)

(The Festival of **Trumpets**, Day of **Atonement** and Festival of **Booths or Tabernacles** are collectively traditionally called the **Days of Awe**, and celebrated in the fall.)

**Sukkot** (Booths or Tabernacles) Please read Leviticus 23:33-44



(7A) How long did the feast of booths last? \_\_\_\_\_

(7B) Where did they live during this time?  
\_\_\_\_\_

(7C) In Matthew 17:4 what did Peter want to do? \_\_\_\_\_

(7D) In John 7:2 what festival was imminent? \_\_\_\_\_

In John 7:37-39, the final day of the "Days of Awe" Jesus makes a promise.

For the next 4 questions compare John 7:37-39 with Leviticus 26:11-13:

(7E) Who is Jesus talking to in John 7 and who is God talking to in Leviticus 26?

John 7:14 & 32 \_\_\_\_\_ Lev 25:1 \_\_\_\_\_

(7F) What is promised to whom in John 7 and in Leviticus 26?

John 7:38-39 \_\_\_\_\_ Lev 26:11-12 \_\_\_\_\_

(7G) What are the conditions of the promise being fulfilled, if any, in John & Lev 26?

John 7:3-39 \_\_\_\_\_ Lev 26:3 \_\_\_\_\_

(7H) According to 2 Corinthians 7:1 how should we respond to the promise in Lev 26:11-13 which is quoted in 2 Cor 6:16-17? How could we apply this on a practical basis in our own lives?

*Think & Pray* \_\_\_\_\_

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----- ANSWERS -----

**Lesson 7 – Feast of Booths or Tabernacles** (Text: Lev 23:23-36, Context: Numbers 29)

**Sukkot** (Booths or Tabernacles) Please read Leviticus 23:33-44

(7A) How long did the feast of booths last? 7 Days Lv 23:40 (8 if you count the closing Sabbath)

(7B) Where did they live during this time? Booths (Tabernacles or Tents) They camped out. (Lv 23:42)

(7C) In Matthew 17:4 what did Peter want to do?

Make tents or tabernacles for Jesus, Moses and Elijah. (See also Mark 9:5 and Luke 9:33)

(7D) In John 7:2 what festival was imminent? Tabernacles or Booths (John 7 all happens during this feast.)

In John 7:37-39, the final day of the "Days of Awe" Jesus makes a promise. (Compare with Leviticus 26:12-13 and 2 Corinthians 6:16-7:1)

(7E) Who is Jesus talking to in John 7 and who is God talking to in Leviticus 26?

John a crowd in the temple; Leviticus Israelites through Moses Lv 25:1

(7F) What is promised to whom in John 7 and in Leviticus 26?

John the Spirit to believers; Leviticus Freedom for the Israelites and God living with them

(7G) What are the conditions of the promise being fulfilled, if any, in John & Lev 26?

John come to Jesus and believe; Leviticus Obey God's commandments Lv 26:3

(7H) According to 2 Corinthians 7:1 how should we respond to the promise in Lev 26?

Cleanse ourselves, make ourselves Holy, and respect God

How could we apply this on a practical basis in our own lives?

Dedicate ourselves to obeying God's commandments, and He will abide within us

**For further thought:**

[7i] Traditionally on the last day of the feast of Sukkot a priest carried water from the pool of Siloam to the temple symbolizing that when the Messiah came the whole world would know God, "As the waters cover the sea." - Habakkuk 2:14. At the Feast of Tabernacles on the last day, Jesus said, "If anyone is thirsty, let him come to me and drink. Whoever believes in me, as the Scripture has said, streams of living water will flow from within him. (John 7:37-38, Isaiah 44:3; Isaiah 55:1; Isaiah 58:11) Do you think this water ceremony and Jesus' promise were related? Why or why not?

[7j] Traditionally on the last day of the feast of Sukkot people carried torches and marched around the Temple, then set these lights around the walls of the Temple indicating that the coming Messiah would be a light to the Gentiles. (Isaiah 49:6) The next morning while the torches were still lit, Jesus said, "I am the light of the world." (John 8:12) Do you think the ceremony of the lights and Jesus' words are related? Why or why not?

[7k] Some believe that Sukkot represents the final harvest when all nations will share in the joy and blessings of God's Kingdom. (Rev 19, 21 & 22) During that time, all believers will celebrate this feast. (Zech. 14:16-19). Do you agree with this idea? Why or why not?

Read more: <http://www.gotquestions.org/Jewish-feasts.html>



**Lesson 8 – A Prayer Analyzed** (Text: Context: )



**Prayers**

(8A) What is prayer? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Neither “pray” nor “prayer” appear any place in Leviticus. There is also no example of anyone speaking to God. Some would say that means there are no prayers in Leviticus. I disagree. The phrase, “The Lord spoke” appears 32 times in Leviticus, mostly in the first verse of most of the chapters. For our prayer analysis for Leviticus let’s look at Leviticus chapter 1 and see if you agree with me.

Please read Leviticus 1:1-4 and answer the questions below:

(8B) Who is praying? \_\_\_\_\_

(8C) Who besides God is listening? \_\_\_\_\_

(8D) What is being requested? \_\_\_\_\_

(8E) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(8F) What is the place, posture (kneeling, bowing, or what) and mode (silent, out loud, written) of the prayer? \_\_\_\_\_

(8G) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(8H) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?

*Think & Pray* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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----- ANSWERS -----

**Lesson 8 – A Prayer Analyzed** (Text: Context: )

(8A) In my opinion, prayer is a conversation with God.

(8B) Who is praying? Moses. Listening is a form of prayer. Lv 1:1

(8C) Who besides God is listening? Only Moses at the time, but the purpose of God is for the Israelites to listen to Moses speaking His words to them. Lv 1:2

(8D) What is being requested?

Moses is not asking for anything. God is sending a message for the Israelites. Lv 1:2

(8E) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?

God is already answering. This is part of His answer to the prayers of the Israelites when they were slaves in Egypt.

(8F) What is the place, the tent of meeting Lv 1:1

posture (kneeling, bowing, or what) Not reported.

and mode (silent, out loud, written) of the prayer? God is speaking.

(8G) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer?

Those who listen and obey receive atonement. Lv 1:3-4

(8H) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?

Perhaps we should listen to the Lord more and speak less?

Perhaps if we obeyed more we would understand more of God's mercy?

**For further thought:**

[8i] Is reading your Bible a form of prayer?

[8j] Because the phrase, "The Lord spoke" appears 32 times in Leviticus, (mostly in the first verse of most of the chapters), I believe that Leviticus is one prayer after another, where God is speaking and Moses and/or Aaron are listening. Do you agree? Why or why not?

[8k] Most of the time in Leviticus God is speaking to Moses only. However, in the middle, Leviticus chapters 10-15 he speaks to Aaron as well as Moses. In Leviticus 10:8 He speaks to Aaron only and in Leviticus 11:1, 13:1, 14:33 and 15:1 the phrase "and Aaron" is added to the usual "The Lord spoke to Moses." Why the difference?

**My further thoughts:**

[8i] It can be. If you pray and ask for God's guidance and wisdom and then read expecting Him to talk to you, then it is a form of prayer in my opinion.

[8j] If you require "real" prayer to begin with someone asking for something than consider what God says to Moses in Exodus 3:9 "Now, behold, the cry of the sons of Israel has come to Me ..." Isn't what God is doing and saying in Leviticus part of His answer to their request?"

[8k] A close reading of Lv 10:1-11 and Lv 16:1 might help you with your answer.

Road to Emmaus - The Harmony of the Old and New Testament - LEVITICUS  
**Lesson 9 - Praying the Scripture & Conclusion**



(9A) Pick out a scripture from Leviticus and reword it into a prayer. Add a New Testament passage if you like. Passage Reference(s): \_\_\_\_\_

*Your Prayer:* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

You may or may not want to share your prayer with the group. What we did with Leviticus 19:18 and Romans 12:19 is on the back of this sheet.

(9B) If someone asked you what Leviticus was about, what would you tell them?

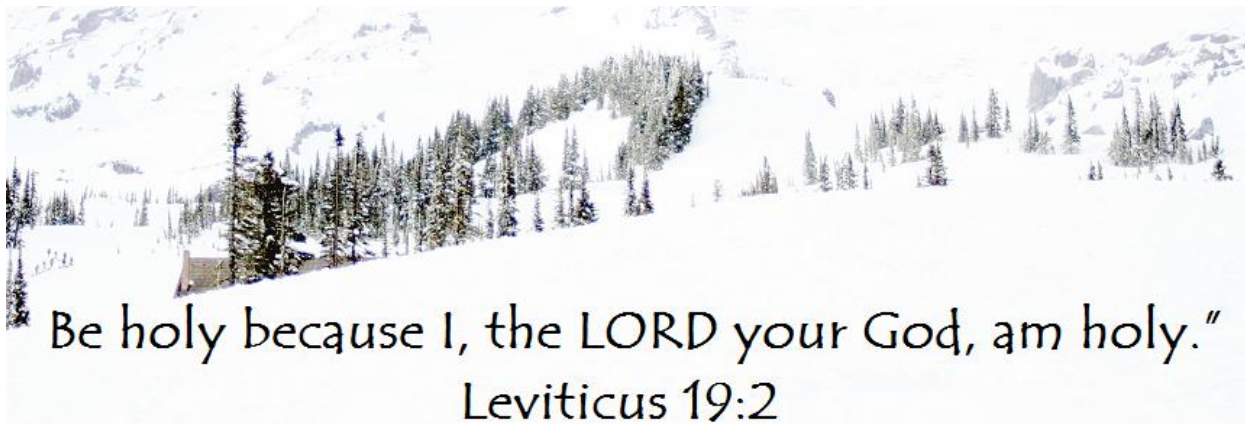
*Think & Pray* \_\_\_\_\_  
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(9C) What did you learn from this course that you hope you will remember?

*Think & Pray* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(9D) Is there a verse or passage from Leviticus that you might want to memorize?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson 9 - Praying the Scripture & Conclusion

(9A) We used Lev 19:18 and Rom 12:19

Leviticus 19:18 You shall not take vengeance or bear a grudge against the sons of your own people, but you shall love your neighbor as yourself: I am the Lord.

Romans 12:19 Beloved, never avenge yourselves, but leave it to the wrath of God, for it is written, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, says the Lord."

Father in Heaven, there are so many times when the old man in me wants to get back at or even the score with those who offend me. Please forgive me for those times and help me not to take these matters into my own hands through revenge. Instead of retribution I ask for love so that I might show love to them, your holy love. Let me not be spiteful in my attitude to those who have hurt me. Replace my resentment with forgiveness. Your words have shown me that there is no need for me to avenge myself for you are a God of justice. Help me to get along with everybody and not insist on getting even. I know that is not for me to do. You have promised to do the judging. You will take care of it. Help me to leave it in your hands. Amen.

(9B) Leviticus is a book of laws and rules given by God for the priests and for the people.

(9C) For me the most important lesson that I found in Leviticus is that Jesus Christ loves us so much He offered Himself as a sacrifice of atonement for us that we might be cleansed of our sin by His blood, reconciled with God. All we have to do is cease our rebellion, and the merciful God will not take us as slaves and prisoners of war, as we deserve, but will instead adopt us as children into His family and His Holy Spirit will dwell within us.

(9D) Leviticus 26:12 "I will walk among you and be your God, and you will be My people."

