



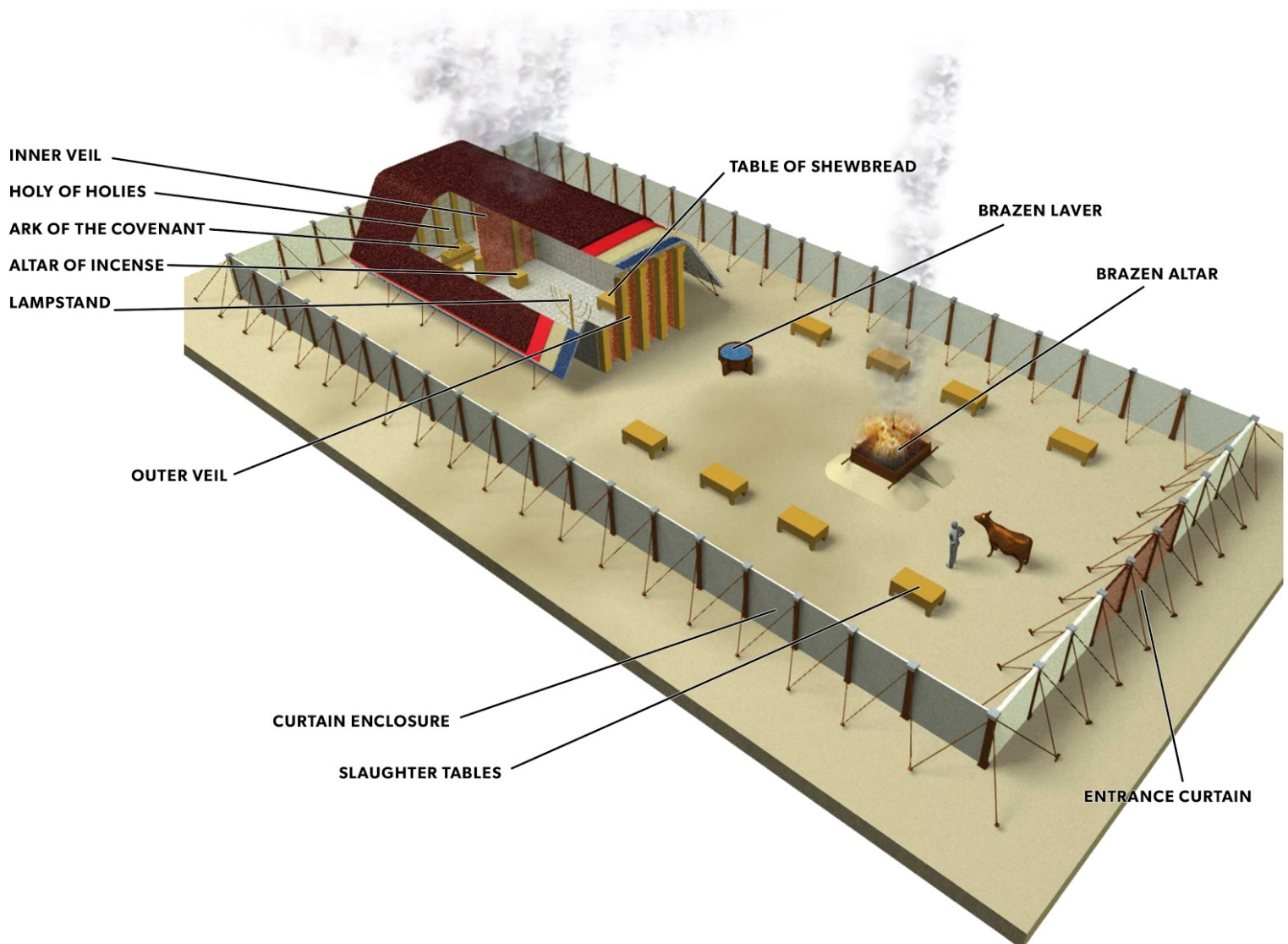
## SESSION 2: THE TORAH (Part 1)



**Problem:** God is holy, Israel is not. How can they then enter a holy God's presence? (see Exodus 40:34-35).

Leviticus deals with how God graciously provides a way for people to live in His presence. Note that in the very first verse it tells us that,

**God speaks to Moses \_\_\_\_\_ the tent (cf. Lev. 1:1)**





## 1. THE TABERNACLE & TEMPLE

The dimensions/measurements of the tabernacle become less and less perfect as you move away from the inner room. Also, the materials used communicate the same thing - with gold and other precious materials used in the inner spaces, and gradually transitioning to lesser valuable materials in the outer spaces.

Israel's holy space was meant to communicate God's perfection to them. **It said to them that as you moved \_\_\_\_\_ away from God - you moved further away from \_\_\_\_\_.**

**God's \_\_\_\_\_ sets the pattern for His worship.**

### The Tabernacle's Foreshadow

**A. God is King** - The tabernacle was set up as an earthly mirror of God's \_\_\_\_\_.

**B. God Dwells with us** - God was telling them through the tent of meeting (tabernacle) that He was majestic and beautiful, but also that He was not \_\_\_\_\_ in heaven, but \_\_\_\_\_ among them.

**C. God's inaccessibility and holiness** - It emphasized the \_\_\_\_\_ of a Holy God and sinful people.

**D. God's Salvation** - The tabernacle was a visual and experiential \_\_\_\_\_ to the Israelites, reminding them of God's \_\_\_\_\_.

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## 2. SACRIFICES

The OT sacrifices help us to understand how the work of \_\_\_\_\_ saves us from our sin since each sacrifice points to a different aspect of Christ's \_\_\_\_\_ of himself.

**Atonement** is the only solution for our separation from God due to His wrath against sin. Atonement is:

- \_\_\_\_\_ - dealt with the penalty of sin.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - involved the sacrifice of something.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - an innocent substitute taking the place of the guilty.

## Types of Sacrifices

**A. Burnt Offering (Leviticus 1)** - communicated that atonement was being made solely to God and the destruction that sin requires.

**B. Grain Offering (Leviticus 2)** - to express thanks for God's provision and unmerited favour/grace to the person making the sacrifice.

**C. Fellowship or Peace Offering (Leviticus 3)** - to show the worshipper the joy of restored fellowship with God through His provision for atonement.

**D. Sin or Guilt Offering (Leviticus 4)** - not only to atone for sins, but also to purify oneself for re-entering God's presence.

**E. Trespass or Restitution Offering (Leviticus 5)** - it showed that true repentance cost something dear to the sinner.

The sacrifices provided the \_\_\_\_\_ to which God's people were to look.

The sacrifices were supposed to make Israel long for God's \_\_\_\_\_ of a substitute - Christ Jesus.

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### 3. Feasts

The feasts tell the story of who Israel was, who God was to them and where He was taking them. There were 7 major feasts that Israel was to observe:

1. **Feast of \_\_\_\_\_** — **Leviticus 23:4-8** - Reminds them of redemption from slavery in Egypt.
2. **Feast of Unleavened Bread** — **Leviticus 23:6** - Reminded them of the time when they ate no bread in hastily preparing for their Exodus from slavery.
3. **First Fruits** — **Leviticus 23:10** - expressed gratitude and dependence on God for provision. Reminds us of Christ being the 'firstfruit' of resurrection (cf. 1 Cor. 15:20).
4. **Feast of Weeks or Pentecost** — **Leviticus 23:16** - focused on gratitude for God sending the harvest. In the NT, Pentecost signals the sending of the Holy Spirit and the harvest of those being saved.
5. **Feast of Trumpets** — **Leviticus 23:24** - to commemorate the end of the agricultural and festival year and entering of a sacred season and was a solemn day of rest. In the NT, this feast is associated with the Second Coming of Christ (cf. 1 Thes. 4:16), and the eternal rest we will enter into then.

6. **Day of \_\_\_\_\_** — **Leviticus 16, 23:26-32** - the one day the high priest could enter the Holy of Holies to make atonement for Israel's sins. There was to be a reckoning of the sins of the people (on the Day of Atonement).
7. **Feast of Tabernacles or Booths — Leviticus 23:34** - to remind them of their time in the wilderness when God 'tabernacled' with them. For us, God indeed 'tabernacles' with us through Christ (cf. John 1:14) and one day He will fully and eternally live amongst us again in the New Jerusalem (cf. Rev. 21:9-27).

The feasts \_\_\_\_\_ the yearly cycle of Israel's life with constant reminders of God's \_\_\_\_\_, both what He had done and what He is going to do.

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## 4. Priests

Because of Israel's sinfulness, they could not approach God directly - they needed a mediator. **Priests were \_\_\_\_\_ between God and people.**

Israel should have longed for what their imperfect experience of priests pointed to.

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## 5. Purity

The purity laws express God's order. **The purity laws show us that God's holiness affects \_\_\_\_\_ areas of life.**

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## ASSIGNMENTS FOR SESSION 3

### READ

- Numbers 11, 14 & 16
- Deuteronomy 9-11

### WATCH

- [The Book of Numbers](#)
- [The Temple](#)
- [NCC Q15: Since no one can keep the law, what is its purpose?](#)

(Video links are in your email)

### ASK

- What are some similarities you noticed in the stories of the people's rebellions in Numbers 11, 14, & 16?
- How would it have felt to be Moses in these situations?
- What do you notice about this retelling of the story of Exodus in Deuteronomy 9-11? What repeated words, phrases or themes stand out to you?

**Recommended Resource:** *The Lamb of God: Seeing Jesus in Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy* by Nancy Guthrie