

IMPACT

18 January 2009

Volume XXXV, No. 03

A Weekly Publication of the Metropolitan Bible Baptist Church Containing
Life-Changing Sunday School Lessons and BMA's Preaching Materials

VERSE TO MEMORIZE:

*"Ye shall not therefore oppress one another; but thou shall fear thy God: for I am the Lord your God. Wherefore ye shall do my statutes, and keep my judgments, and do them; and ye shall dwell in the land in safety."
LEVITICUS 25:17-18*

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE

Lesson 3: BOOK OF LEVITICUS

TITLE: The English title of this book, derived from the Greek translation of the Old Testament (the Septuagint), means "pertaining to the Levites." Though the Book is a manual for the priests (*who were from the tribe of Levi*), many of its laws concern all the Israelites. **The Hebrew title "And He called," from the first word of the book emphasizes the theme of God's call to holiness (11:45).**

AUTHORSHIP: About 56 times within the book it is said that the Lord spoke these words to Moses, who either wrote them down himself or had them written down (4:1; 6:1; 8:1; 11:1; 12:1). Jesus Christ also attested to the book's Mosaic authorship (Mark 1:44; Lev. 13:49).

DATE OF THE EXODUS: Between 1450 and 1400 B.C.

KEY WORDS & THEMES: The language of sacrifice pervades the book, with the word "sacrifice" occurring about 42 times. "Priest" is found about 189 times, "blood" about 86 times, "holy" about 87 times, and "atonement" about 45 times. The regulations emphasize holiness of body as well as of spirit. The New Testament refers to Leviticus about 90 times.

HISTORICAL SETTING: The Book of Exodus concludes with the building of the Tabernacle, which was constructed according to the pattern God gave to Moses. How was Israel to use the Tabernacle? The instructions in Leviticus answer that question, and were given to Moses during the 50 days between the setting up of the Tabernacle (Exodus 40:17) and the departure of the people from Mount Sinai (Numbers 10:11).

CONTENTS: The Book may be viewed in three complementary ways. It is a book about the holiness of God and His requirements for fellowship with Himself. Thus, it is also a book that reveals the sinfulness of man. And it may be viewed as a book about atonement, the provision of access to God for sinful man.

OUTLINE OF LEVITICUS:

A. The Way To God: Sacrifice (1:1-10:20)

1. Through the Offerings

(1:1-7:38)

1.1 The burnt offering

(1:1-17)

1.2 The grain offering (2:1-16)

1.3 The peace offering (3:1-17)

1.4 The sin offering (4:1-5-13)

1.5 The trespass offering (5:14-6:7)

1.6 Added instructions concerning the offerings (6:8-7:38)

2. Through the Priests (8:1-10:20)

2.1 The consecration to priestly service (8:1-36)

2.2 The inauguration of priestly service (9:1-24)

2.3 The sacrilege of priestly service, Nadab and Abihu (10:1-20)

B. The Walk With God: Sanctification (11:1-27:34)

1. Laws Concerning Purity (11:1-15:33)

1.1 In relation to food (11:1-47)

1.2 In relation to childbirth (12:1-8)

1.3 In relation to leprosy (13:1-14:57)

1.4 In relation to the body (15:1-33)

2. Law of the Day of Atonement (16:1-34)

2.1 Preparations (16:1-4)

2.2 Offerings (16:5-28)

2.3 Instructions (16:29-34)

3. Laws Concerning Sacrificing (17:1-16)

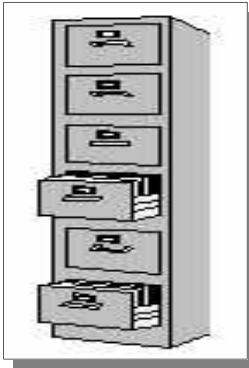
4. Laws Concerning Standards for the People (18:1-30)

5. Laws Concerning Standards for the Priests (21:1-22:16)

6. Laws Concerning Offerings (22:17-33) ⇨

3. Laws Concerning Festivals (23:1-44)

STRAIGHT FROM THE
PASTOR'S HEART
DR. BENNY M. ABANTE, JR.



The BMA ARCHIVES

Dr. Benny M. Abante, Jr.'s
PREACHING MATERIALS

⇒7. Laws Concerning Festivals (23:1-44)

- 7.1 The Sabbath (23:1-3)
- 7.2 The Passover and the Unleavened Bread (23:4-8)
- 7.3 Firstfruits (23:9-14)
- 7.4 Pentecost (23:15-22)
- 7.5 Trumpets (23:23-25)
- 7.6 The Day of Atonement (23:26-32)
- 7.7 Tabernacles (23:33-44)

8. Laws Concerning the Oil, Bread, and Blasphemy (24:1-23)

9. Laws Concerning the Sabbath Year (25:1-7)

10. Laws Concerning the Year of Jubilee (25:8-55)

11. Laws Concerning Obedience (26:1-49)

12. Laws Concerning Vows & Tithes (27:1-34)

PRACTICAL APPLICATION:

God's protection and provision are available to His children in times of need. Obedience to the Word of God brings prosperity and blessings...disobedience brings failure and punishment. Part of our covenant agreement with God is that we trust and obey Him in return for His deliverance and salvation. God's promises can be depended upon totally and uncompromisingly.

**-RYRIE Study Bible/Rainbow Study Bible/
BMA'S Messages 01/18/09**

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AN EXPOSITION ON THE THIRD BOOK OF MOSES CALLED LEVITICUS

There is nothing historical in all this book of Leviticus except the account which it gives us of the consecration of the priesthood (ch.8-9), of the punishment of Nadab and Abihu, by the hand of God, for offering strange fire (ch.10), and of the Shelomith's son, by the hand of the magistrate for blasphemy (ch.24). All the rest of the Book is taken up with the laws, chiefly the ecclesiastical laws, which God gave to Israel by Moses, concerning their sacrifices and offerings, their meats

**NOTHING SHALL OUR MOUTH SPEAK
BUT THE BLESSING OF THE WORD
AND THE GLORY OF GOD.**



**THROUGH THE BIBLE
IN A YEAR**

CHAPTERS TO READ THIS WEEK:

JANUARY 18 GENESIS 37-39

JANUARY 19 GENESIS 40-42

JANUARY 20 GENESIS 43-45

JANUARY 21 GENESIS 46-48

JANUARY 22 GENESIS 49-50

JANUARY 23 EXODUS 1-3

JANUARY 24 EXODUS 4-6

To memorize one (1) verse in every chapter, tokens shall be awarded to those who can recite all memory verses after every book.

and drinks, and divers, washings, and other peculiarities by which God set that people apart for himself, and distinguished them from other nations, all which were shadows of good things to come, which are realized and superseded by the Gospel of Christ. We call the book Leviticus, from the Septuagint, because it contains the laws and ordinances of the levitical priesthood (as it is called, Hebrews 7:11), and the ministrations of it. The Levites were principally charged with these institutions, both to do their part and to teach the people theirs. We read, in the close of the foregoing of the book, of the setting up of the tabernacle, which was to be the place of worship; and, as that was framed according to the pattern, so must the ordinances of worship be, which were there to be administered. In these divine appointment was as particular as in the former, and must be as punctually observed. The remaining record of these abrogated laws is of use to us, for the strengthening of our faith in Jesus Christ, as the Lamb slain before the foundation of the world, and for the increase of our thankfulness to God, that by him we are freed from the yoke of ceremonial law, and live in the times of reformation.

-Matthew Henry/BMA'S MESSAGES 01/18/09



The crowning attribute of Christ was this: his heart was spiritual. His thoughts reflected his intimate relationship with the Father. "I am in the Father and the Father is in me," he stated (John 14:11). ... Jesus took his instructions from God. It was his habit to go to worship (Luke 4:16). It was his practice to memorize Scripture (Luke 4:4). Luke says Jesus "often slipped away to be alone so he could pray" (Luke 5:16). His times of prayer guided him. He once returned from prayer and announced it was time to move to another city (Mark 1:38). Another time of prayer resulted in the selection of the disciples (Luke 6:12-13). Jesus was led by an unseen hand. ... The heart of Jesus was spiritual.—M. Lucado

