

Term1: Week 5

Events at Mt Sinai: Leviticus 11-27, Numbers 1-10.10
Laws about Defilement and Purification

Leviticus 11

1-47 Animals which are unclean to eat as food--
among the Quadrupeds 2-8;
aquatic animals without fins and scales 9-12;
among the birds and insects 13-23;
the creeping things that are unclean 41-43
24-40 Carcasses which are unclean to touch -
dead unclean animals 24-28
dead creeping things 29-38
dead clean animals 39-40

Leviticus 12

1-8 Purification of a woman after childbirth.

Leviticus 13

Regulations concerning leprosy :

1-46 priest is to diagnose skin diseases in a person
47-49 and mildew in fabric.

Leviticus 14

1-32 The ceremonies and cleansing of the leper.
33-42 Diagnosis of signs of leprosy in a house.
43-47 the irremediable case.
48-53 cleansing of the house where it has not spread.

Leviticus 15

1-33 Regulations about discharges in men and women that cause uncleaness.

Leviticus 16

The Day of Atonement

a ceremony for the annual general expiation of the sins of the people.

1-4 The high priest must not enter the Most Holy Place whenever he chooses. To enter the Most Holy Place, the high-priest must take a bullock for a sin offering and a ram for a burnt offering, bathe himself and be dressed in his priestly robes.

5-10 He is to take two goats , one of which is determined by lot to be a sacrifice, the other to be a scapegoat.

11-14 He is to offer the bull for a sin offering for himself and his household. and to come into the holy place with a cloud of incense and sprinkle the blood.

15-19 Then he offers the goat as a sin offering for the people. By sprinkling of blood, he atones for the Most Holy place, the tent of meeting and the altar of burnt offerings.

20-22 Laying hands on the second goat, the "scapegoat", and confessing the sins of the people, he is to send it into the wilderness.

23-28 After this, Aaron is to bathe himself, and make a burnt offering for himself and the people.

29-34 This is set down as a permanent annual statute.

Leviticus 17

Laws relating to Blood

1-6 The blood of all killed beasts must be offered to the Lord at the door of the Tabernacle.

7-9 They must not be offered to devils.

10-16 All eating of blood is forbidden and all that dies by itself or is mangled or torn.

Leviticus 18

1-18 Unlawful sexual relations with near of kin.

19-23 Other forbidden sexual lusts.

24-30 Warning against these detestable practices which defiled the land and resulted in the peoples' removal by the Lord.

Leviticus 19

1,2 Call to holiness

3-37 Various laws concerning - Respecting of parents and the Sabbath -3; against idolatry-4; concerning eating of peace offering - 5-8; caring for your neighbour in gleanings of harvest, not stealing nor lying, nor robbing a hired hand,not showing partiality in judgment,nor slandering nor taking revenge. 9-18.; mixing of cattle , seeds and materials -19; sleeping with a betrothed slavewoman - 20-22; time for harvesting fruit trees- 23-25; against foreign religious practices of eating blood and sorcery, heathen hairstyles, of marking the body & of spiritism 26-33; of putting a daughter into harlotry -29;instead observe Sabbath and the Lord's sanctuary-30; respect for strangers 33-34; honesty in measures.35-37.

Leviticus 20

1-21 Punishment for sin

of him who gives his child for sacrifice -1-5; of going to a medium or spiritist;6-8; of him who curses his parents-9; of sexual offenses - adultery, incest, sodomy, bestiality, uncleanness 10-21;

22-26 A call to obedience and separation from other people.

27 Mediums and spiritists are to be put to death.

Leviticus 21

Rules for the Priests

1-9 Defilement to be avoided in their mourning of the dead relative, in their haircuts, in whom they marry, in their daughters behaviour.

10-16 Special rules for the High Priest.

17-24 Priests with a physical defect may not go into the sanctuary.

Leviticus 22

- 1-9 uncleanness in priests and what to do.
- 10-16 who in the priest's household may eat the holy things
- 17-33 rules for handling sacrifices.

Leviticus 23

The Appointed feasts

- 3 The Sabbath
- 4-8 The Passover and Unleavened Bread
- 9-14 The Feast of the first-fruits
- 15-21 The feast of Pentecost
- 22 gleanings to be left for the poor
- 23-25 The feast of trumpets
- 26-32 The day of atonement
- 33-44 The feast of tabernacles.

Leviticus 24

- 1-4 the oil for the lamps.
- 5-9 The shewbread - "the bread of the presence".
- 10-12 Shelomith's son blasphemes the name of the Lord
- 13-22 The laws about blasphemy, murder and damage.
- 23 The blasphemer is stoned outside the camp.

Leviticus 25

- 1-7 The Sabbatical Year for the land, every 7th year.
- 8-12 The 50th year of Jubilee and practices it affects :
- 13-17 in each man returning to his own property.
- in purchasing of land.
- 18-22 in blessing and provision to those who obey.
- 23-34 in the laws of redemption of property for the countryman, city dweller and Levites.
- 35-55 in treatment of the poor, the hired man and the slave and their rights to freedom and redemption.

Leviticus 26

- 1,2 Idolatry forbidden. Reverence The Lord
- 3-13 Promise of blessings for those who obey His words.
- 14-39 Penalties for those who disobey God and are hostile.
- 40-46 If they repent, God promises to remember them.

Leviticus 27

- 1- Laws concerning vows of dedication to the Lord and the estimation of the value the thing dedicated :- of persons (1-8); of an animal (9-13); of a house (14-15); of a field taking into account the year of Jubilee (16-25).
- 28,29 no devoted thing may be sold or redeemed.
- 30-34 The tithe may not be changed.

Numbers 9

- 1-5 On the 14/1/2, the Passover is observed.
- 6-14 A month later, a second Passover for the unclean or absent.
- 15-23 The cloud on the tabernacle directs their movements.

Numbers 10

- 1-10 The use of the silver trumpets.

Numbers 1

- 1-19 On 1/2/2, at the tent of meeting, the Lord commands Moses, together with the leaders of the tribes, to number the sons of Israel, from 20 years and upward, those fit for war.
- 20-46 The listing of the numbers of each tribe.
- 47-54 Levites are exempted for the service of the tabernacle.

Numbers 2

- 1-2 The place of each tribe's camp around the tabernacle.
- 3-9 Judah, Issachar and Zebulun on the east.
- 10-16 Reuben, Simeon and Gad on the south.
- 17 The Levites in the middle.
- 18-24 Ephraim, Manasseh and Benjamin on the west.
- 25-31 Dan, Asher and Naphtali on the north.
- 32-34 The total, 603,550, excluding the Levites.

Numbers 3

- 1-4 The records of the generations of Aaron and Moses on Mount Sinai
- 5-13 The Levites are set aside to assist Aaron in the Tabernacle instead of the first born.
- 14-20 Male Levites, 1 month old and upward, are numbered according to their families.
- 21-26 Gershon's families, 7,500 in number & duties. To the W.
- 27-32 Kohath's families, 8,600 in number & duties. To the S.
- 33-37 Merari's families, numbering 6,200 & duties. To the N.
- 38-39 The duties of Aaron and Moses' & sons. Their place in E.
- 40-43 The Levites take the place of the first born of Israel.
- 44-51 The excess men are redeemed / ransomed by money.

Numbers 4

- 1-20 The Lord commands Moses to count the number of the sons of Kohath, fit for service in the tabernacle, 30 to 50 years old. He instructs how they were to do their duties and not die.
- 16 The Lord sets the responsibility of Eleazar
- 21-28 Moses is to do the same for the Gershonites,
- 29-33 and the sons of Merari.
- 34-49 Moses and Aaron number the men for service from the sons of Kohath, Gershon and Merari.

Numbers 5

- 1-4 The unclean are to be sent outside the camp.
- 10 Laws of restitution to be made for wrongdoing.
- 11-31 The trial of jealousy and subsequent test for adultery.

Numbers 6

- 1-21 The law of the Nazirite
- 22-27 The form of the priestly blessing of the people.

Numbers 7

- 1-11 At the dedication of the tabernacle, the Israelite leaders bring offerings which are distributed to the Levites.
- 12-84 The lists of offerings brought by the leader of each tribe in turn.
- 84-88 The total offerings given.
- 89 God speaks to Moses from the mercy seat.

Numbers 8

- 1-4 Directions for Aaron for the lighting of the lamps.
- 5-22 The Levites are set apart to the Lord before the people
- 23-26 The age and time of their service.

New Testament References:

Unclean things now clean Lev. 11.20,25,46-47

In Peter's vision [Acts 10.14] of the clean and unclean animals God declared that what He had cleansed, Peter was to consider them no longer unholy. This freed him to go to the Gentiles, Cornelius the Italian soldier. Peter drew the conclusion that God had thus shown him that no "man" is unclean.

Offering made for purification after childbirth Lev 12.8

Mary, the mother of Jesus made this offering after his birth Luke 2.24

Cleansing of the lepers Lev 14

Jesus sends them to the priest, who is the authorised diagnostician. Luke 17.11-19. In Matt 10.8 part of the call to the disciples is to cleanse the lepers.

Comparison of Christ with Tabernacle and Levitical Priesthood. Leviticus 16 is the day of atonement and sets the background for the points made in Hebrews 9 and particularly verse 7 and 25 where Jesus' better covenant and superior priesthood are set forth.

There is no remission of sins without the shedding of blood.

See Hebrews 9.22 as the exemplification of Lev. 17.11.

See the following quotations of Leviticus and Numbers are found in the New Testament.

Leviticus 18.5 // Romans 10.5 and Galatians 3.12

19.2 // 1 Peter 1.16

19.12 // Matt 5.33

419.18 // 5.43, 19.19, 22.39. Mk 12.31, 12.33,

Lk 10.27, Ro 13.9 Gal 5.14, Ja 2.8

23.29 // Ac 3.23

24.20 // Mt 5.38

26.12 // 2 Cor 6.16

Numbers 9.12 // Jn 19.36

The name of the book "Numbers" is based upon the record of the two censuses which were carried out in the beginning [Chapter 1] and at the end [Chapter 26] of the wilderness wanderings. The Hebrew title is simply - "In the wilderness"

Numbers provides information as to how the people were organised in the wilderness. Moses is the great administrator. Tribes were ordered in military fashion. Discipline and justice were enforced. There were two main departments of state:

[1] The civil/military organisations under the command of Joshua. For warfare "captains" were appointed. In the administration of justice "elders" are referred to.

[2] The religious/cultic organisation under Aaron: the officers were the priests.