



Books of Moses:

Leviticus 1-27

K. Howard Joslin

Summer 2022

INTRODUCTIONS

One Sentence:

- ❑ What does God want?
- ❑ Skill: simplify difficult topics.



PRAYER

AGENDA

- Introductions
- Review**
- Assignments
- Instruction
- Study Skills
- Teaching Skills
- Study Passages

KEY WORDS

Books of Moses:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis | Beginnings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus | Deliverance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus | Holiness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers | Wandering |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deuteronomy | Covenant |

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THEMES



Text to Teaching

Written Assignment #5: Summarize the Theme

Summarize the Theme:

- Review the repeated words, actions, command, promises, and plot recorded above.
- What is the main thing Moses is saying to his ancient Israelite audience?
- Write one sentence summarizing Moses' main point.

- What would Moses think if he read your one-sentence theme?

- Notes: to encourage & challenge

THEMES

Exodus 33

1a Then the LORD spoke to Moses,

“Go!

1b Go up from this [*place*]—

you and the people

whom you brought up

1c from the land of Egypt,

to the land

THEMES

5a For the LORD [*had*] **said** to Moses,

Exodus 33

“**Say** to the sons of Israel,

‘You [*are*] a **stiff-necked** people;

[*If*] **I go up** in your **midst** for **one** moment,

I [*would*] **destroy** you.

5b

Now,

take off your **ornaments** from upon you,

that **I will know**

what **I will do** to you.”

THEMES

Theme (*to original audience*):

- YHWH graciously withholds his presence
 - so that Moses and the messenger can bring
 - the people safely into the land of the Canaanites.

Exodus 33:1-6

- Would Moses recognize this Theme?

THEMES

Theme (*to original audience*):

- YHWH graciously withholds his presence
 - so that Moses and the messenger can bring
 - the people safely into the land of the Canaanites.

Exodus 33:1-6

9. Give a tentative “big idea” for this passage.

Tom Golding

Exegetical

Yahweh commanded Moses to take the people up to the land of Canaan and the people to remove their ornaments.

- Would Moses recognize this Theme as well?

TEXT TO TEACHING

Text to Teaching: Evaluation



- Were related passages used to **explain** the text?
[Note: one additional passage is OK for making the Theological Bridge, but not for explaining of the text.]



-
- No commentaries.
 - **One** supporting text.

ASSIGNMENTS

Look at the TEXT!

- Read Leviticus. = 1-27
- Create Leviticus Chart. = 1-27

ASSIGNMENTS

Teach the **TEXT!**

☐ Worksheet #6 = Passage

- No commentaries.
- One supporting text.

Worksheet #6: Theology & Big Idea

Summarize the Theme:

- Review your one-sentence **Theme** statement from the previous assignment.
 - Record an updated version here.
-

- This week's assignment

Develop the Theological Bridge:

- List pieces of your **Theme** statement that need to change to make it relevant for all audiences. (*Example: remove references to Moses and/or Israel.*)
-

- Select **one** New Testament passage that compares or contrasts with your Theme.
 - What are connecting points? Does this passage help make a valid **Theological Bridge**?
-

- Write a one-sentence Theological Bridge relevant to all audiences. It should be more general and timeless than your **Theme** statement. It **may** be filtered through **one** N.T. passage.
-

- Would Moses agree that your generalized Theological Bridge is rooted in **his** text?
-



Build the Big Idea:

- Who is your audience? List three words/phrases describing your audience.

- Craft a short, memorable “Big Idea” for **your** audience based on your Theological Bridge.

- This week's assignment

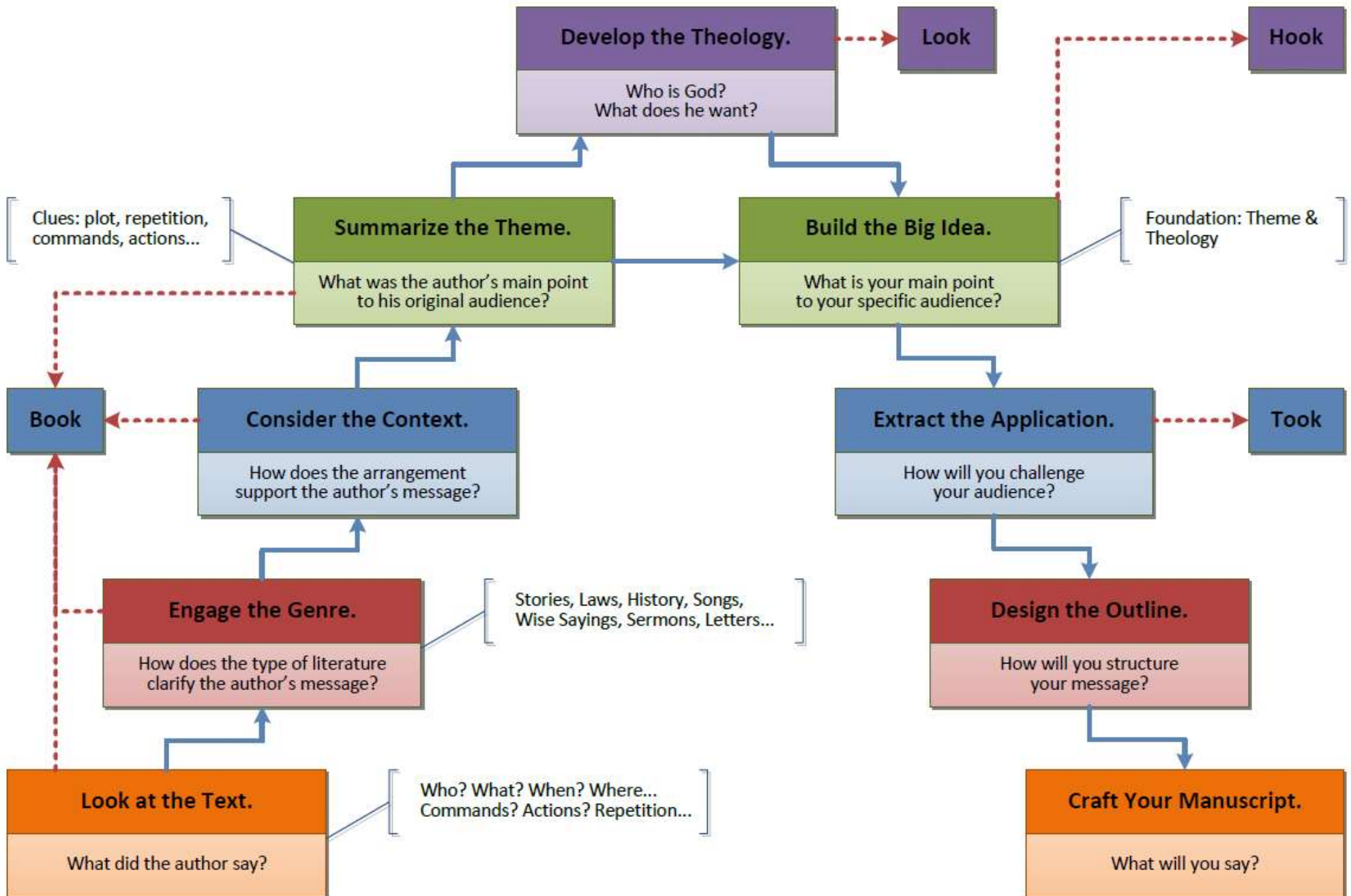
ASSIGNMENTS

Learn about the TEXT:

- Watch 3 videos = ICL #4
- Take 3 quizzes = ICL #4
- Read 2 articles = ICL #4

AGENDA

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TEXT TO TEACHING

- Learn the process.
 - Practice it.
 - Tweak it.
-
- Goal: teaching truth from the text

TEXT TO TEACHING

- ❑ **Look** at the TEXT.
- ❑ Build the **Big Idea** from the TEXT.

- ❑ Goal: teaching truth from the text

TEXT TO TEACHING

- ❑ Science **and** Art
- ❑ Freedom **with** Boundaries

- ❑ Goal: teaching truth from the text

EXAMPLE

Preparation:

1. Passage: Genesis 15:1-6
2. Audience: Men's breakfast (mostly believers)
3. Timeframe: 10 minutes
4. Format: PowerPoint, scripture handout, tell the story, ask a few questions

EXAMPLE

1

After these words [*i.e. matters*]
the word of the LORD came to Abram in a vision, saying,
“Do not fear, Abram.
I [*am*] your shield;
your reward [*will be*] very great.”

2a

But Abram said,

“O Lord LORD,

2b

what will you give me,

(a) for I am going on childless,

(b) and a son of my household [*is*] the “possessor”

= he [*is*] Eliezer of Damascus?”

EXAMPLE

3

And Abram **said**,

“**Look**,

(a) you have **given** me **no** offspring,

so **look**,

(b) a **son** of my household [*will be*] the **one inheriting** me.”

4

But **look**,

the **word** of the LORD [*came*] to him, **saying**,

“This [*one*] **shall not inherit** you,

because what **goes out** from your inward parts

= he **will inherit** you.”

EXAMPLE

5a And he brought him outside
and he said,

(a) “Now gaze to heavens,

(b) and number the stars,

if you are able to number them.”

5b And he said to him,

“So will be your offspring.”

6 And he had faith in the LORD

and he counted it to him as righteousness.

EXAMPLE

Look at the Text

➤ *What did the author say?*

1. Who?
 - a. God & Abram
2. Commands:
 - a. **Gaze** to the sky and **count** the stars.

EXAMPLE

Engage the Genre

- *How does the type of literature clarify the author's message?*
 1. Type: Story
 2. Characters: **God** (initiator, main character)
and Abram (responder)

EXAMPLE

Engage the Genre

➤ *How does the type of literature clarify the author's message?*

5. Plot: **God** counted Abram's faith as righteousness, because he believed God's promise in spite impossible circumstances.

➤ Would Moses recognize this Plot?

EXAMPLE

Consider the Context

➤ *How does the arrangement of paragraph's support the author's message?*

1. Genesis 11:30.

a. Abram's wife Sarai was both childless
and unable to have children.

➤ Including description of context is often necessary.

EXAMPLE

Summarize the Theme

- *What was the author's main point to his original audience?*
 - ❑ God counted Abram as righteous (i.e. right with God), because he believed (i.e. trusted) God's incredible promise for innumerable descendants.

5. Plot: **God** counted Abram's faith as righteousness, because he believed God's promise in spite impossible circumstances.

- Would Moses recognize this Theme?
- Is the Theme connected to the Plot?

EXAMPLE

Develop the Theological Bridge

- *Aspects of the Theme that are not timeless or for all audiences include:*
 1. Abram (We are not Abram.)
 2. Innumerable descendants (This is a promise to him, not to us.)

EXAMPLE

Develop the Theological Bridge

- *A few theological observations from this passage include: (Who is God? What does he want?)*
1. God makes promises.
 2. God expects us to trust his promises.
 3. Impossible circumstances are not a problem with God.
 4. God makes us righteous (i.e. right with him) through trusting his promise.

EXAMPLE

Develop the Theological Bridge

- *A few New Testament filters include: (i.e. passages that match or contrast with the Theme)*
1. Romans 4:1-8. Paul quotes Genesis 15:6 in this passage as proof that Abraham was made righteous by faith and not good deeds.
 2. Romans 4:9-12. Paul quotes Genesis 15:6 in this passage as proof that Abraham was made righteous before he was circumcised (i.e., the important Jewish deed).
 3. Romans 4:20-25. Paul quotes Genesis 15:6 in this passage to demonstrate that those trusting the God who raised Jesus from the dead will also be made righteous.

EXAMPLE

Develop the Theological Bridge

- ❑ Other possible bridges between the Theme and the Big Idea for my audience include:
 4. Philippians 1:6. God will continually work in us until he completes it at Jesus returns (i.e., we will be perfectly conformed to Jesus). [*See Theological Observation #2 above: God expects us to trust his promises.*]
 5. John 11:25-26. Jesus is the resurrection and the life and those who trust him will live even though they die (i.e., they will be raised from the dead to experience never-ending physical life in perfected bodies). [*See Theological Observation #3 above: Impossible circumstances are not a problem with God.*]

EXAMPLE

Develop the Theological Bridge

- *Which theological observation or New Testament filter provides the best bridge to my specific audience? Why?*
 - ❑ Philippians 1:6, because many in my audience are discouraged by sin and fear they may not be true believers.

- *My Theological Bridge is: (based on the Theme and filtered through Theology and the New Testament)*
 - ❑ **Just as** Abraham trusted God's incredible promise, so we must trust God's incredible promise to keep working to perfect us until Jesus returns (Philippians 1:6).

- **Would Moses and Paul recognize this Bridge?**

EXAMPLE

Build the Big Idea

➤ *What are some options for my Big Idea? (based on the Theological Bridge and my audience)*

1. Trust God to keep and perfect you.
2. Trust God to complete his work.
3. Trust God to finish the job.
4. Rely on God to finish his work.
5. Know that God will make you just like Christ.
6. Remember that God isn't finished.
7. Remember that God never quits.
8. God never quits.
9. God relentlessly works.

- Meditate on your passage.
- Brainstorm. Wordsmith.

EXAMPLE

Build the Big Idea

➤ *What will I use for my Big Idea with this audience at this time?*

❑ **Remember! God relentlessly works and never quits.**

❑ Build on the Theme & Bridge.

❑ Use less than 10 words.

❑ Challenge with a command (imperative).

❑ Flesh out with the Application.

EXAMPLE

Extract the Application

➤ *How will you challenge your audience?*

1. **Remember! God relentlessly works and will never quit...** on you.
 - Trust him after you've blown it.
 - Trust him to break your addiction.
 - Trust him to make you a godly husband.

➤ Would Moses **and** Paul agree with this application?



BREAK

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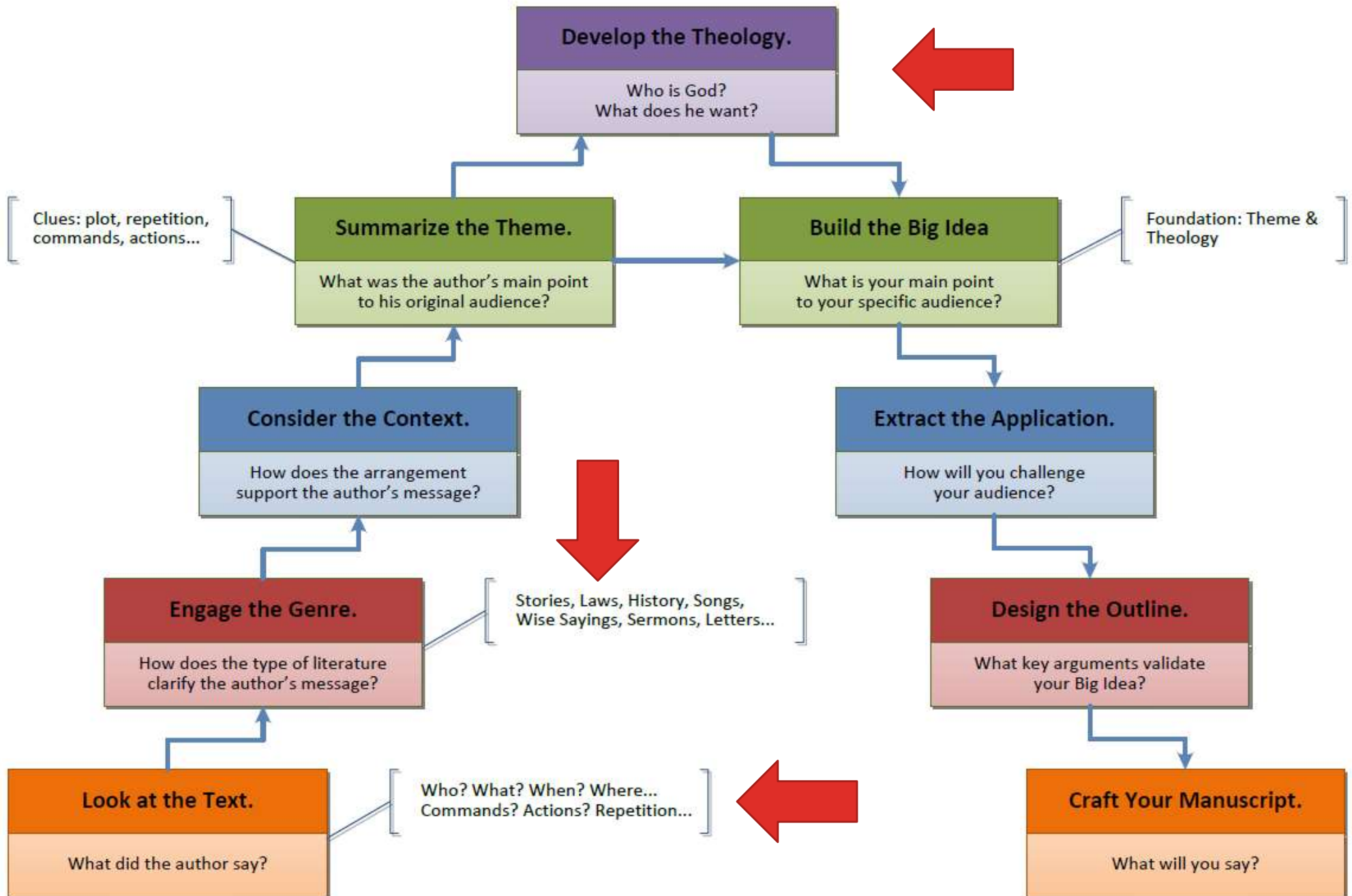
LEVITICUS OUTLINE

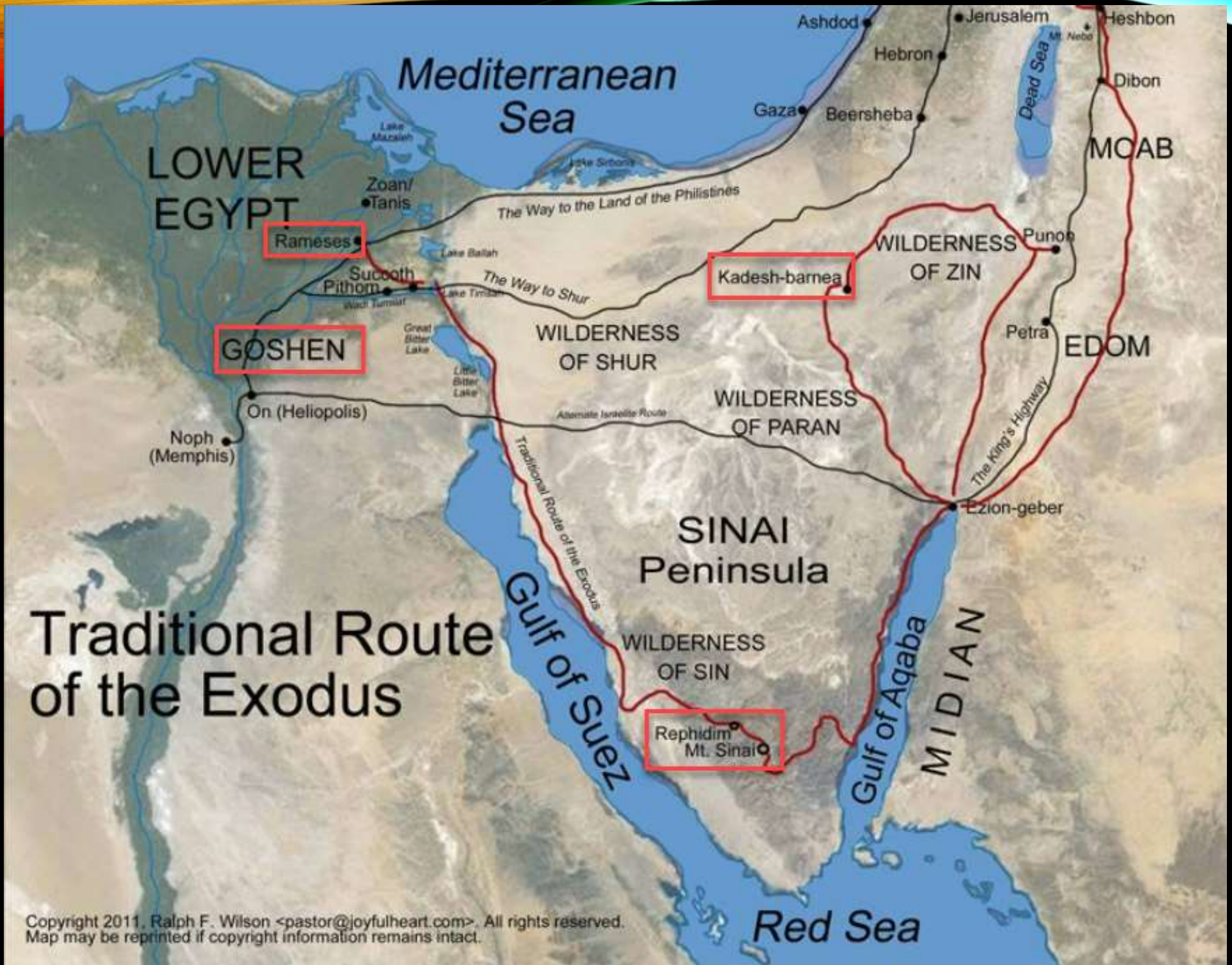
- ❑ Sacrifices
- ❑ Priests
- ❑ Clean & Unclean
- ❑ Day of Atonement
- ❑ Blessings & Curses

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From Text to Teaching





Traditional Route of the Exodus

CONTEXT

Leviticus 26:1-46 - Blessings & Curses

- Leviticus 26:1-13 – Blessings for Obedience
- Leviticus 26:14-20 – Curses for Disobedience
- Leviticus 26:21-22 – Curses for Disobedience
- Leviticus 26:23-26 – Curses for Disobedience
- Leviticus 26:27-33 – Curses for Disobedience
- Leviticus 26:34-39 – Curses for Disobedience
- Leviticus 26:40-45 – Curses for Disobedience
- Leviticus 26:40-46 – Curses for Disobedience

11

Then I will make my tabernacle in your midst,
and my soul will not loathe you.

Leviticus 26

- Who is God?
- What does he want?

12

And I will **walk** in your midst
and I will be your God,
and you will be my people.

Leviticus 26

- Who is God?
- What does he want?

13a

I [*am*] the Lord your God,
who brought you out of the land of Egypt
so that [*you*] would not be their slaves.

13b

And I broke your yoke
and made you walk with head high.

- Who is God?
- What does he want?

STUDY SKILLS

Theological Observations:

- Who is God?
 - He is our God.
 - He delivers.
- What does God want?
 - To dwell with us.
 - To be our God.

STUDY SKILLS

Framework for the Law:

1. God wants to dwell with us...
 - And be our God.

31

“Therefore, you shall **keep** my **commandments**,
and **do** them.
I [*am*] the LORD.

Leviticus 22

- Who is God?
- What does he want?

32

You shall not profane my holy name,
but I will be treated as holy
among the children of Israel.

Leviticus 22

I [am] the LORD

(a) who makes you holy,

33

(b) who brought you out from the land of Egypt,

to be your God;

I [am] the LORD.”

- Who is God?
- What does he want?

6

‘They [*i.e. the priests*] shall **be holy**_a to their God
and shall not **profane** the name of their God,
for they **bring-near** to the LORD
offerings by fire,
the **bread** of their God.
Therefore they shall **be holy**_a.

Leviticus 21

- Who is God?
- What does he want?

7

They shall not take a wife profaned by harlotry,
nor shall they take a wife divorced from her husband;
for he [is] holy_a to his God.

Leviticus 21

- Who is God?
- What does he want?

8a

Therefore you shall treat him as holy_v,

8b

for he brings-near the bread of your God;

he shall be holy_a to you;

for I the LORD,

who makes you holy_v,

[am] holy_a.

- Who is God?
- What does he want?

7

‘Therefore you shall treat yourselves as holy_v
and you shall be holy_{a1},
for I [am] the LORD your God.

Leviticus 20

- Who is God?
- What does he want?

8

You shall keep my statutes
and do them.

I [*am*] the LORD who makes you holy^v.

Leviticus 20

- Who is God?
- What does he want?

‘Therefore you shall be holy to me,

Leviticus 20

for I the LORD [am] holy.

And I have separated you from the peoples to be mine.

- Who is God?
- What does he want?

1

Then the LORD spoke to Moses, saying:

2

Speak to all the congregation of the children of Israel
and say to them,

Leviticus 19

'You shall be holy,

for I the LORD your God [am] holy.

- Who is God?
- What does he want?

44a

‘**For** **I** [*am*] the **LORD** **your** **God**.

Leviticus 11

Therefore, **show yourselves as holy**_v,

and **you shall be holy**_a,

for I [*am*] **holy**_a.

44b

And **you shall** not **make** **your** person **unclean**

with any of the **swarming**_n-things

that **swarm**_v on the **land**.

- Who is God?
- What does he want?

‘For I [am] the LORD who brought you up
from the land of Egypt
to be your God.
Therefore you shall be holy,
for I [am] holy.’”

Leviticus 11

- Who is God?
- What does he want?

STUDY SKILLS

Theological Observations:

- Who is God?
 - God is holy.
 - God makes us holy.
- What does God want?
 - For us to be holy.
 - For us to keep his commands.
 - To be our God.

STUDY SKILLS

Framework for the Law:

1. God wants to dwell with us...
 - And be our God.
2. God is holy...
 - And is making us holy.

1 Then the LORD **spoke** to Moses,
saying,

2 “**Speak** to the sons of Israel,
saying:

When a woman **gives birth**
and **bears** a male *child*,
then she **shall be** **unclean** for **seven** days,
as in the days of her menstruation
she **shall be** **unclean**.

- ❑ Unclean?
- ❑ Sin?

6

When the days of her purification are completed, for a son or for a daughter, she shall bring to the priest at the doorway of the tent of meeting a one year old lamb for a burnt offering and a young pigeon or a turtledove for a sin offering.

Leviticus 12

□ Offerings?

6

When the days of her purification are completed,
for a son or for a daughter,
she shall bring to the priest at the doorway
of the tent of meeting
a one year old lamb
for a burnt offering
and a young pigeon or a turtledove
for a sin offering.

Leviticus 12

- Burnt Offering:
 - Secure atonement for sin
 - Show total dedication to YHWH
 - Up in smoke. Completely.

6

When the days of her purification are completed,
for a son or for a daughter,
she shall bring to the priest at the doorway
of the tent of meeting
a one year old lamb
for a burnt offering
and a young pigeon or a turtledove
for a sin offering.

Leviticus 12

- Sin Offering:
 - For unintentional sins (4:2)

7

Then he shall offer it before the LORD
and make atonement for her, Leviticus 12
and she shall be cleansed from the flow of her
blood. This is the law for her who bears *a child*,
whether a male or a female.

□ Atonement?

- “Making at one”
- Restoring people to God via sacrifice.
- Leviticus 17:11 = There must be blood.

7

Then he shall offer it before the LORD
and make atonement for her, Leviticus 12
and she shall be cleansed from the flow of her
blood. This is the law for her who bears *a child*,
whether a male or a female.

- Cleansed?
 - Ceremonial uncleanness?
 - 1 John 1:9

19

Also you shall not approach a woman to uncover her nakedness during her menstrual **uncleanness_n**.

Leviticus 18

20

You shall not have intercourse with your neighbor's wife, **to be unclean_v** with her.

Leviticus 18

- Unclean?
 - Ceremonial uncleanness?

19 Also you shall not approach a woman to uncover her nakedness during her menstrual **uncleanness_n**.

Leviticus 18

20 You shall not have intercourse with your neighbor's wife, **to be unclean_v** with her.

Leviticus 18

21 You shall not give any of your offspring to offer them to Molech, nor shall you **profane** the **name** of your God; I am the LORD.

Leviticus 18

22 You shall not lie with a male as one lies with a female; it is an **abomination**.

23 Also you shall not have intercourse with any animal **to be unclean_v** with it, nor shall any woman stand before an animal to mate with it; it is a perversion.

24

Do not **defile** yourselves by any of these things;
for by all these the **nations**
which I am casting out before you
have become **defiled**.

Leviticus 18

25

For the **land** has become **defiled**,
therefore I have brought its punishment upon it,
so the **land** has **spewed** out its inhabitants.

- Result?
- Serious?

STUDY SKILLS

Framework for the Law:

1. God wants to dwell with us...
 - And be our God.
2. God is holy & is making us holy.
3. **All** God's laws are **moral** & perfect.

For by works of the law
no flesh will be made righteous before him,
since through the law [comes] knowledge of sin.

Romans 3

STUDY SKILLS

Framework for the Law:

1. God wants to dwell with us...
 - And be our God.
2. God is holy & is making us holy.
3. **All God's laws are moral & perfect.**
4. God's requirements are impossible.

1

Therefore [*there is*] now no condemnation_n
for those in Christ Jesus.

Romans 8

STUDY SKILLS

Framework for the Law:

1. God wants to dwell with us...
 - And be our God.
2. God is holy & is making us holy.
3. **All God's laws are moral & perfect.**
4. God's requirements are impossible.
5. Rely on Jesus/Spirit to change us.



PRAYER

