

# The Law

## **Exodus, Leviticus and Deuteronomy**

# Lesson 1

---

## The Need for the Law

### Themes

Holiness	Fear	Love for Jesus	Love for Neighbor
----------	------	----------------	-------------------

### Goals

1. Use principles from the Old Testament law to guide our Christian principles
2. Gain a measure of awe and reverence for Jesus' sacrifice for our sins

### Objectives for lesson 1

- ' Identify the first act that made the Law necessary
- ' List at least three events that showed man's need for a law
- ' Label a timeline of events leading up to the giving of the Law on Mount Sinai

### Reading

Genesis 38, Romans 7

*"...the LORD God formed man of dust from the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living being."*

*Genesis 2:7*

Here in the Garden of Eden, man was as God had purposed. For six days God crafted the universe and everything in it, culminating with a being made in His own image. It's in these first two chapters of Genesis that we're privileged with a brief glimpse of the world and man as God had intended, perfect and lawless, for there was no sin to require it.

Through the corruption of sin, though, we begin to see man's need for governance. Out of Eden and to the base of Mount Sinai we see what man wrought when he chose sin over God. Murder, theft, deception, and hearts of wickedness are just a few of the things that led to a need for the law given by God through Moses.

Consider the following events told of in Genesis and Exodus that demonstrated man's need for God's intercession:

<b>Genesis 3</b>	<b>The Fall of Man</b>	<b>Disobedience</b>
<b>Genesis 4</b>	<b>Cain and Abel</b>	<b>Murder</b>
<b>Genesis 6</b>	<b>Corruption of Man</b>	<b>Wicked hearts</b>
<b>Genesis 9</b>	<b>Noah's Sin</b>	<b>Drunkenness</b>
<b>Genesis 11</b>	<b>The Tower of Babel</b>	<b>Pride, Arrogance</b>
<b>Genesis 19</b>	<b>Sodom and Gomorrah</b>	<b>Sexual sin</b>
<b>Genesis 20</b>	<b>Abraham's Treachery</b>	<b>Lying</b>
<b>Genesis 21</b>	<b>Sarah and Hagar</b>	<b>Polygamy</b>
<b>Genesis 27</b>	<b>Jacob's Blessing</b>	<b>Deception</b>
<b>Genesis 29</b>	<b>Laban's Treachery</b>	<b>Dishonesty</b>
<b>Genesis 37</b>	<b>Joseph Sold</b>	<b>Jealousy</b>
<b>Genesis 39</b>	<b>Potiphar's Wife</b>	<b>Lust</b>
<b>Exodus 1</b>	<b>Egyptian Bondage</b>	<b>Oppression</b>
<b>Exodus 7</b>	<b>First Plagues</b>	<b>Disrespect</b>
<b>Exodus 15-16</b>	<b>Grumbling in the Desert</b>	<b>Indifference</b>

It became clear that if one day the Messiah would conquer sin and provide salvation for man, the hearts of men would first need to be conditioned to accept this salvation. The Law, then, was born to make known that which was evil; to arouse the people for good rather than sin; and most importantly to nurture faith and obedience in a people that, without which, would be lost to depravity.

# Lesson 2

---

## The Ten Commandments

### Themes

Holiness	Fear	Love for Jesus	Love for Neighbor
----------	------	----------------	-------------------

### Goals

1. Use principles from the Old Testament law to guide our Christian principles
2. Gain a measure of awe and reverence for Jesus' sacrifice for our sins

### Objectives for lesson 2

- ' Identify three commandments that were already known to biblical characters
- ' Identify the greatest commandment and tell why it is considered so
- ' List three connections between Jesus and the Ten Commandments

### Reading

Exodus, chapters 19 and 20

The Ten Commandments
1. You shall have no other gods before Me
2. You shall not make for yourself an idol
3. You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain
4. Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy
5. Honor your father and your mother
6. You shall not murder
7. You shall not commit adultery
8. You shall not steal
9. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor
10. You shall not covet

## Assignment

For each of the Ten Commandments, our minds usually default to a specific violation. Much like the old law itself though, the specific violation we think of is usually only a representation of the true heart of the law.

For each of the Ten Commandments, list the specific violation your mind defaults to, then list a different way the commandment could be violated that isn't as obvious.

Example

Commandment	Default Violation	Not-So-Obvious Violation
You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain	Include God's name in profanity	Confessing belief in God in word but not in action

Commandment	Default Violation	Not-So-Obvious Violation
You shall have no other gods before Me		
You shall not make for yourself an idol		
You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain		
Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy		
Honor your father and your mother		
You shall not murder		
You shall not commit adultery		
You shall not steal		
You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor		
You shall not covet		

What we learn then is that "...the law is but a shadow of the good things to come instead of the true form of these realities, it can never, by the same sacrifices that are continually offered every year, make perfect those who draw near." Heb 10:1 (ESV)

Rather, the old law, beginning with the Ten Commandments, bring us to Christ

# Lesson 3

## The Tabernacle

### Themes

Holiness	Fear	Love for Jesus	Love for Neighbor
----------	------	----------------	-------------------

### Goals

1. Use principles from the Old Testament law to guide our Christian principles
2. Gain a measure of awe and reverence for Jesus' sacrifice for our sins

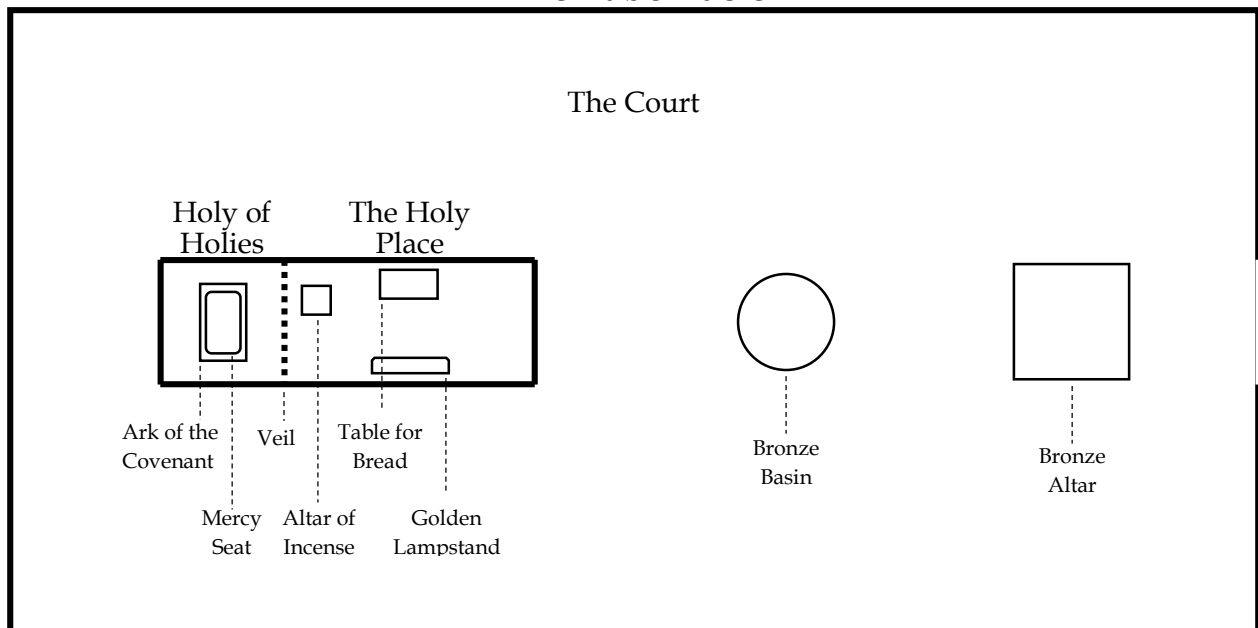
### Objectives for lesson 3

- ' Identify each major element of the Tabernacle
- ' Recognize possible symbolism in each element of the Tabernacle
- ' State the purpose of the Tabernacle

### Reading

Exodus chapters 25, 26, 27, and 40:34-38

## The Tabernacle



<b>Ark of the Covenant</b>	Ex. 25:10-16	Acacia wood completely overlaid with gold, inside and out.
<b>Mercy Seat</b>	Ex. 25:17-22	Made of gold with two cherubim, one on each side. Sits on top of the Ark.
<b>Table for Bread</b>	Ex. 25:23-30	Acacia wood overlaid with gold. All dishes made of gold. "...bread of the Presence" set upon it.
<b>Golden Lampstand</b>	Ex. 25:31-40	Made from a single piece of gold. Design was extremely intricate.
<b>The Tabernacle</b>	Ex. 26	Tent comprised of two divisions: The Holy of Holies and the Holy Place. Divisions were separated by a veil.
<b>Bronze Altar</b>	Ex. 27:1-8	Acacia wood overlaid with bronze. Included pots, shovels, basins, forks, and fire pans.
<b>The Court</b>	Ex. 27:9-19	Made of white linen and supported by pillars.
<b>Oil for the Lamp</b>	Ex. 27:20-21	Pure beaten olive oil, attended by the Levites.
<b>Altar of Incense</b>	Ex. 30:1-10	Acacia wood overlaid with gold. Sat in front of the veil. Incense was burned twice daily.
<b>Bronze Basin</b>	Ex. 30:17-21	Used to wash before entering the tent of meeting or approaching the altar.

## Questions

1. How were the materials gathered to make the Tabernacle (Ex. 25:1-9; ch. 35)?
2. How were the people able to build such an intricate structure (Ex. 35:30 - 36:1)?
3. When was it erected (Ex. 40:1)?
4. Who was in charge of it (Num. 1:50-51)?
5. When could it be moved (Ex. 40:34-38)?

What we begin to see through the Ten Commandments and the specific, intricate instructions given for the Tabernacle, is that God has a plan. Man has shown that he is in need of guidance or will be lost to sin eternally, so God is taking action. He has a plan, He has an exact way to achieve His plan, and we see in the ages to come that God has fulfilled that plan through the loving sacrifice of Jesus His Son.

# Lesson 4

---

## Priests and Levites

### Themes

Holiness	Fear	Love for Jesus	Love for Neighbor
----------	------	----------------	-------------------

### Goals

1. Use principles from the Old Testament law to guide our Christian principles
2. Gain a measure of awe and reverence for Jesus' sacrifice for our sins

### Objectives for lesson 4

- ' Differentiate the two types of priests from *before* the establishment of the Levitical Priesthood
- ' Identify the Priest's and Levite's roles in Jewish life
- ' Describe the Christian's role as priest as foreshadowed by Exodus 19:6

### Reading

Pick three passages listed on the 'In Class Exercise' on the following page. Also read Ex. 19:6, 1 Peter 2:9, and Hebrews 4.

Priests Before the Law			Priest of God or Pagans?
Melchizedek	King of Salem	<b>Gen 14:18</b>	
Potiphera	Priest of On	<b>Gen 41:45</b>	
Priests of Egypt		<b>Gen 47:22</b>	
Reuel / Jethro	Priest(s) of Midian	<b>Ex. 2:16-18; 3:1</b>	

*"Then bring near to you Aaron your brother, and his sons with him, from among the people of Israel, to serve me as priests –"*

*Exodus 28:1 (ESV)*



## In Class Exercise

The Priests' Garments	Exodus 28, 39
Consecration of the Priests	Exodus 29, Leviticus 8
Priests and Offerings	Leviticus 6:8 -7:38, 22:17-33
The Day of Atonement	Leviticus 16
Holiness and the Priests	Leviticus 21-22
Charge over moving the Tabernacle	Numbers 1
Punishment for Disobedience	Numbers 3:4
Duties of the Levites	Numbers 3:5-13, 18
Census of the Levites	Numbers 3:14-39; 26
Clans within the Levites	Numbers 4
Time of Duty	Numbers 8:23-26
Levitical Rebellion	Numbers 16
Cities for the Levites	Numbers 35
Legal Decisions by Priests	Deuteronomy 17
Provisions for Priests and Levites	Deuteronomy 18
The Reading of the Law	Deuteronomy 31:9-13
<b>Concerning your topic...</b> List the key facts:  What is the most interesting thing you observed?  Where do you see our themes?	

*"...and you shall be to me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation."*

*Exodus 19:6 (ESV)*

This statement resounds true today as Peter applies it to Christians in a call to "proclaim the excellencies of him who called you out of darkness into his marvelous light. Once you were not a people, but now you are God's people..."

The priest is a mediator between God and man, so Israel (physical and spiritual) is called to be the vehicle through whom the knowledge and salvation of God will come to man.

# Lesson 5

---

## Offerings

### Themes

Holiness	Fear	Love for Jesus	Love for Neighbor
----------	------	----------------	-------------------

### Goals

1. Use principles from the Old Testament law to guide our Christian principles
2. Gain a measure of awe and reverence for Jesus' sacrifice for our sins

### Objectives for lesson 5

- ' List the 5 types of offerings
- ' Identify the types of offerings associated with different feasts and ceremonies
- ' Define 'Atonement'

### Reading

Leviticus chapters 1, 16, and 23

In Class Assignment	What is offered?	Who is it for?	Why is it offered?
Burnt Offering      Lev 1			
Grain Offering      Lev 2			
Peace Offering      Lev 3			
Sin Offering      Lev 4:1 – 5:13			
Guilt Offering      Lev 5:14 – 6:7			

## In Class Assignment

		What type(s) of offering(s)?
<b>Priest's Consecration</b>	Ex 29; Lev 8	
<b>Day of Atonement</b>	Lev 16; Num 29:7-11	
<b>Passover</b>	Lev 23; Num 28:16-25	
<b>Feast of Firstfruits</b>	Lev 23	
<b>Feast of Weeks</b>	Lev 23; Num 28:26-31	
<b>Feast of Trumpets</b>	Lev 23; Num 29:1-6	
<b>Feast of Booths</b>	Lev 23; Num 29:12-40	
<b>Daily Offerings</b>	Num 28:1-8	
<b>Sabbath Offerings</b>	Num 28:9-10	
<b>Monthly Offerings</b>	Num 28:11-15	

## Questions

1. Where are offerings typically made (see Lev 1-6)? What if the animal is killed elsewhere (Lev 17:1-9)?
2. What makes an offering acceptable (Lev 22:17-33)?
3. What were the Israelites commanded to do upon first entering Canaan (Deut 26)?

<sup>1</sup> For since the law has but a shadow of the good things to come instead of the true form of these realities, it can never, by the same sacrifices that are continually offered every year, make perfect those who draw near. <sup>2</sup> Otherwise, would they not have ceased to be offered, since the worshipers, having once been cleansed, would no longer have any consciousness of sins? <sup>3</sup> But in these sacrifices there is a reminder of sins every year. <sup>4</sup> For it is impossible for the blood of bulls and goats to take away sins. <sup>5</sup> Consequently, when Christ came into the world, he said, "Sacrifices and offerings you have not desired, but a body have you prepared for me; <sup>6</sup> in burnt offerings and sin offerings you have taken no pleasure. <sup>7</sup> Then I said, 'Behold, I have come to do your will, O God, as it is written of me in the scroll of the book.'" <sup>8</sup> When he said above, "You have neither desired nor taken pleasure in sacrifices and offerings and burnt offerings and sin offerings" (these are offered according to the law), <sup>9</sup> then he added, "Behold, I have come to do

your will." He does away with the first in order to establish the second. <sup>10</sup> And by that will we have been sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all. <sup>11</sup> And every priest stands daily at his service, offering repeatedly the same sacrifices, which can never take away sins. <sup>12</sup> But when Christ had offered for all time a single sacrifice for sins, he sat down at the right hand of God, <sup>13</sup> waiting from that time until his enemies should be made a footstool for his feet. <sup>14</sup> For by a single offering he has perfected for all time those who are being sanctified. <sup>15</sup> And the Holy Spirit also bears witness to us; for after saying, <sup>16</sup> "This is the covenant that I will make with them after those days, declares the Lord: I will put my laws on their hearts, and write them on their minds," <sup>17</sup> then he adds, "I will remember their sins and their lawless deeds no more." <sup>18</sup> Where there is forgiveness of these, there is no longer any offering for sin.

Hebrews 10:1-18 (ESV)

# Lesson 6

## Tithing / Finances

### Themes

Holiness	Fear	Love for Jesus	Love for Neighbor
----------	------	----------------	-------------------

### Goals

1. Use principles from the Old Testament law to guide our Christian principles
2. Gain a measure of awe and reverence for Jesus' sacrifice for our sins

### Objectives for lesson 6

- ' List three basic principles that guide restitution
- ' State at least one purpose of tithing
- ' State the requirement for giving contribution

### Reading

Exodus 21:33 – 22:15; Deuteronomy 14:22-29; 26

### Laws About Restitution (Ex 21:33 – 22:15)

1. What seems to be the primary measurement of wealth among those under the law?
2. Each law details a fault of some kind:
  - a. Mistakes – Problem results from misguided, but purposeful action
  - b. Accidents – Problem results from pure misfortune
  - c. No fault – Problem was of no fault to any human party
  - d. Dishonesty – Problem was created purposefully and unlawfully

Match each of the following laws about restitution with the fault or faults that most accurately describe the problem:

Law	Fault	Law	Fault
Ex. 21:33-34		vs. 6	
vs. 35-36		vs. 7-9	
Ex. 22:1		vs. 10-13	
vs. 2-4		vs. 14-15	
vs. 5			

1. What reason does God give for tithing at the end of Deuteronomy 14:23?
2. Is tithing described as a burden or a joy (Deut 14:23, 25-26)?
3. Who does tithing help (Deut 14:29)?
4. What is called into remembrance through tithing (Deut 26:16-17)?
5. Which of our themes do you see in the instructions for tithing?

**Contributions for the Sanctuary (Ex 25:1-9; 35:4-29; Num 7)****In Class Activity**

1. What requirement is given by God for making a contribution for the Sanctuary (Ex 25:2)?
2. How does Moses restate this requirement to the people (Ex 35:5)?
3. How did the people respond (Ex 35:20-29)?

Our measure of wealth tends to define us as people. The way we think, the actions we take, the goals we set...all revolve around our ability, or inability to pay. God saw the danger in this and gave us laws to govern our management of finances. The true wisdom of these laws though, is found not in the physical details, but rather in the underlying principles that guide them. Responsibility, love for others, and remembrance of God are just a few of these principles that lead us to the often-seen conclusion that God desires our hearts, and is trying to lead them towards His Son and our Savior, Jesus the Christ.

# Lesson 7

---

## The Sabbath

### Themes

Holiness	Fear	Love for Jesus	Love for Neighbor
----------	------	----------------	-------------------

### Goals

1. Use principles from the Old Testament law to guide our Christian principles
2. Gain a measure of awe and reverence for Jesus' sacrifice for our sins

### Objectives for lesson 7

- ' Identify the place and circumstance that the Sabbath was first revealed
- ' Recall key points on how to observe the Sabbath
- ' Show what the Sabbath represented

### Reading

Exodus 16; 20:8-11; 23:10-12; 31:12-18

### What is the Sabbath?

Exodus 16:23	...a day of <b>solemn rest</b> , a holy Sabbath to the Lord...
Exodus 20:11	...the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and made it <b>holy</b> .
Exodus 35:2	...on <b>the seventh day</b> you shall have a Sabbath...
Leviticus 23:3	...a Sabbath of solemn rest, a <b>holy convocation</b> .
Deuteronomy 5:15	...the Lord your God <b>commanded</b> you to keep the Sabbath...
<p><b>Vine's:</b> Sabbaton (singular) or Sabbata (plural); The root means to cease, desist; The doubled <i>b</i> has an intensive force, implying a complete cessation or a making to cease, probably the former.</p> <p>The plural form, Sabbata, was transliterated from the Aramaic word, which was mistaken for a plural; hence the singular, Sabbaton, was formed from it.</p>	
<p>Translation errors partially explain the repeated use of 'Sabbaths' in the plural:</p> <p>Ex 31:13    Lev 19:3    Lev 19:30    Lev 23:38    Lev 26:2    Lev 26:34    Lev 26:35    Lev 26:43</p> <p>Other reasons for 'Sabbaths' in the plural are that it is referencing all instances of the Sabbath, week by week; Some have also suggested that it is used as a synecdoche to represent the adherence to <i>all</i> of God's laws.</p>	

## How is the Sabbath Observed...

1. ...concerning work (Ex 20:8-10)?
2. ...weekly (which day)?
3. ...yearly (which year)?
4. ...by the high priest (Lev 24:8; Num 28:9-10)?
5. What was the punishment for breaking the Sabbath (Num 15:32-36)?

## The Importance of the Sabbath In Class Activity

<sup>12</sup> And the Lord said to Moses, <sup>13</sup> "You are to speak to the people of Israel and say, 'Above all you shall keep my Sabbaths, for this is a sign between me and you throughout your generations, that you may know that I, the Lord sanctify you. <sup>14</sup> You shall keep the Sabbath, because it is holy for you. Everyone who profanes it shall be put to death. Whoever does any work on it, that soul shall be cut off from among his people. <sup>15</sup> Six days shall work be done, but the seventh day is a Sabbath of solemn rest, holy to the Lord. Whoever does any work on the Sabbath day shall be put to death. <sup>16</sup> Therefore the people of Israel shall keep the Sabbath, observing the Sabbath throughout their generations, as a covenant forever. <sup>17</sup> It is a sign forever between me and the people of Israel that in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day he rested and was refreshed.'"

Exodus 31:12-17 (ESV)

Circle all repeating words, phrases, or ideas, as well as the words and phrases that stand out to you.

- After hearing Moses relay this message to the people, what would have been the overwhelming feeling among the Israelites?
- What is the underlying principle of the Sabbath?

# Lesson 8

## Feasts and Festivals

### Themes

Holiness	Fear	Love for Jesus	Love for Neighbor
----------	------	----------------	-------------------

### Goals

1. Use principles from the Old Testament law to guide our Christian principles
2. Gain a measure of awe and reverence for Jesus' sacrifice for our sins

### Objectives for lesson 8

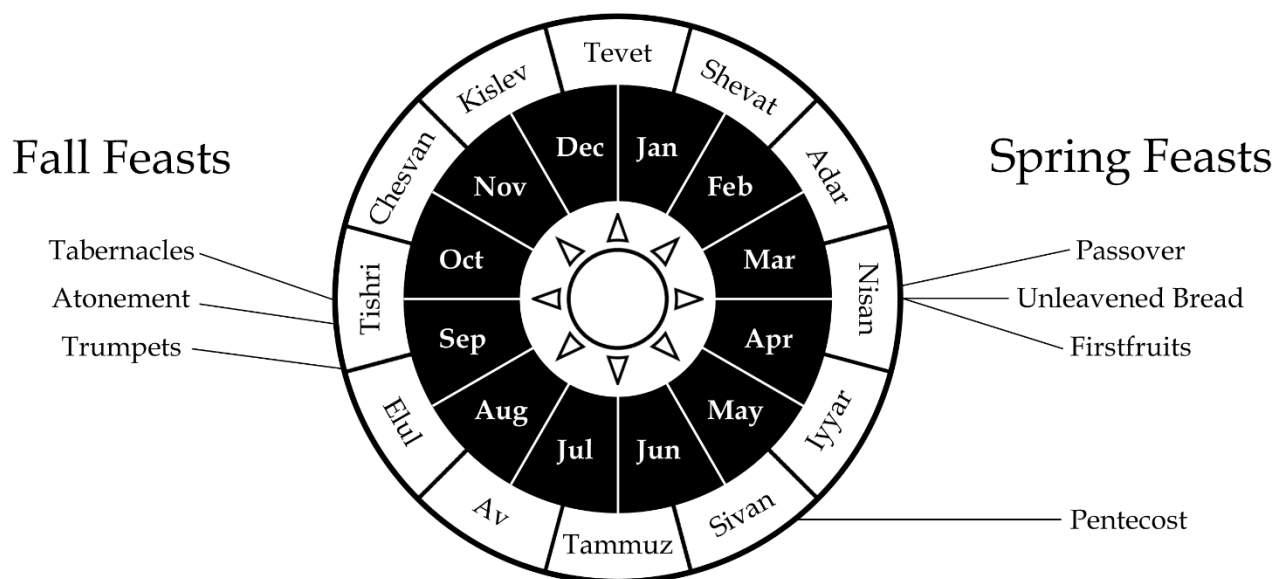
- ' Create a timeline for the origin of each feast and festival
- ' List the seven feasts and festivals
- ' Identify the important instruction given for the Feast of Booths and its effect on Israel

### Reading

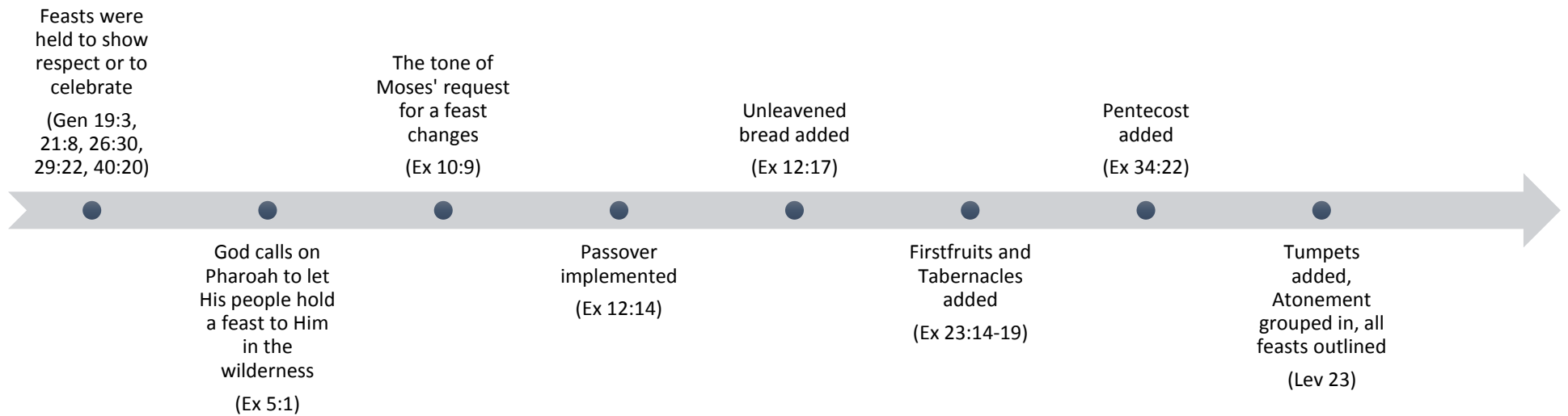
Exodus 12:14-20; 23:14-19; Leviticus 23

*"<sup>1</sup> The LORD spoke to Moses, saying, <sup>2</sup> 'Speak to the people of Israel and say to them, These are the appointed feasts of the LORD that you shall proclaim as holy convocations; they are my appointed feasts.'"*

*Lev 23:1-2 (ESV)*







### Offerings for Feasts and Festivals

	Feast / Festival		Bulls	Rams	Lambs
Num 28:16-25		Day			
Num 28:26-31					
Num 29:1-6					
Num 29:7-11					
Num 29:12-40		1			
		2			
		3			
		4			
		5			
		6			
		7			
		8			

1. What important instruction was given for the Feast of Booths (Tabernacles) Deut 31:10?
2. List a few reasons why following this instruction would be valuable.

# Lesson 9

---

## Clean and Unclean

### Themes

Holiness	Fear	Love for Jesus	Love for Neighbor
----------	------	----------------	-------------------

### Goals

1. Use principles from the Old Testament law to guide our Christian principles
2. Gain a measure of awe and reverence for Jesus' sacrifice for our sins

### Objectives for lesson 9

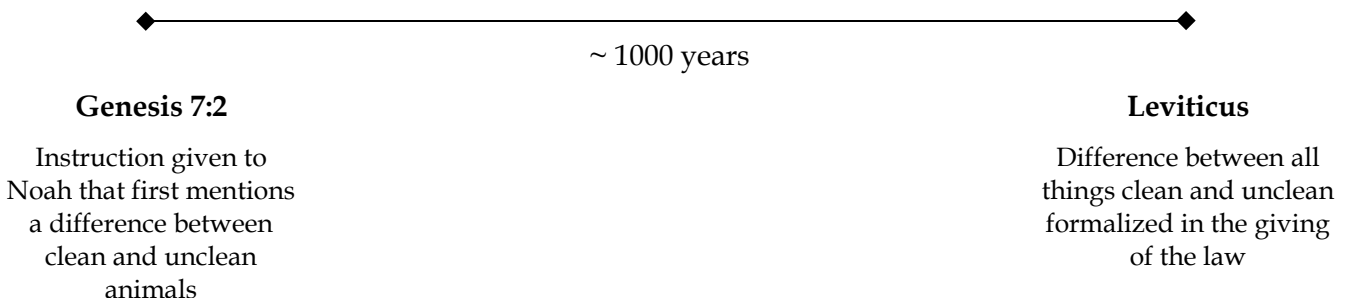
- ' Identify the first mention of clean and unclean animals; Establish possible significance
- ' Define what makes an animal clean or unclean
- ' Define what makes a person clean or unclean

### Reading

Leviticus 11

*"<sup>2</sup> Take with you seven pairs of all clean animals, the male and his mate, and a pair of the animals that are not clean, the male and his mate..."*

*Genesis 7:2 (ESV)*



Provide a theory for what Noah would have known 'clean' and 'not clean' to mean:

## Clean and Unclean Animals – Leviticus 11

What rule is given...

...for beasts (vs 3)?

...for sea creatures (vs 9)?

...for birds (vs 13-19)? **No rule, only a list of birds that should be regarded detestable**

...for insects (vs 20, 21)?

...for vermin and 'swarming' things (vs 41)?

Theories for the purpose of these restrictions:

1. Hygiene – many forbidden creatures are known carriers of disease
2. Paganism – many forbidden creatures were sacred in certain pagan religions
3. Symbolism – governing rules were symbolic of how an Israelite should live
4. Arbitrary – division between clean and unclean is random and without reason
5. Separation – to keep God's people separate from the surrounding nations by distinguishing their laws and customs from everyone around them

## Clean and Unclean People

What do the following examples of people becoming unclean have in common?

**Lev 11:24**

**Lev 14:46**

**Lev 15:5**

**Num 19:11**

By inference, what is cleanliness associated with in Leviticus 11:45?

What provides atonement for those deemed unclean?

**Lev 12:6-7**

**Lev 14:12-13**

**Lev 15:29-30**

**Lev 16:30**

In Leviticus 13:45-46 we see instruction on cleanliness that touches on all four of our themes. We see the antitype of holiness represented by a leprous man. He is clothed in disorder; his appearance unkempt; his speech reveals him; he is separated from righteousness and will remain there as long as he is unclean. We learn to fear God through his judgment on that which is unclean. We learn to love our neighbor by considering the state that others may find themselves in. The leper, and also the sinner, needs our love desperately since their lives depend on their restoration. And finally we learn to love Jesus more as we consider the state that He has saved us all from through His great sacrifice.

*<sup>6</sup> For while we were still weak, at the right time Christ died for the ungodly. <sup>7</sup> For one will scarcely die for a righteous person – though perhaps for a good person one would dare even to die – <sup>8</sup> but God shows his love for us in that while we were still sinners, Christ died for us.*

*Romans 5:6-8 (ESV)*

# Lesson 10

---

## Various Laws

### Themes

Holiness	Fear	Love for Jesus	Love for Neighbor
----------	------	----------------	-------------------

### Goals

1. Use principles from the Old Testament law to guide our Christian principles
2. Gain a measure of awe and reverence for Jesus' sacrifice for our sins

### Objectives for lesson 10

- ' List at least three laws that present problems when teaching an unbeliever
- ' Identify a common theme among many of the seemingly random laws
- ' Identify at least one way the Law can be used to support an argument on doctrine

### Reading

Deuteronomy 22:1-12; 23:15-25; 24:5 - 25:4; 25:11-19

## Difficult Laws for an Unbeliever

1. "If a man lies with a male as with a woman, both of them have committed an abomination; they shall surely be put to death; their blood is upon them." **Lev 20:13**
2. "While the people of Israel were in the wilderness, they found a man gathering sticks on the Sabbath day...And the LORD said to Moses, "The man shall be put to death; all the congregation shall stone him with stones outside the camp."" **Num 15:32,35**
3. "But if she bears a female child, then she shall be unclean two weeks, as in her menstruation. And she shall continue in the blood of her purifying for sixty-six days." **Lev 12:5**
4. "If a man has a stubborn and rebellious son who will not obey the voice of his father or the voice of his mother...Then all the men of the city shall stone him to death with stones. So you shall purge the evil from your midst, and all Israel shall hear and fear." **Deut 21:18a, 21**
5. "...and the Israelite woman's son blasphemed the Name, and cursed...Whoever blasphemes the name of the LORD shall surely be put to death. All the congregation shall stone him." **Lev 24:11a, 16a**
6. "But if the thing is true, that evidence of virginity was not found in the young woman, then they shall bring out the young woman to the door of her father's house, and the men of her city shall stone her to death with stones..." **Deut 22:20-21a**

List some reasons why these laws are difficult for an unbeliever:

# A Common Theme Among Various Laws

In class

What is a common theme among each of the following passages? (There may be more than 1)

Deut 22:1-4

Deut 22:6-7

Deut 22:8

Deut 23:15-16

Deut 23:19-20

Deut 24:7

Deut 24:10-13

Deut 24:14-15

Deut 24:17-18

Deut 24:19-22

Deut 25:4

Deut 25:13-16

Which of our class themes do you see in these laws?

Read Leviticus 19:9-18

## How Can Christians Use the Old Law Today?

In class

To understand...		
God	Jesus	Man
↓	↓	↓
Exodus 20:18-19 Exodus 34:5-7 Deuteronomy 12:31	Leviticus 22:21 Leviticus 1-7 Deuteronomy 18:15-18	Deuteronomy 22:5 Exodus 32 Deuteronomy 30:11

...and derive principles from their words and actions.

Deuteronomy 22:9-11

Deuteronomy 24:5

Deuteronomy 25:17-19

Deuteronomy 22:12

Deuteronomy 24:6

Leviticus 10

Deuteronomy 23:17-18

Deuteronomy 24:16

Leviticus 18

Deuteronomy 23:21-23

Deuteronomy 25:1-3

Leviticus 19:27-28

Deuteronomy 23:24-25

Deuteronomy 25:11-12

Leviticus 22:24

What do you learn about God, Jesus, man, and the principles of the Law from the passages listed above?

# Lesson 11

## Blessings and Curses

### Themes

Holiness	Fear	Love for Jesus	Love for Neighbor
----------	------	----------------	-------------------

### Goals

1. Use principles from the Old Testament law to guide our Christian principles
2. Gain a measure of awe and reverence for Jesus' sacrifice for our sins

### Objectives for lesson 11

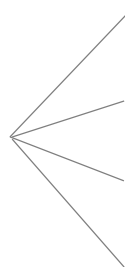
- ' List at least three of the blessings God promised the Israelites
- ' Identify the specific punishment for breaking various laws
- ' Recall the book and verse of God's summary declaration concerning His laws

### Reading

Leviticus 26; Deuteronomy 30:11-20

### Blessings

"If you walk in my statutes and observe my commandments and do them..."



Food will be provided – Lev 26:4-5

There will be peace and safety – Lev 26:6-8

The nation will be blessed – Lev 26:9

God will be among you – Lev 26:11-12

What do the first three of these blessings in Leviticus 26 have in common?



## Curses

Child sacrifice	Death	Fornication with sibling	Cut off from people
Fornication with father's wife		Intercourse during menstruation	
Fornication with daughter-in-law		Uncover nakedness of relative	Bear their iniquity
Intercourse with same gender		Adultery with relative by marriage	Die childless
Bestiality		Any infraction	Repaid in same manner
Murder			
Blasphemy	Death by stoning		
Break the Sabbath			
Fornication with daughter and mother	Death by fire		

### In-Class Exercise:

Observe the curses listed above and list some possible lessons we can learn from them:

## The Choice of Life and Death

*"<sup>15</sup> See, I have set before you today life and good, death and evil. <sup>16</sup> If you obey the commandments of the LORD your God that I command you today, by loving the LORD your God, by walking in his ways, and by keeping his commandments and his statutes and his rules, then you shall live and multiply, and the LORD your God will bless you in the land that you are entering to take possession of it. <sup>17</sup> But if your heart turns away, and you will not hear, but are drawn away to worship other gods and serve them, <sup>18</sup> I declare to you today, that you shall surely perish..."*

*Deuteronomy 30:15-18a (ESV)*

We see here at the end of Deuteronomy 30 Moses' grand conclusion to the revealed Law. It is clear that God has given us a choice, either to obey and be blessed, or disobey and be cursed. The blessings and curses have been revealed and with the choices laid out, He urges us to make the right one:

*"<sup>19</sup> ...Therefore choose life, that you and your offspring may live, <sup>20</sup> loving the LORD your God, obeying his voice and holding fast to him, for he is your life and length of days..."*

*Deuteronomy 30:19b-20a (ESV)*

# Lesson 12

---

## The Law in the New Testament, Part 1

### Themes

Holiness	Fear	Love for Jesus	Love for Neighbor
----------	------	----------------	-------------------

### Goals

1. Use principles from the Old Testament law to guide our Christian principles
2. Gain a measure of awe and reverence for Jesus' sacrifice for our sins

### Objectives for lesson 12

- ' Identify 3 ways the Law can be misused
- ' Contrast New Testament writers' correct use of the Law to others' misuse
- ' Contrast Jesus' correct use of the Law to others' misuse

### Reading

Luke 4:1-13; Matthew 5:17-48; Hebrews 10:1-19

## Misuse of the Law

Consider the following uses of the Law and write down how they were used improperly:

**Deuteronomy 19:15 → Matthew 26:59:**

**Leviticus 24:16 → Luke 20:1-8:**

**Deuteronomy 25:5 → Mark 12:20-23:**

**Various laws → Luke 18:11-12:**



# New Testament Writers' Use of the Law

In class

## 1. To illustrate principles

Partiality – James 2:11

Knowledge of sin – Romans 7:7

The Law as a shadow – Hebrews 8:5

Living by righteousness – Romans 10:5-6

## 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Hebrews 12:29

Romans 9:15; 10:19; 12:19; 15:10

## 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Acts 7:39-41

1 Corinthians 5:13

Galatians 3:10

## 4. \_\_\_\_\_

(Romans 13:9, Galatians 5:14, James 2:8)

Ephesians 6:2-3

1 Peter 1:16

## 5. \_\_\_\_\_

Galatians 3:10-14

Hebrews 9:20; 12:20

## Jesus' Use of the Law

*"<sup>2</sup> ...preach the word; be ready in season and out of season; reprove, rebuke, and exhort, with complete patience and teaching"*

Matthew 5:21-48; 22:37-40

Mark 10:4-12; 12:28-34

Matthew 15:1-9

Matthew 19:18-19

2 Timothy 4:2 (ESV)

# Lesson 13

---

## The Law in the New Testament, Part 2

### Themes

Holiness	Fear	Love for Jesus	Love for Neighbor
----------	------	----------------	-------------------

### Goals

1. Use principles from the Old Testament law to guide our Christian principles
2. Gain a measure of awe and reverence for Jesus' sacrifice for our sins

### Objectives for lesson 13

- ' List three New Testament passages that reference the old Law
- ' Quote the greatest commandment
- ' List three ways we can execute the second greatest commandment

### Reading

On all passages listed in lesson, read surrounding verses for context

## Other Uses of the Law in the New Testament

### To Correct Oneself

Acts 23:5, quoting Exodus 22:28

1. What is the context of this verse in Acts?
2. Was Paul's statement in verse 3 incorrect?

### To Remind Us Who We Are

1 Peter 2:9, quoting Exodus 19:6

1. What stands out to you from this passage in 1 Peter 2:4-10?
2. How many Old Testament passages are quoted between verses 4 and 10?

# The Greatest Commandment

*"You shall love the LORD your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your might."*

*Deuteronomy 6:5 (ESV)*

## In-Class Question

How are we able to show our adherence to this commandment? List as many ways as you can.

# The Second Greatest Commandment

*"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."*

*Leviticus 19:18 (ESV)*

Jesus mentions this commandment three different times in the Gospels:

1. **In response to the Rich Young Ruler (Matthew 19:16-26)**  
Of all the commandments listed in verses 18-19, what do they all have in common except for this one?
2. **When building on the established principles of the Law (Matthew 5:43-48)**  
How do you think Jesus' listeners would have reacted to this teaching?
3. **In response to the question from the Pharisee lawyer (Matthew 22:34-40)**  
What tool does Jesus use in both his response to the Pharisees (vs 37, 39), and his subsequent attack on them (vs. 44)?

Twice more in the New Testament it is used to emphasize its importance:

4. **By Paul (Galatians 5:14)**
5. **By James (James 2:8)**

Think of as many of the old laws as you can. How many of them have something to do with loving your neighbor?

*"<sup>36</sup> 'Teacher, which is the great commandment in the Law?' <sup>37</sup> And He said to him, 'YOU SHALL LOVE THE LORD YOUR GOD WITH ALL YOUR HEART, AND WITH ALL YOUR SOUL, AND WITH ALL YOUR MIND.' <sup>38</sup> This is the great and foremost commandment. <sup>39</sup> The second is like it, 'YOU SHALL LOVE YOUR NEIGHBOR AS YOURSELF.' <sup>40</sup> On these two commandments depend the whole Law and the Prophets."*

*Matthew 22:36-40 (NASB)*

# Quiz

What are the four class themes?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

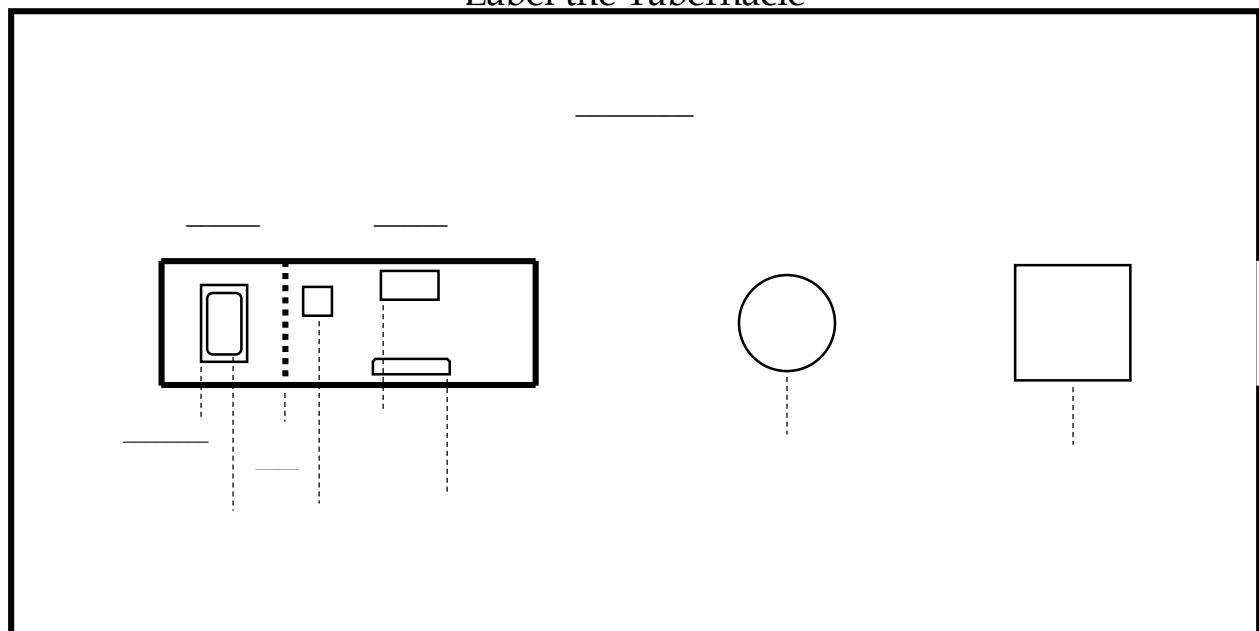
What are our two class goals?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

List the Ten Commandments

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____  |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____  |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____  |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____  |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

Label the Tabernacle

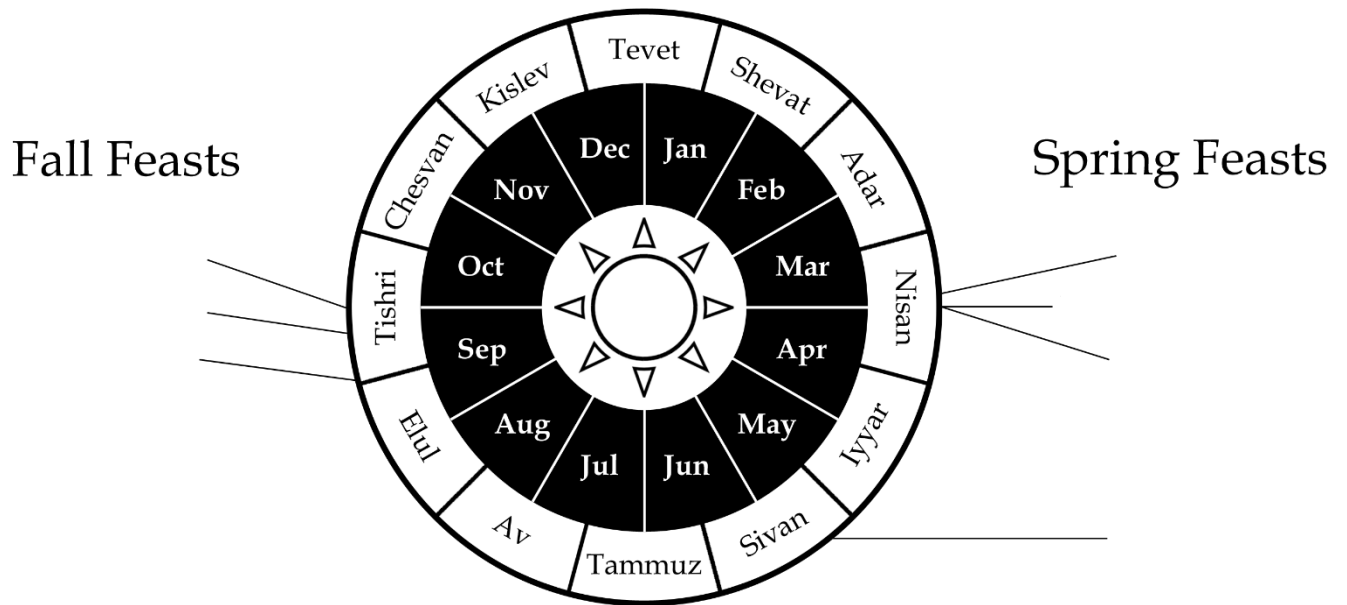


- |                        |                     |                    |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| a. Altar of Incense    | e. The Court        | i. Mercy Seat      |
| b. Ark of the Covenant | f. Golden Lampstand | j. Table for Bread |
| c. Bronze Altar        | g. Holy of Holies   | k. Veil            |
| d. Bronze Basin        | h. Holy Place       |                    |

## List the Five Offerings

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## Label the Feasts and Festivals



What is the greatest commandment?

What is the second greatest commandment?

