

QT Questions—for Leviticus

- As Christians, we know holiness is important because our God is holy, and He desires for His people to be like Him, holy. But, we also know, holiness is not very easy or comfortable for us, as we often fall short from it. This book of Leviticus truly helps us in our walk of holiness with our God. But, may I encourage you, as you read it, don't simply read what you must do, all the rules and regulations and offerings and sacrifices you are required to offer. Actually, we are required to do every single one of them. But, don't approach this book simply from what you must do, but search and meditate what our God does and to what great length He goes to keep us holy, as He is holy. Be encouraged, comforted, loved and moved by the length and trouble our God is willing to go to keep His people holy. And I believe, the more you can meditate on God's work for us in this book, the more you find yourself falling deeper and deeper in love with our God. So, I pray you will savor God's word one chapter a day through this wonderful book called Leviticus.

Lev 1 (8/22/22)

1. In 1:1-2, from whence is God calling Moses and how is this connected to the previous book and why would this be important; how is this applicable to you?
2. In 1:3-9, in the Laws for Burnt Offerings—what kind of offering must it be and why do you think that was; how is the offerer connected with the offering and why; why do you think God wants some of the parts to be washed when they will be burnt anyway; how is this applicable to you?
3. In 1:10-17, how is the offering to be offered and why do you think that was; in the final sentence of each of the different kinds of offering (v. 9, 13, 17), what does God say this offering is and why do you think that was; how is this applicable to you?

Lev 2 (8/23/22)

1. In 2:1-10, how is the grain offering to be distributed, why; how many different ways does God mentioned baking for the grain offering and why do you think God gives such details; is there anything else that attracts your attention; how is this applicable to you?
2. In 2:11-116, what must not the offerer bring with the grain offering, why; as the first-fruit offering, what must come with it and why do you think that was; how is this applicable to you?

Lev 3 (8/24/22)

1. In 3:1-17, for the laws for peace offering—what does God want the worshiper to do and offer; do you notice something different than the laws for burnt offerings?
2. In 3:1-17, what does God say all belongs to Him; what are His people to not eat and why do you think that was; what does He say pleases Him; how is this applicable to you?

Lev 4 (8/25/22)

1. In 4:1-35, for the laws for sin offerings—according to this chapter, how would you summarize what sin is and why do you think it makes sense; what must take place in

order for the sinner to be forgiven and why would that be; what must ultimately take place for a sinner to be forgiven, both from one's unintentional and even intentional sins?

2. In 4:1-35, whose sin does God address first and why do you think that is; what are the different offerings required for the leaders and the common people's sins and why do you think that was; what lesson do you learn from this?

Lev 5 (8/26/22)

1. In 5:1, though it is usually easier and safer to not get involved, what does God say if we don't act as witnesses and why do you think God wants His people to live as witnesses; how does this apply to you?
2. In 5:1-13, while in the NT, there are no actions to take to be forgiven of our sins (except faith in the finished work of Christ)—why do you think God requires all these offerings, no matter how poor a person was; what happens to the people who do not know they were sinning and why do that; how is this applicable to you?
3. In 5:14-19, in the laws for the guilt offerings, how can a person incur guilt before God and what was the person to do; why do you think that was sufficient for the person to be forgiven; how does our God ultimately forgive all of our sins; what kind of God is He?

Lev 6 (8/27/22)

The major difference between the guilt and sin offerings was—

- That the guilt offering was brought in cases where restitution for the sin was possible and therefore required (5:16). Thus in cases of theft and cheating, the stolen property had to be returned along with 20 percent indemnity (add a fifth of its value).
- By contrast, the sin offering was prescribed in cases of sin where no restitution was possible.

1. In 6:1-7, the offenses listed here seem to involve deliberate offenses—what were they; how do you think greed plays a part in them; what must they do in order to make it right; how does this apply to you?
2. In 6:8-13, what is the significance of the burnt offering; why did God want the fire to burn continuously; what do you learn about your God?
3. In 6:14-30, on the grain and sin offerings, what are their regulations; what are the priests allowed to do and why would that be and where were they allowed and why there; what do you learn from them?

Lev 7 (8/29/22)

1. In 7:1-10, in the guilt offering, though the offering is presented to the Lord, why is it that some of the portion is to be eaten by the priest's family; what do you learn from this?
2. In 7:11-27, what are some of the reasons why the fellowship offering was offered; who does most of the eating of this offering and why; what are they forbidden from eating and why; how is this applicable to you?

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3. In 7:28-38, what are the portions that are specifically offered to the priest; even though the offerings are presented to the Lord, why are the worshipers and the priest involved in the eating; how is this applicable to you?

Lev 8 (8/30/22)

1. In 8:1-13, why were Aaron and his sons chosen to be priests; why did the priests wear such elaborate clothing (Ex 28:2); what do you learn about our God and the way He chooses to use His people?
2. In 8:14-29, why burn the rest of the bull outside the camp (v. 17 and Heb 13:11-13); why apply the blood to Aaron's right ear, right thumb and big right toe; how is this applicable to you ?
3. In 8:30-36, why were only Aaron and his sons to eat here and not the rest of his family; if they did not do as commanded by God what would happen to them and why; how is this applicable to you?

Lev 9 (8/31/22)

1. In 9:7, 8, 15, before Aaron offered sacrifices for the people, for whom did he make first and why; how does Hebrews 5:1-3 explain this order; how is it applicable to you?
2. In 9:14, why wash sacrifices the priests were about to burn; what does this say about God; how is it applicable to us?
3. In 9:23-24, what do you think it means that fire came out from God's presence and consumed the offerings; how and why did the people respond the way they did; how is this applicable to you?

Lev 10 (9/1/22)

1. In 10:1-7, why would God be offended at Nadab and Abihu's offering/worship; comparing with 9:24, in both cases, we see fire come from God's presence and consume, what were the results and why; why couldn't Aaron and his sons mourn these tragic deaths; what do you learn from all these?
2. In 10:8-11, why abstain from wine while serving before the Lord; where in the NT are we taught to not get drunk and why was that; how is this applicable to you?
3. In 10:12-20, why was Moses angry that Aaron did not eat the sin offering and simply burned up (6:26); why was Aaron's response sufficient; what do you learn about God through all these?

Lev 11 (9/2/22)

1. In chapter 11, if you can summarize the whole chapter with one word, what will it be and why; why do you think God gives this whole chapter to explain the various details; what do you learn from all these?
2. In 11:8, 11, what is the relationship between unclean and not eating, and why do you think that was; how does this apply to you?
3. In 11:44-45, what is the meaning of holiness; what does God want His people to do with holiness and why; how should holiness impact their lives and yours?

Lev 12 (9/3/22)

1. In 12:1-7, what is the reason given for a woman's ceremonially uncleanness after giving birth; how does God make her purified; what do we learn about God's heart for His people through all these?
2. In 12:8, why does God give this alternative option for the woman; what does that say about God's heart; how does it apply to you?
3. In chapter 12, is there anything that catches your eye, why; what do you learn from it/them?
 - A few further thoughts on this chapter.
 - Isn't it shocking that a woman will be considered unclean when she was following God's mandate to procreate? How can a person be unclean when she is obeying God's command to do exactly what He wanted her to do?
 - What's alarming to me is, that even when we seem to be completely obedient to God's word, still even in our obedience, we can make ourselves unclean, not right before God's perfect ways, which is why, He provides a way for our purification.
 - 1Jn 1:8-2:2—if you are able, meditate these verses with our chapter today.

Lev 13 (9/5/22)

1. In 13:1-44, the concern here is clean and uncleanness—what made it unclean and how did God want the uncleanness dealt; in verse 13, why was someone completely covered by disease declared clean; what do you learn from all these?
2. In 13:45-46, what are the four requirements of a person with a defiled disease (i.e., leprosy); how did this protect the community; what lesson or blessing would there be for the lepers suffering through this; what is God desiring for His people to learn and live under?
3. In 13:47-59, mold in the fabrics were treated like leprosy in the person—what made it unclean and what were they to do with this uncleanness and why; how would you explain this chapter with holiness and why did that matter so much to God?

Lev 14 (9/6/22)

* I love what this chapter is all about because I believe this points to who our God is and how much He delights to cleanse us, to purify us, and to restore us. PTL!

1. In 14:1-8, this passage describes the first phase of the purification process—where does this happen and why do you think that was; how many clean birds are ordered to be brought and what happened to them and why; how is this applicable to you?
2. In 14:9-32, where did the second phase of the purification process occurred and why do you think that was; what was the person commanded to repeat from phase one and why; if the person was unable to provide the necessary offerings, was it ok to not bring anything or was he asked to do something different; what does that say about God's heart; how is this applicable to you?
3. In 14:33-57, under God's sovereignty, who is responsible for the mold in the house and why is that; what is the person to do and why; why is God requiring such extensive work over mold inside someone's house; what do we learn about our God; how is this applicable to you?

Lev 15 (9/7/22)

1. In 15:1-33, what purposes do you think the laws concerning ritual cleanliness and hygiene served; should Christians obey these rules, why or why not; how is it applicable to you?
2. In 15, a person's uncleanness would make them unfit for worship—what other activities can you think of that an uncleanness forbade; what happened when an unclean woman touched Jesus, did He become unclean, why or why not (Lk 8:43-48); how is this applicable to you?
3. In 15:31, will you write this verse; in your own way, can you explain what this verse is teaching; what will an application of this verse look like in your life?

Lev 16 (9/8/22)

1. In 16, which day were God's people to observe the Day of Atonement and what made it the holiest day for the Jews in the OT; what was the difference of the Day of Atonement with the other sacrifices; why were the people commanded to deny themselves on this day and how would they do that; how is this applicable to you?
2. In 16, between the two goats, how were they designated to their different tasks; can you find the specific name given for the scapegoat; what was the high priest to do before sending off the scapegoat, where would it go, and what did it mean; how did this point to Christ and what does this mean to you?
3. In 16, how often was the high priest to enter into the Most Holy Place; what would be the danger of not obeying this command; for whose sin was he to offer the sacrifices first and why was that; how were Christ's sacrifices different; how is this applicable to you?

*The Day of Atonement proceeded according to the following steps:

1. The high priest washed and dressed (v. 4).
2. He sacrificed a bull as a sin offering for himself (v. 6, 11).
3. He entered the Most Holy Place and sprinkled the ark with blood (v. 12-14).
4. He took two goats and by lot chose one to be the scapegoat, the other to be a sin offering (v. 7-8).
5. He sacrificed one goat as a sin offering (v. 9, 15).
6. He entered the Most Holy Place and sprinkled the ark with blood for the people (v. 15).
7. He went out to the outer part of the tabernacle of meeting and sprinkled the blood (v. 16).
8. He went out into the courtyard of the tabernacle and sprinkled the main altar with blood (v. 18-19).
9. He confessed the sins of the Israelites as he laid his hands on the scapegoat's head (v. 21).
10. He sent the scapegoat into the desert (v. 21-22).
11. The scapegoat gone, the high priest changed into his regular garments and washed (v. 23-24).
12. Finally, he offered burnt offerings for himself and for the people (v. 24-25).

Lev 17 (9/9/22)

*Chapter 17 initiates what is commonly called the Holiness Code (chs. 17-26). These chapters deal with regulations for holy living and holy practices in various areas.

1. In 17:1-9, what is God calling His people to not do; why is God calling His people to do in such a specific place; why is God being so strict in His command; how can you sing of God's goodness through these?
2. In 17:10-16, how does God describe the blood of a creature or a person; what and why does God not want His people to do with the blood; will you use Heb 9:12 and 9:22 to explain your faith with blood; what ministers to you most and why?

Lev 18 (9/10/22)

1. In 18:1-5, what is the first and greatest reason why God wants His people to obey His commands and what blessings are encompassed in His reason; who must God's people not follow and why; who are some people or peoples you know you must not follow in your life in order to obey your God best, please explain?
2. In 18:6-30, which sexual relations trouble you the most and why; which ones have you seen tolerated or even accepted and what was their rationale and yet, how does God view that; what is God's view of sexual relations and how is that meant to be a blessing to His people; how is it applicable to you?
3. In 18:21-23, what are the three "do not" spelled out here; how can God say He loves us and gives us freedom when His list of don'ts are so many; how can God love you when He can be so restrictive, denying so many acts from our pursuit?

Lev 19 (9/12/22)

1. In 19:2, what does holiness mean; why does God demand holiness from His people and why did that matter to them and why does that matter to you; why do you think God is so adamant about His and our holiness; how is our holiness God's blessing for us?
2. The rest of this chapter is about holiness—what are some of God's command that strikes you a bit more from what must be done; what are some of God's command that strikes you a bit more from what must be avoided; how can you describe God's goodness in them?
 - Allow me to offer a word of caution. For most people, when something strikes us a bit hard, we can emphasize and probably over-emphasize that one thing over others, such as against tattoo or maybe standing in the presence of the aged to show respect. Every one of God's command should always be taken with the utmost seriousness. However, when we are focused on the one thing, we can do so, while neglecting the others. This principle is readily available in many other places today. May I encourage us, use that one thing to impress unto all the others, because in God's truth, they all matter. The only shortcoming here is, while we can catch the seriousness and depth of God's word in that one particular area, we have yet to catch it in the others. So, may our God use that one thing to bless us to see the seriousness and depth of all God's truth.

Lev 20 (9/13/22)

1. In 20:1-5, the worship to Molek is best known for what; what is God's message to His people when they find a Molek worshiper; I am of the opinion that there are still Molek worshipers active today (at least their spirits are), so in what ways do you think they are; how should God's people approach this very frightening and destructive spirits and behaviors we see today?
2. In 20:6-27, in God's eyes, a person who commits these sins forfeited their right to life — what sins deserved death according to God's eyes; are there any death deserving sins that surprise you, why; why would God treat these sins so harshly (v. 14); what do you learn about God's character towards His people through God's actions here?
3. Would you write Romans 6:23 and explain with this verse God's behavior on Lev 20; will you explain how God's goodness is displayed through all these deaths?

Lev 21 (9/14/22)

1. In 21:1-15, how can priests become unclean or profane God's name; how do the priests display God's holiness through their actions and avoidances (the yes and no of their lives); how should God's character impact your life and why (what are the yes and no of your lives)?
2. In 21:16-24, why is God against any defect from His priests and what does that say about God and about the priests; were all the disable people barred from the priesthood, how; did God considered disabled people less worthy than healthy people, how and why; what do you learn about your God and how should that impact your life?
 - A side note: This rule had nothing to do with personal worth or individual rights. Serving as a priest was not a right; it was a role reserved for only a few whom God initially selected. Those with physical defects were no more discriminated against than were most of the people of Israel. Only men of a certain age who were ceremonially clean, without defect, from the tribe of Levi and descendants of Aaron were privileged to represent God as priests. At issue was whether the priests would project an image of a holy, perfect God to the people. Nonetheless, Aaron's descendants with defects were not barred from other priestly benefits (v. 22).

Lev 22 (9/15/22)

1. In 22:1-16, how did God want the priests to treat the offerings the Israelites brought to Him, why and how (v. 2); how were the priests to perform their services before God, why and how (v. 9); why all these strict regulations for the priests who are trying to do their job to the best of their abilities?
2. In 22:17-30, why is God so against receiving defected or deformed sacrifices; what if the family does not have the perfect animal God wants and only have the deformed ones, can the family still offer sacrifices, why or why not; what did it mean for the people then and for us now, "sacrifice it in such a way that it will be accepted on your behalf"?
3. In 22:31-33, why are we told to keep and follow God's commands; why must we not profane God's name; why did God bring His people out of Egypt; what does He do for His people; what did He do for you and how, so who are you in light of what He did?

Lev 23 (9/16/22)

1. In 23:1-8, what is God wanting from His people when He tells them to do no work; how can God assure His people what He is promising; how is this applicable to you?
2. In 23:9-22, why does God want the first grain of the harvest when it's probably the time for God's people when they have the least and need the harvest the most; why does God not want His people to harvest their land to the very edges; how is this meant to bless His people?
3. In 23:23-44, on which month and days does God want His people to hold these festivals and how were they connected; which festival is the most important for God's people and why; what were they commanded to do and also not do and why; how is this applicable to you?

Lev 24 (9/17/22)

1. In 24:1-4, why do you think God wanted the lamps to be burning continually, including from evening till morning; what was the point of this all night light when no one would see it or use it, except the priest there; how is this applicable to you?
2. In 24:5-9, why would God receive the fresh bread and give the priests a week old bread; wouldn't the bread be stale, why or why not; is God like that, keeping the good and giving His people the bad, wanting us to glorify Him while we may suffer in our obedience to Him, please explain?
3. In 24:10-23, why do you think a blasphemer is treated so severely; why do you think God wants the offender to receive the same injury as he caused; from this passage, what goodness of God can you taste; how is this applicable to your life?

Lev 25 (9/19/22)

1. In 25:1-7, what does God want to also have a sabbath and why; how are His people to survive if they don't work the land and who exactly will benefit even when they don't work the land; why would God want the land to have a sabbath, when He is not the God of the land but of His people; how is this a blessing to His people?
2. In 25:8-55, what happens in the Year of Jubilee; both the people and the land cannot be sold permanently, why; why do you think God gave this law to His people; in light of who our God is, how should that impact our lives?
3. In 25, how will you describe who God is; what about the Year of Jubilee that impacts you the most and why?

Lev 26 (9/20/22)

1. In 26:1-13, according to our passage, will you explain how obedience brings prosperity; but according to the NT, will you also explain how obedience is not a guarantee to material prosperity; what do you learn about our God; how is this applicable to you?
2. In 26:14-39, what does God say happens when people disobey God; according to this passage, how would you describe what sin is; why does God repeat this phrase, "If after all this or in spite of these things... (v. 18, 23, 27)"; what kind of God do you see here?

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3. In 26:40-46, as clearly as they were suffering because of their sin, what does God want His people to do after they have sinned and why; please explain as simply and as clearly as you can what repentance is and what it is meant to do; why is a holy God willing to suffer and endure through all of these ordeals with His disobedient people, when He could have just as easily made people in such a way they would never disobey or sin; how does this apply to you?

Lev 27 (9/21/22)

1. In 27:1-25, what did it mean to dedicate someone to the Lord; why were men worthy more than women and did that mean that men are intrinsically more valuable than women (Gen 1:27; Gal 3:28); what is the principle of redemption here?
2. In 27:26-29, what could a person not do with the firstborn of his animals and why; why couldn't a person devoted to destruction be ransomed; what do you learn about God here?
3. In 27:30-34, why would the tithe of everything from the land belong to the Lord; are Christians required to tithe today, why or why not; do you tithe, why or why not?
 - Note— Without giving you an answer to, if you should tithe, let me copy a short note from one of my study Bibles on the topic of giving.
 - God's people are to give in the following manner.
 1. Generously—Jesus told his followers to give to everyone who asks (Lk 6:30), to give to those who can't repay (Lk 14:13-14) and to freely give what we have freely received (Matt 10:8). Paul established the principle that what we reap is a reflection of what we sow (2Cor 9:6).
 2. Humbly—There is a danger in thinking that if we follow a specific rule, we have done everything that God requires. Jesus chastised the Pharisees for giving a tenth of their spices while neglecting more important matters of the law—justice, mercy and faithfulness (Matt 23:23). To suppose that God demands 10 percent, and nothing more, can foster an attitude that says, "This bit is for God, and the rest is mine."
 3. With the proper attitude—Using a strictly legal principle of giving prompts wrangling over questions like: Is it 10 percent of gross income or net income? Instead, we are to give what we decide in our hearts to give, not reluctantly or under compulsion, for God loves a cheerful giver (2Cor 9:7). Therefore some better questions might be: How can I better manage my affairs so that I can give more? Where can I give that will best serve God's purposes? Now that I've given what money I can, what else can I give?