

Lesson Five review Questions - OTS101

Logos Educator's Network Video #5 –

Who was the book of Leviticus named after, and why is it named after him? The book of Leviticus is named after Levi, one of the twelve sons of Jacob.

What is contained in the book of Leviticus, and what is an important theme? Contained in the book of Leviticus are the descendants of Levi, who would be the Priest. The sacrificial system is included. Feasts and ceremonies were also included. The theme of the book is worship or atonement.

What kind of genre is Leviticus? The genre of Leviticus is a handbook for the priest on how to lead the nation in worship before God.

What does it say about our relationship to God? Leviticus paints a picture of how we relate to God in a beautiful relationship.

Who were to be the priests, and who were to be the high priests in Israel? The oldest sons were to be the leaders of the families. Aaron's sons would be the high priest.

According to Pastor Huffman, what should we keep in mind as we read the book? We should keep the comparison of Aaron as the High Priest and Jesus as our High Priest. We should also remember the sacrificial system set during the time of Leviticus and Jesus being the sacrifice for us today.

What does “expiation” mean? This means the purging of impurities.

What happens after forgiveness takes place? A granting of forgiveness happens, and the relationship with God is restored.

What does “atonement” mean? This means a ransom or appeasement for something, like what Jesus did for us.

How many basic offerings were there? There were five offerings or sacrifices.

Why was it necessary to have sacrifice? Sacrifices were necessary because Israel was sinful and God was holy, and an animal sacrifice needed to be done. They would have to make atonement for their sins by sacrificing these animals.

How did Jesus fulfill the meaning of the offerings? Jesus was the ultimate sacrifice for us. He was the “once and for all” sacrifice. That would fulfill the requirement of any offering for our sins. Jesus did it for us, and we didn’t have to do it.

When were the offerings used? There was the burnt offering to atone for sin. Grain or meal offerings to express thankfulness or to thank God for something. Fellowship or peace offerings as a festive sacrifice. The Sin offering was for purification. Finally, the guilt of trespass offerings was used if you offended your brother or sinned against him. It was for restitution.

What major theme is represented in the book? The theme of Leviticus was holiness.

What did God require of the Israelites? God wanted the Israelites to be separated and holy. God is asking us to set ourselves aside and be holy.

What was the heart of the Law? The heart of the law was that Jesus could have come to be our sacrifice. We don't have to sacrifice anymore. Jesus did it.

How should we not take the book of Leviticus? We shouldn't take the Book of Leviticus as a book of to-do and don't.

How should we interpret the Old Testament in light of the cross? The cross was the great dividing point in history. The cross is the beginning of the new covenant. Jesus is the fulfillment of all the laws.

How many feasts did Israel celebrate, and what were their names? There were seven feasts. Their names were the Feast of Passover, the Feast of Uneven Bread, the Feast of First Fruits, Pentecost, the Feast of Trumpets, the Day of Atonement, and the Feast of the Tabernacle.

What did the "sevens" represent? On the seventh day, the people rest. On the seventh day of the week following Pentecost, the harvesters rest. In the seventh month of the year, there is the feast of Trumpets the nation rest. Every seventh year a sabbath year, the land would rest during this time. The seventh seven year was the year of Jubilee; everything would go back to its owners.

When was the year of Jubilee? The year of Jubilee was on the Fiftieth year, and all the slaves would go back to their original owners, and all the land would go back as well.

The Appointed Times: Jesus in the Feasts of Israel, Part 1 – Rest, Remembrance, and Renewal – I'm sorry, but no articles or videos are currently available on this topic.

What are the feasts days tied to?

How many holidays are there?

What are the names of these feast days?

When does it rain in Israel?

Why are the feasts still important?

What did the feasts do for the nation of Israel?

What do they speak of the past, present, and future?

Where were the feasts celebrated, and why was this important?

What may have contributed to the downfall of the Israelites?

What was the Mezuzah?

What Scripture verses are included in it?

What was built into the geography of Israel?

Where was the focal point of the feasts?

What are some of the changes that have taken place regarding the Jews keeping the feasts?

When was the temple destroyed?

How does Jesus fulfill the feasts?

What can you not separate from the feasts?

What do the “first fruits” symbolize?

What happened at Pentecost for the Church?

What connections can be made of the future for the feast of Trumpets, Atonement, and Tabernacles?

What four things, then, do the feasts speak of?

What does God say to us today through the feasts?

What happens when the twelve spies come back from spying on the land?

What is the Book of Numbers about?

What were some of the interesting stories in the Book of Numbers?

What did the layout of the tribes show us?

What does the story of Korah's rebellion teach us?

Why didn't Moses get to go into the Promised Land?

What "type" (prophetic symbol) did Moses ruin by striking the rock again?

What does the word "Deuteronomy" mean?

What is the purpose of this book?

Feast of Pentecost and the Day of Pentecost –

When did the word "Pentecost" come into use? The word "Pentecost" came into use in the New Testament. In the book of Acts and 1 Corinthians.

What was the feast literally known as, and what was it celebrating? The feast is known as the "feast of the fifteenth day." It was celebrating the closing of the grain harvest and ingathering of wheat.

What instructions were set down for observance during this feast? No service work can be done. Bread from fresh wheat needed to be backed and presented by the Priest as a wave offering. Two rams as a peace offering. The corners of the crops were left as a token of concern for the poor. The feast was to be a joyous occasion.

What symbolical significance does the author point to regarding wind and fire? There was some parallelism between what happened at the giving of the Law at Sinai and Pentecost.

Briefly describe the spiritual significance of the feast of Pentecost. The spiritual significance of the feast of Pentecost was Calvary, what Jesus did for us.

What does leaven represent? Leaven represented Jews and Gentiles being united in Christ as one body, sinners saved by grace. One church.

What does the harvest represent? The church age, ingathering of souls. The harvest of souls is plentiful. The church is missionary. We are going out and making disciples of all nations. The harvest is the souls that are ripe for picking.

What picture represents the Baptism of the Holy Spirit? It is the threshing floor where chaff and grain are separated. The fan blows the chaff, and the fire burns away what is not wanted. The baptism of the Holy Spirit purifies us.

What period does the outpouring on the Day of Pentecost represent? The period represented by the outpouring of the day of Pentecost is The Prophet Joel to the "last days."

The Mosaic Sacrificial System –

What was the fundamental function of Moses' work? Moses' work's fundamental function was establishing the covenant between Israel and God.

What was the foundation principle behind the sacrificial system? The foundational principle behind the sacrificial system was obedience.

Briefly summarize how Jeremiah 7:21 ff supports this. God was emphasizing obedience over sacrifice. Obedience was more important to God.

What does the blood symbolize? The blood would symbolize the community between God and Israel. Consecration.

As a result of the covenant and sacrifices, what could the people now do? People can now have a relationship with God. People can approach God and feast with him.

Leviticus Laws & Homosexuality -

How do proponents of homosexuality try to disapprove Levitical laws? By saying to avoid eating shellfish and avoiding homosexuality. Saying both are outlawed.

What was Dr. Michael Brown's answer? Dr. Brown answers that God gave universal sexual prohibitions that included homosexuality.

Leviticus Overview Chart –

According to Charles Swindoll, what are the two major sections of Leviticus, and what are their major emphases? According to Charles Swindoll, the two major sections of Leviticus are “The way to God, access” and “The walk with God, lifestyle.” And the major emphasis is ritual (for worship) and practical (for living).

What are the keyword and key theme of the book? The key word for the book of Leviticus is “Holy.” The theme is “how a sinful humanity should worship a holy God.”

How does Christ appear in the book? Jesus appears in the book of Leviticus and is pictured in each sacrifice and ritual.

The Book of Numbers –

Where does the Book of Numbers take up in the history of Israel? The Book of Numbers picks up right after Exodus, where the people are camped at Mount Sinai.

Why is the book called Numbers? Numbers is called Numbers because two senses were taken.

What did the people complain about? The people complained about walking through the wilderness and not having water. They complained about the food and their children dying in the wilderness.

What did they make the journey sound like? They made the journey sound like slavery in Egypt would have been better. They made it sound like there was no God. They said God didn't provide for them.

What was the report of the spies, and what happened as a result? Ten of the twelve spies that went into the land were scared of the people in that land, and as a result, the people got afraid and blamed God for not providing for them, and they turned around. They wandered in the wilderness for forty years. It should have been an eleven-day trip.

When was the nation ready to enter the Promised Land? Moses needed to take one more census and hand over leadership to Joshua.

In what is God calling us to be obedient? God wants us to trust Him.

On Numbers –

From what is the Hebrew title of the book derived? The Hebrew title for Numbers comes from the word wilderness.

Give Briggs' summary of the history of the Israelites up to Numbers. The Israelites are freed from Egypt and walking to the promised land, but they stop to camp at Mount Sinai.

What is an emphasis of the book? The book emphasizes that the people of God had to be organized in a certain way so He could

have fellowship with them. God needed them to be focused on Him and Him alone.

What did the people do that was a “character note”? The people grumbled and complained.

Why should Numbers have been a short book? Numbers should have been shorter because the people chose not to go into the promised land and were disobedient. They basically refused.

What verse is a significant moment in the narrative—the key issue? Numbers 14:11, the key issue was that the people didn’t trust God.

How did this issue affect Moses? This issue affected Moses because God says that Moses didn’t trust Him.

How is Numbers a challenging book? Numbers is a challenging book because it raises the question “if we trust God.” It becomes personally challenging because we sometimes struggle with trusting God with everything in our lives.

Numbers Overview Chart –

What are the three major sections in this book, and where were the Israelites during the timeframe for each section? The three major sections of Numbers are “preparation,” “pessimism,” and “punishment.” The Israelites would find themselves at Mount Sinai, en route to Kadesh-Barnes, and wilderness wandering during each major section of Numbers.

What is the major theme of the book, and how does Christ appear in the book? The major theme of Numbers is “the price of disbelief and disobedience.” Jesus appears in Numbers, pictured in the manna, water from the rock, bronze serpent, Balaam’s prophecy, pillar of cloud, pillar of fire, and the cities of refuge.

Bible Covenants: Deuteronomy and Covenant Form –

What is a covenant, and what was integral to a covenant? A covenant is an agreement between two parties. It creates a relationship between the two parties, and both pledges to uphold the agreement's terms. There are consequences to breaking the agreement.

What are the three major parts of a covenant? The three major parts of a covenant are “the terms of the agreement,” “the inauguration of the agreement,” and “The reminder sign or seal of agreement.”

Briefly describe the covenant-making process. God intervenes and establishes a relationship with His people. Signs of remembrance are given, then terms of expectation are set in the form of law. Positive rewards. Punishment for breaking the covenant.

What are the five parts of a second-millennium suzerainty treaty, and how do they correlate to Deuteronomy? Deuteronomy is written in a suzerainty style. The five parts are the preamble, the historical prologue, the stipulations, the curses and blessings, and the arranging of perpetuating the covenant.

What was different (or unique) about the covenant terms contained in Deuteronomy? Deuteronomy maintains the interrelationships with the ten commandments.

Deuteronomy Overview Chart –

What are the three major sections in the book of Deuteronomy, and what major theme ties them together? The three major sections of the Book of Deuteronomy are “looking back,” “looking up,” and “looking ahead.” The major theme that ties them together is “remembering to love the Lord your God and keeping His commandments.”

Where does Christ appear in Deuteronomy? Christ appears in Deuteronomy in God’s promise to raise up a prophet like Moses, and Moses himself was a symbol of Jesus.

Who were the leaders during this time? In the beginning, Moses is the leader, and by the end, Joshua becomes the leader.