

## Study Notes and Questions for Leviticus 21-23

- Summarize the regulations for the priests given in chapters 21 and 22, and note what you see as God's primary intention for them.
- What in Leviticus 21 reflects most impressively the need for holiness among the priests?
- What in Leviticus 22 reflects most impressively the need for holiness in the people's offerings?
- In what ways do you see God's grace in the commands and regulations given in this part of Leviticus?
- How does Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread (23:4–8) reflect upon our salvation and the life we live as a follower of Jesus?
- How would you use the Feast of Unleavened bread to share with a new believer about the believer's relationship with sin?
- What did the Feast of Firstfruits mean to the people of Israel and what does it say to believers about Jesus? (23:9–14)
- What was the Feast of Weeks about and what was it called in the New Testament book of Acts? (23:15–22)
- What did the New Testament name for this feast signify?
- **Note: The Feast of Trumpets** marked the beginning of ten days of consecration and repentance before God. (23:23–25) In the Leviticus passage, the words trumpet blasts are a translation of the Hebrew word *teruah*, which means "a shout" or "a blowing." It appears that the shofar (ram's horn) was to be blown at this time, as it was on the other new moons (Psalm 81:3). The blowing of the trumpets on the first day of the month heralded a solemn time of preparation for the Day of Atonement; this preparation time was called "Ten Days of Repentance" or the "Days of Awe." The trumpet sound was an alarm of sorts and can be understood as a call to introspection and repentance.
- What is the Day of Atonement all about and why did the Lord emphasize resting so much during this feast?
- The Feast of Tabernacles, (or Feast of Booths) came next. (23:33–43) What things did God want to remind His people about?