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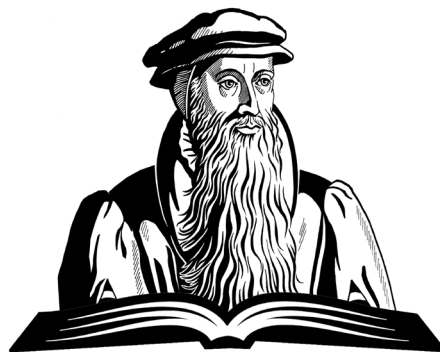
**BIBLE FOR
6TH GRADE STUDENTS**

Old Testament

Lesson 37:

Worshiping God Rightly

Lecture Presenter: Mr. Daniel Van Brugge



The John Knox Institute
of Higher Education

Entrusting our Reformed Inheritance to the Church Worldwide

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Unless otherwise indicated, all Scripture quotations are from the Authorized King James Version.

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Module

BIBLE FOR 6TH GRADE STUDENTS

Old Testament

113 LESSONS

77 Lessons presented by Mr. Daniel Van Brugge

36 Lessons presented by Dr. Daniel Sweetman

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|--|---|
| 01. The Bible: The Word of God | 26. Joseph and His Brethren |
| 02. Creation: The Work of an Almighty God | 27. Jacob Comes to Joseph |
| 03. Man: A Special Place in God's Creation | 28. God Heard Their Cry |
| 04. A Gracious Promise | 29. Moses and the Burning Bush |
| 05. Cain and Abel | 30. Let My People God |
| 06. Only Noah Found Grace | 31. Deliverance |
| 07. The Coming Judgment –A Way of Escape | 32. God's Patience with a Complaining People |
| 08. The Noahic Covenant | 33. Keeping the Law: Not to Merit /Thankfulness |
| 09. The Tower of Babel | 34. The Lord Dwells Among His People |
| 10. Abram: Called by God | 35. A Priest for the People |
| 11. Abram Intercedes for Lot | 36. Moses Intercedes for a Rebellious People |
| 12. Melchizadek | 37. Worshiping God Rightly |
| 13. Righteous by Faith | 38. Walk Not According to the World |
| 14. Two Sons | 39. Hearts of Ingratitude |
| 15. Lessons from Lot's Life | 40. Aaron's Rod Blossoming |
| 16. Faithless Abraham – Faithful God | 41. The Serpent of Brass Lifted Up |
| 17. Abraham Tested – God's Provision | 42. Phinehas Turning Away God's Wrath |
| 18. Isaac and Rebekah | 43. Cities of Refuge |
| 19. Jacob: A Better Desire than Esau | 44. A New Generation |
| 20. Jacob the Deceiver | 45. Moses' Last Days |
| 21. God Preserves Jacob | 46. Joshua—God's Promise Fulfilled |
| 22. Jacob Returns to Beth-el | 47. A Promise to Rahab |
| 23. Joseph Loved – Joseph Hated | 48. The Rise of Judges |
| 24. An Eye upon God | 49. Gideon—God with Him |
| 25. Joseph Raised Out of Prison | 50. Samson |

51. Ruth the Moabitess
52. Samuel Judges Israel
53. Israel's First King
54. The Kingdom Established
55. David Anointed the Next King
56. David Hunted by Saul
57. The Last Days of Saul
58. David, the Next King
59. Fetching the Ark
60. Thou Art the Man
61. David's Return to Jerusalem
62. Seven Sons of Saul Killed
63. Genealogies of Israel
64. David Appointed King
65. David's Kingdom Established
66. David Prepares for the Temple
67. David's Departing Instructions
68. Solomon Becomes King
69. Solomon Builds the House of God
70. The Kingdom is Rent
71. A Wicked Divided Kingdom
72. Ahab's Reign and Death
73. Elisha Begins his Work
74. Elisha's Voice is Heard
75. A Succession of Kings
76. Ahaz and Hezekiah
77. The Captivity of Judah
78. Introduction to the Prophets
79. Isaiah's Vision & Song
80. Isaiah Prophecies about Christ
81. The Prophet Jeremiah Called and Sent
82. Jeremiah Opposed and Comforted
83. Ezekiel, the Captive Prophet
84. Ezekiel's Comforting Visions
85. Daniel and His Three Friends
86. Nebuchadnezzar's Forgotten Dream
87. Three Friends in the Fiery Furnace
88. Nebuchadnezzar's Madness
89. The Writing on the Wall
90. Daniel in the Lions' Den
91. Daniel's Visions and Dreams
92. Ezra—Return from Captivity
93. Ezra—Rebuilding the Temple
94. Ezra—The Scribe
95. Nehemiah—Rebuilding the Walls
96. Nehemiah—The Task Completed
97. Esther the Queen
98. Esther—Haman's Plot
99. Esther—The Jews Saved
100. Hosea—The Minor Prophets
101. Joel and the Day of the LORD
102. Amos the Fearless Herdsman
103. Obadiah Prophecies Edom's Fall
104. Jonah's Flight
105. Jonah's Mission
106. Micah Preaches Judgment & Mercy
107. Nahum—A Message for Nineveh
108. Habakkuk's Questions, God's Replies
109. Zephaniah—Threatenings & Promises
110. Haggai Urges Building the Temple
111. Zechariah—The Night Visions
112. Zechariah Prophecies of Christ
113. Malachi—Last Old Testament Prophet

Lesson 37

Worshiping God Rightly Leviticus 1–17

Memory Verse

But his inwards and his legs shall he wash in water: and the priest shall burn all on the altar, to be a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord.

Leviticus 1:9

General Considerations

Leviticus is the third of the five books written by Moses. Inspired by God, it is a word that should be viewed as seriously as the other books of the Bible. Its importance can be seen, not only in that it too is inspired, but in the period of time it covers and its subject matter.

To understand how the amount of time it covers shows its importance, let us look back for a moment at the first two books of Moses—Genesis and Exodus. Genesis contains fifty chapters and covers over twenty-two hundred years of history. Among other things, this history related the events of Creation, the Fall, the Flood, God’s covenant with Abraham, Joseph, and Israel’s entrance into Egypt. Exodus contains forty chapters and covers over seventy years of the history of God’s faithfulness to his covenant promise. Among other things, this history related the events of Moses birth, the remarkable deliverance of Israel, God’s giving the law on Mount Sinai, the building of the tabernacle, and Aaron chosen as priest. The Book of Leviticus stands out, because the twenty-seven chapters of Leviticus covers a period of less than two months. The detail given indicates the importance of the content.

The subject matter is important because it shows how a sinner may approach God. Think back to Exodus for a moment. What had happened? God delivered Israel and Israel rebelled. God had chosen Aaron as priest and caused the tabernacle to be built as a sign that God would dwell among them. No sooner had this happened than Aaron, the priest of God, at the will of the people, made a golden calf. Will God allow such sinful people to approach him? How is it possible for sinners to come near to a holy God? Without the book of Leviticus, we would have no answer to these questions. Leviticus is important because it reveals how a sinner may approach God and find mercy.

Bringing a Sacrifice

In Amos 5:21–22, the Lord declares, “I hate, I despise your feast days, and I will not smell in your solemn assemblies. Though ye offer me burnt offerings and your meat offerings, I will not accept them: neither will I regard the peace offerings of your fat beasts.” Considering what we read about sacrifices in Leviticus, how is it possible for the Lord to reject the offerings? The Lord showed his displeasure, not at the sacrifice, but the manner in which the sacrifice was brought. It was not the outward act, but the heart the Lord considered. The Lord desired:

1) The person who offered it had to do so “of his own voluntary will” (Lev. 1:3). The person offering the sacrifice did not do it because custom and tradition dictated the practice. They did so, out of a heart’s desire to draw near to the Lord and to be reconciled to him.

2) The person offering it had to “put his hand upon the head of the burnt offering” (Lev. 1:4). The placing of the hand upon the head of the burnt offering was not a mechanical act. Rather, it indicated a true sorrow for sin. It indicated the transference of the guilt of the offerer to the sacrificial animal. The transferring of the guilt did not occur merely because the hand was placed on the head. It occurred because of the heartfelt sorrow and repentance of the individual, coming by faith to the tabernacle, to the altar. Believing that the faithful God is faithful to his Word – “a sweet savour unto the LORD” (Lev. 1:9).

The Scapegoat

There were several important offerings for sin mentioned in Leviticus. There were offerings for the sins of the people, and for the sins of the priest. However, there was also the offering made on the Day of Atonement. The offering on the Day of Atonement was unique, in three ways.

First, it was only to be offered once a year.

Second, it was only on this day, the Day of Atonement, that the priests could enter into the holy of holies and sprinkle blood upon the mercy seat and before the mercy seat.

Third, when the priest brought the sacrifices, he was to bring two goats. The one goat was to be sacrificed for a sin offering. The other, the scapegoat, would bear the sins of the people and carry them outside the camp. These two goats represent two aspects of Christ’s atoning work—the work of paying the price for the sins of his people. The first goat, the one that was sacrificed, points to Christ’s sacrifice for sin upon the cross. The second goat, which would be taken out of the camp and set free, bore the sins of Israel upon its own head—“And Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat, and confess over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel, and all their transgressions in all their sins, putting them upon the head of the goat, and shall send him away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness” (Lev. 16:21).

The second goat offered an additional comfort to the children of Israel. For as the second goat, which bore the sins of the people departed the camp, it was a reminder of how their sins had been

removed. “For I will be merciful to their unrighteousness, and their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more” (Heb. 8:12).

The Book of Leviticus is full. It is full of mercy. It is full of direction. It is full of Christ.

Questions

1. The Book of Leviticus covers _____ of Israel’s history.
 - a. 30 days
 - b. 2 months
 - c. 1 year
 - d. 40 years
2. The book of Leviticus records events when Israel was by Mt. _____.
 - a. Sinai
 - b. Hermon
 - c. Ararat
 - d. Tabor
3. In the opening of chapter 1, God speaks to Moses
 - a. While he is upon Mt. Sinai.
 - b. As he journeys to see his father-in-law.
 - c. During his visit to the burning bush.
 - d. Out of the tabernacle of the congregation.
4. When entering the holy of holies, how many times was the priest to sprinkle blood upon the ark? (Lev. 16:14–16)
 - a. One time
 - b. Two times
 - c. Three times
 - d. Seven times
5. Which of Aaron’s sons was not killed for offering “strange fire”? (Lev. 10)
 - a. Ithamar
 - b. Abihu
 - c. Nadab

Discussion Questions

1. Discuss the relationship between the number of chapters in Leviticus and the time period it covers. What does it reveal about the worshiping of God? How does this apply to the way of salvation revealed in the gospel? _____

2. Discuss the significance of each of the following, as it relates to Jesus Christ:
- a) “the LORD...spake unto him out of the tabernacle of the congregation” (1:1) _____

 - b) “a male without blemish” (1:3) _____

 - c) “he shall place his hand upon the head of the burnt offering” (1:4) _____

 - d) The offering shall be “a sweet savour unto the LORD” (1:9) _____

3. How can the death of Aaron’s sons for offering “strange fire” before the Lord be instructive to a sinner in his approach to God? (10:1–2) _____

4. Hebrews 7:27 states the following, “Who needeth not daily, as those high priests, to offer up sacrifice, first for his own sins, and then for the people’s: for this he did once, when he offered up himself.” Compare and contrast the priesthood of Aaron and Jesus Christ as Priest. _____

5. Explain how the goat and the scapegoat mentioned in Leviticus 16 represent two aspects of Christ’s atoning work _____

6. Explain how the removal of the scapegoat from the camp was a comfort to God's people.
