



SERMON NOTES:

- Notice the process through Leviticus: Daily sacrifices to THE Sacrifice to Sanctification to Sabbaths
- The feasts celebrate the past and consecrate themselves for the future Messiah
- 1. Seven Feasts to celebrate God's goodness and to consecrate for God's grace
 - The first four feasts occur during the spring
 - Passover - A celebration and remembrance of God's deliverance from Egypt (Exodus 12) with the blood on the door posts (First month, fourteenth day) Leviticus 23:5, I Corinthians 5:7
 - Unleavened Bread- A reminder to live in purity as God delivered them through the blood (first month, fifteenth day) Leviticus 23:6,8, I Corinthians 5:8
 - First Fruits (Harvest) - Giving God the first fruits of your crop; sheaths of barley that are freshly sprouted. It was a sign of trust of the promise that a harvest was coming (offered on a Sunday, after the crop sprouted, the day after leavened bread) Leviticus 23:10-11, Colossians 1:18
 - Weeks (Pentecost) - A celebration of what God would do in bringing the Law to His people and His Word to the World (Celebrated fifty days after Unleavened Bread) Leviticus 23:17, Acts 2:1
 - The remaining three feasts took place in the fall, four months after the first four feasts
 - Trumpets - A call to worship, to cease from labor (celebrated seventh month, first day) Leviticus 23:24, I Thessalonians 4:16-17
 - Day of Atonement (Yom kippor) - The celebration of God's forgiveness of the nation's sins (celebrated seventh month, tenth day) Leviticus 23:27, Hebrews 7:27
 - Booths - A celebration of God's provision through their wanderings; The only celebration where rejoicing is commanded (seventh month, fifteenth day) Leviticus 23:34, John 7:37-38
 - Celebrating the feasts prepared God's people to consecrate themselves to walk in God's freedom
- 2. Truths to live by in a land of Freedom: Faith always precedes Freedom
 - Continual light: Walking in God's presence is always light, never darkness, Leviticus 24:3
 - Continual feeding: God provides the bread of life that nourishes your soul, not just your stomach, Leviticus 24:8
 - God's name is holy: God will protect the integrity of His name, honor His name rather than blaspheme it, Leviticus 24:15
 - God is just: Trust Him for justice rather than seek it yourself, Leviticus 24:19-20
 - God is gracious: He provides second chances; therefore, be gracious to others, Leviticus: 25:4,10
 - God is kind and faithful: Show kindness to those in hard times; go the extra mile, Leviticus 25:35
 - God blesses obedience: Your obedience to God will not go unnoticed or unrewarded, Leviticus 26: 3-4
 - God punishes disobedience: Let God exact punishment on those against Him, rather than it consuming you. Leviticus 26:14-16
 - God requires fulfillment of vows: As He keeps His word, so He expects us to honor ours, Leviticus 27:2-3, Titus 2:11-14





GROUP DISCUSSION:

1. Read Leviticus 23; Hebrews 4:9-11; Colossians 2:16-17; Galatians 4:9-11; Exodus 12; I Corinthians 5:7-8; John 1:29,36; 18:28; Exodus 23:17; Numbers 28:26; John 7:2, 37-38; Zechariah 14:16-19; Deuteronomy 31:10-13; Acts 2:27; I Corinthians 15:20,23; Romans 11:25; I Thessalonians 4:16-17; John 19:14; Matthew 26:17-19; Acts 2:1. How do the seven feasts relate to the work of Jesus Christ? How are the first four feasts fulfilled by Jesus' earthly ministry? How does the feast of trumpets relate to Jesus' coming again? List the details out for each feast and describe how they called the people to remember the past, act in the present, and prepare for the future. Read John 20:19; Acts 20:7; I Corinthians 16:2. Why does the Sabbath for Israel translate into Sunday for the Church?
2. Read Leviticus 24; Exodus 21:26 22:28; 25:23-40; Deuteronomy 10:2; John 8:12; Matthew 5:14, 38-42; 9:3; John 6:35, 48. What is the significance of the light and the bread in the tabernacle? What do they represent for today? The Jewish people so guarded the name of God that the four letters for His name YHWH were not pronounced or written for fear of taking His name in vain. They would often refer to God as Adonai or G-D. After writing His name YHWH in transcribing the Law, they would burn the quill because anything written after such a holy name would defame it. How should we protect God's name today so we don't say it in vain? Profanity? Vows? How does Jesus teach us in Matthew to interpret eye for an eye?
3. Read Leviticus 25; II Chronicles 36:20-21; Isaiah 61:1-3; Exodus 21:2-6; Matthew 6:33; Psalm 24:1; I Peter 2:11; Ruth 3; Romans 3:24; I Corinthians 6:20; John 10:10; Luke 6:34. What is the significance of the seventh year Sabbath and the seventh-seventh year Sabbath (Jubilee)? How was God teaching His people about grace and generosity? What is the value/role of a kinsman-redeemer? How did this affect Ruth and Boaz? Is Jesus our Redeemer? How?
4. Read Leviticus 26; II Corinthians 6:16; II Kings 6:26-29; 17:25; Galatians 3:13-14; 6:6-10; Hebrews 12:7-11. This chapter outlines the normal distinction between doing well (what God commands) versus doing evil (what goes against God's commands). List the six blessings that are promised for obedience and the six cursings that are listed for disobedience. How does this chapter relate to Genesis 4:1-7 and Luke 21:31-32? How does this apply today?
5. Read Leviticus 27; Judges 11:29-40; I Samuel 1:11; Deuteronomy 23:21-23; Joshua 6:17; Hebrews 7:4-10; I Corinthians 16:1-2; II Corinthians 8:5-8; 9:6-7. Are vows required or allowed? What's the difference? If a person did choose to make a vow, was he accountable to fulfill it? What role did redeeming the object of the vow play? Why did God require a twenty percent increase on certain objects to be redeemed? Why were certain things (like the tithe or the burnt offerings) not allowed to be redeemed? How does Romans 12:1 relate to this chapter? What is a Nazarite vow?