



FAMILY DEVOTIONAL

YEAR 1

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WELCOME TO *Generations of Grace*



This curriculum has been designed to deepen your own study of God's word so that you might be able to properly understand and accurately teach each lesson. It's our prayer that this curriculum would be a blessing to your ministry and home as God uses it to encourage your family.



Share the Lesson

- **Five-Day Devotionals** – Guides the family through the Generations of Grace lesson, a cross-reference passage, and a passage about Christ to lead the family through the whole counsel of God.
- **Generations of Grace Passages** – Reinforces the lesson that your child learned in Sunday School.
- **Cross-Reference Passage** – Points to another passage that reinforces the central truth of each week's lesson.
- **Christ-Centered Passage** – Connects each week's lesson to Jesus Christ and to the gospel.
- **Explain** – Communicates the truth of each day to the parent's heart and mind to prepare them to lead their child through the passage.
- **Ask** – Foster greater interaction between parent and children whether they're 3 years old or 11 years old.
- **Discuss** – Enable the conversation about the truth to progress to a deeper level.

Additional Resources

Use these additional resources to help support your lessons and to knit together the church and the home, ensuring that what is taught on Sunday matches what is learned throughout the week.

- **Coloring Book**
- **Craft Book**
- **Activity Book**
- **Student Journal**
- **Teacher Book**

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SHARE THE BIBLE LESSON

WEEK 28

God ordains the sacrificial system

Leviticus 1:1–7:38



DAY 1

The burnt offering showed allegiance to God •
Leviticus 1:1–17; 6:8–13; 7:8

READ

Leviticus 1:1–17; 6:8–13; 7:8

EXPLAIN

The truth of Leviticus 1:1–17; 6:8–13; 7:8

The burnt offering showed that a person was completely set apart for God. It was an animal sacrifice because complete union with God requires **atonement** (1:4): a person's life must be ransomed by the death of a substitute. A bull, sheep, goat, dove, or pigeon could be offered, but only perfect animals, without any flaws (1:3, 10, 14). The person offering the sacrifice did most of the work. He put his hand on the animal's head while the animal was sacrificed (1:4), vividly reminding him of the reality and consequences of sin. The priest's job was to sprinkle the blood on the altar and burn the entire animal except the skin (Lev 1:5, 7–8; 7:8), so it was a pleasing aroma to the LORD (Lev 1:9). Jesus fulfills the burnt offering. He was a fragrant offering to God (Eph 5:2), the sinless substitute who died to replace sinfulness with righteousness (2 Cor 5:21). Because He is the burnt offering, believers are freed from sin in order to belong to God (Rom 6). By His death He purchased believers for God (Acts 20:28).

ASK

1. Why was the first offering called a burnt offering?
It was completely burned up on the altar, showing that a person belonged completely to God.
2. What kind of animal could be offered?
A perfect bull, goat, sheep, or bird.
3. Where did the person sacrificing the animal put his hand?
He put his hand on the animal's head to show that his sin was going onto the animal.
4. How does Jesus fulfill the burnt offering?
Jesus was a fragrant offering to God (Eph 5:2), the sinless substitute who died to replace sinfulness with righteousness (2 Cor 5:21).

DISCUSS

1. Discuss how the sacrificial system was a vivid reminder of the consequences of sin.
2. Talk about ways your family can demonstrate allegiance to God.

DAY 2

The grain offering showed dependence on God •
Leviticus 2:1–15; 6:14–23; 7:9–10

READ

Leviticus 2:1–15; 6:14–23; 7:9–10

EXPLAIN

The truth of Leviticus 2:1–15; 6:14–23; 7:9–10

The grain offering showed dependence on God by giving back to Him some of the food He had provided. The grain offering was usually offered along with an animal sacrifice (1:2; 14:20). The grain offering was fine flour with oil, frankincense, and salt (2:1, 11–15). The frankincense represented prayer (Rev 5:8), and the salt reminded of God's permanent covenant (2 Chr 13:5). The grain could be cooked in various ways, but it could not have any yeast or honey (2:4–7, 14). This shows that a person cannot worship God while also clinging to sin (Ps 66:18). One handful of the offering would be burned on the altar, but the rest was food for the priests (2:2–3). Jesus fulfills the grain offering. He is the bread of life (John 6:32–35), and His body is like bread broken as an offering to God (Matt 26:26). His death glorifies God as the one who provides eternal life. Through Christ, a believer's giving is a "fragrant offering, a sacrifice acceptable and pleasing to God" (Phil 4:18).

ASK

1. Why did the grain offering show?
The grain offering showed dependence on God by giving back to Him some of the food He had provided.
2. Why was there a grain offering?
To honor God as the One who gives food and life.
3. How does Jesus fulfill the grain offering?
Jesus is the bread of life (John 6:32–35), and His body is like bread broken as an offering to God (Matt 26:26).

DISCUSS

1. List ways your family can show dependence on God this week.
2. Discuss different ways that God has provided for the needs of your family.

DAY 3

The fellowship offering showed peace between God and man •
Leviticus 3:1–17; 7:11–34

READ

Leviticus 3:1–17; 7:11–34

EXPLAIN

The truth of Leviticus 3:1–17; 7:11–34

The fellowship offering celebrated a peaceful and joyful relationship with God (3:1, 5). It also became a time to enjoy fellowship with family and friends. The fellowship offering was an animal killed like the burnt offering but only the fat, the best part, was burned for God. The priest then ate part of the meat and the person offering the animal enjoyed the rest in a feast

with his friends and family. The fellowship offering was usually offered after the burnt offering, because peace with God only comes after a person has had their sins atoned for (Rom 5:1). It was offered to give thanks for a specific blessing, to fulfill a vow, or as a freewill offering to celebrate God's general blessing (7:12–15). Jesus fulfills the fellowship offering. He made peace between God and man (Col 1:20). He died to bring sinners back to God (1 Pet 3:18). So whoever feeds on Him has eternal life (John 6:54). But this fellowship may be enjoyed only by those who repent of their sin and uncleanness (Acts 3:19).

DAY 3 CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

ASK 

1. What did the fellowship offering celebrate?
It celebrated a peaceful and joyful relationship with God (3:1, 5). It also became a time to enjoy fellowship with family and friends.
2. What was the fellowship offering?
The fellowship offering was an animal killed like the burnt offering but only the fat, the best part, was burned for God.
3. How does Jesus fulfill the fellowship offering?
Jesus made peace between God and man (Col 1:20). He died to bring sinners back to God (1 Pet 3:18).

DISCUSS 

1. Explain why man is not at peace with God.
2. Discuss why only Jesus can restore peace between God and man.

DAY 4

The sin offering showed forgiveness from sin • Leviticus 4:1–5:13; 6:24–30

READ 

Leviticus 4:1–5:13; 6:24–30

EXPLAIN 

The truth of Leviticus 4:1–5:13; 6:24–30

The sin offering was to make atonement so that unintentional sins could be forgiven (4:20, 26, 31, 35). **“Unintentional” does not mean completely unknown; it means a person strayed into sin but then confessed it** (Num 5:6). It is the opposite of unrepentant rebellion against God (Num 15:30). The sin offering was like the burnt offering, but it was required in order to atone for sin. The type of sacrifice required depended on who sinned (4:1–5:13; Jas 3:7). After the priest offered the animal on the altar of burnt offering, the rest of the animal was taken outside the camp to be burned, symbolizing the removal of sin from the people (4:8–12). Jesus fulfills the sin offering. His blood was shed to forgive sins (Matt 26:28). He was the perfect substitute who became sin for us (2 Cor 5:21). He was crucified outside the city (Heb 13:12), so that through Him sins are paid for and washed away (1 John 1:7).

ASK 

1. What was the sin offering for?
It was for forgiveness of sins.
2. What is “unintentional” sin?
Sin a person strayed into but then confessed (Num 5:6). It is the opposite of unrepentant rebellion against God (Num 15:30).
3. How does Jesus fulfill the sin offering?
Jesus’ blood was shed to forgive sins (Matt 26:28).

DISCUSS 

1. Discuss why it’s important to confess sin (1 John 1:9).
2. Explain how Jesus serves as a substitute for sinners.

DAY 5

The guilt offering was for sins that needed to be made right •
Leviticus 5:13–6:7; 7:1–10

READ

Leviticus 5:13–6:7; 7:1–10

EXPLAIN

The truth of Leviticus 5:13–6:7; 7:1–10

The guilt offering, like the sin offering, was not voluntary. It was for sins that could be made right through **restitution**, through paying a person back for the harm done to them. These sins could be sins against God's holy things or against another individual. For example, if a person stole a sheep, he would have to return or replace the sheep, plus pay the person 20% extra (6:5). In addition to making restitution, the person then sacrificed a spotless ram to make atonement and have his sin forgiven (6:6–7). The guilt offering shows that a person cannot find forgiveness from God unless he seeks to make things right with those he has harmed (Matt 5:23–24). Animal sacrifices did not have power to save in themselves, but they looked forward to Jesus Christ. Jesus fulfills the guilt offering (Isa 53:10). He paid man's sin debt to God, a debt we could never pay (Matt 16:26). Because Jesus frees believers from their debt of sin, believers are called to forgive others as well (Matt 18:23–35).

ASK

1. What was the guilt offering for?
It was for forgiveness of sins after making restitution (after making a payment to fix the harm caused by the sin).
2. How does Jesus fulfill the guilt offering?
He paid man's sin debt to God, a debt we could never pay (Matt 16:26).
3. Why are believers called to forgive those who sin against them?
Because Jesus frees believers from their debt of sin (Matt 18:23–35).

DISCUSS

1. Identify anyone you have sinned against this week and ask them for forgiveness.
2. Talk about why we must be willing to forgive others for their sins against us.

NEXT WEEK

God establishes the priesthood

Leviticus 8:1–10:7



SHARE THE BIBLE LESSON
WEEK 29

God establishes the priesthood

Leviticus 8:1–10:7



DAY 1

*God set apart Aaron and his sons to serve as priests •
 Leviticus 8:1–36*

READ

Leviticus 8:1–36

EXPLAIN

The truth of Leviticus 8:1–36

God chose Aaron and his sons to be **priests** for Him, people set apart to serve Him by sacrifices, to live holy lives in His presence, and to speak His words to the people. But Aaron and his sons were sinful just like everyone else. So Moses washed them with water, illustrating purity from sin (8:6) and showing that purity is essential in order to be useful to God (1 Tim 3:2–6; 2 Tim 2:21). Then he put special clothes on them, showing everyone that they were holy to the Lord (8:7–9). Moses anointed Aaron with oil, a sign of the Holy Spirit empowering someone to special service for God (8:12; 1 Sam 10:1–6; 16:13). Moses then offered offerings for them (8:14–32). During these sacrifices, Moses sprinkled them with blood (8:23–24, 30). This process shows that there must be mediators between God and man, and these mediators must be holy. So now we have a perfectly holy mediator who never needed to be cleansed, Jesus Christ (1 Tim 2:5).

ASK

1. What job did God give to Aaron and his sons?
God called them to be priests.
2. What did the twelve stones in the high priest's ephod represent?
They represented the 12 tribes of Israel. When the high priest went into the Holy of Holies, it was as if all of Israel entered God's presence.
3. Who did Aaron offer sacrifices for, and why?
He offered sacrifices for himself because he could not lead the people in worship until his own sins were forgiven. Then he offered sacrifices for the people because he was their mediator with God.

DISCUSS

1. Explain why today we don't need human priests to represent us before God.
2. Discuss the similarities and differences between the priesthood of Aaron and the priesthood of Jesus.

DAY 2

Aaron did his job as the new high priest • Leviticus 9:1–24

READ

Leviticus 9:1–24

EXPLAIN

The truth of Leviticus 9:1–24

Now that Aaron had been made high priest, God told him to offer sacrifices (9:1–7). First, he had to offer sacrifices for himself, since even as high priest he was still sinful (9:8–14). This is a reminder that God uses imperfect people, who can only serve Him on the basis of Christ's ultimate sacrifice (Rom 12:1). Next, Aaron obeyed by offering sacrifices for all the people, in the same order as Moses had: sin offering, burnt and grain offerings together, then the fellowship offering (9:15–22). The goal of these sacrifices was the appearance of the glory of God (9:6), and God's glory did appear, with fire from God burning up the offerings (9:23–24). When the people saw this, they shouted for joy (9:24). This illustrates the purpose of worship, which is to behold and delight in the glory of God (Titus 2:13). It also shows that blessing comes after sacrifice. All this is fulfilled in Jesus Christ, who most powerfully displays God's glory and who sacrificed Himself to give believers every spiritual blessing (2 Cor 4:6; Eph 1:3).

ASK

1. Why did Aaron have to first offer a sacrifice for himself?
Even though Aaron was high priest, he was still sinful (9:8–14).
2. When Aaron obeyed God, what happened to Aaron's offerings?
Fire from God burned them up.
3. What is the purpose of worship?
To behold and delight in the glory of God (Titus 2:13).

DISCUSS

1. Read Romans 12:1 and make a list of ways you can worship God today through offering yourself completely to the Lord.
2. Thank God for all His good and perfect gifts (James 1:17).

DAY 3

Aaron's sons, Nadab and Abihu, did not treat God as holy • Leviticus 10:1–7

READ

Leviticus 10:1–7

EXPLAIN

The truth of Leviticus 10:1–7

Even though they had just seen God's glory consume the offerings, Aaron's two oldest sons, Nadab and Abihu, did not respect God. They burned incense to the Lord in a way He had not commanded (10:1). The incense they offered is called "unauthorized fire." Perhaps they got their coals from somewhere besides the bronze altar, or they burned the wrong kind of incense (Exod 30:34–38), or they came at the

wrong time, or they tried to enter the Holy of Holies (16:2). They probably committed many violations, and it seems that drunkenness was part of the problem (10:9). Ultimately, Nadab and Abihu dishonored God by not offering incense exactly as God had commanded. The worship of God must always be done according to God's requirements and in light of God's holiness. So the same fire that burned up Aaron's offerings killed Nadab and Abihu (10:2). Fire from the LORD is mentioned twelve times in the Old Testament, six times as a blessing and six times as punishment. God's holiness is a blessing to those who revere it, but it destroys those who do not.

DAY 3 CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

ASK 

1. What did Nadab and Abihu do?
They burned incense to God in the wrong way. They did not respect God's holiness.
2. How must we worship God?
The worship of God must always be done according to God's requirements and in light of God's holiness.
3. When Nadab and Abihu disobeyed God, what happened to them?
Fire from God burned them up.

DISCUSS 

1. Talk about why it's important to obey everyone one of and every part of God's commands.
2. Discuss why Nadab and Abihu were punished so severely for treating God as unholy.

DAY 4

All Christians are to worship God in holiness • Hebrews 12:18–13:17

READ 

Hebrews 12:18–13:17

EXPLAIN **The truth of Hebrews 12:18–13:17**

God blessed Israel at Sinai. He gave the tabernacle, the sacrifices, and the priests as a way for a sinful people to dwell with a holy God. In response to such a good gift, the people were to treat God as holy (12:18–21). But now, God has given an even greater gift—His Son, Jesus Christ. The tabernacle, sacrifices, and priesthood only pointed to Jesus as the one who truly cancels the debt of sin (12:24). The gift of Christ is to be accepted with thankfulness, reverence, and awe (12:28), because God is a consuming fire (12:29). The right response to God's goodness is to accept Christ, and worship Him through a life of holiness, love, purity, and integrity (13:1–6), sound doctrine (13:8–9), suffering (13:10–14), praise and kindness (13:15–16), and submission (13:17). No one should worship God carelessly (Eccl 5:1–2), especially leaders who are to be examples for others (13:7; Jas 3:1). Life in Christ is to be a holy life.

ASK 

1. What have we received from God that is so great?
God's Son, Jesus Christ.
2. How should we respond?
With gratitude and reverence and awe.
3. How does Hebrews 12:29 describe God?
As a devouring fire.
4. What are some ways that we show reverence and awe toward God?
We love one another, show hospitality, remember those suffering for the gospel, respect marriage, avoid greed, honor those leading the church, do not believe false teaching, suffer for Christ's sake, praise and thank God, do good, and share.

DISCUSS 

1. Talk about how we treat God as holy.
2. Discuss how our actions toward one another reveal what we believe about God's holiness in our hearts.

DAY 5

Jesus is the great and holy High Priest • Hebrews 7:23–8:1

READ

Hebrews 7:23–8:1

EXPLAIN

The truth of Hebrews 7:23–8:1

Just as Jesus fulfills the tabernacle (John 1:14) and the sacrificial system (1 Pet 3:16), so now He fulfills the priesthood. When the high priest went into the Holy of Holies, it was as if he brought all twelve tribes in with him. So now as Jesus stands in the very presence of God, He brings every believer into God's presence (7:25). The high priest interceded for the people, so now Jesus intercedes for those who come to Him (7:25). The high priest offered sacrifices, so now Jesus offers a sacrifice. But unlike the old priests, Jesus never dies, so He is able to offer eternal salvation in Himself (7:23–24). Unlike the old priests, Jesus is perfect and did not need cleansing (7:26). Unlike the old priests, who offered animal sacrifices every day, Jesus offered Himself as the perfect sacrifice once for all (7:27). Unlike the old priests, who were sinful men appointed by the Law, Jesus is the Son of God appointed by God's promise (7:28; cf. 7:21). Through Jesus, the great High Priest, we may all become holy to God (1 Pet 2:9).

ASK

1. Who is the great High Priest?
Jesus is the great High Priest.
2. How does Jesus do the job of the high priest?
He offers a sacrifice, He represents His people before God, He intercedes for His people, and He communicates God to His people.
3. How is Jesus greater than the old priests?
He is eternal and sinless. He offered Himself as the perfect sacrifice once for all. He is a priest who is also king.
4. What does Jesus offer us as our High Priest?
Jesus offers us eternal salvation, holiness, and the opportunity to enter into the presence of our holy God.

DISCUSS

1. Discuss why we need a high priest (Rom 3:23).
2. Discuss how we can accept Jesus as our High Priest (Rom 3:22; 10:9).

NEXT WEEK

God ordains the Day of Atonement

Leviticus 16:1–34



SHARE THE BIBLE LESSON
WEEK 30

God ordains the Day of Atonement

Leviticus 16:1-34



DAY 1

The high priest prepared carefully • Leviticus 16:1-5

READ 

Leviticus 16:1-5

EXPLAIN 

The truth of Leviticus 16:1-5

The instructions for this special day came right after Aaron's sons, Nadab and Abihu, died for offering incense in the wrong way (16:1). This was a reminder to Aaron that coming into God's presence on the Day of Atonement was very serious, because God Himself would appear over the lid of atonement (16:2). So Aaron first had to wash himself, illustrating that only the pure in heart can see God (Matt 5:8). Then he dressed in plain linen clothes instead of in his fancy high priestly clothes. This is because the Day of Atonement was a day to be humbled over sin. The high priest came into the tabernacle humbly, in purity, and carefully, and in this same way every believer is to come to God in prayer (Eccl 5:1-2). If we wish to draw near to God, we must purify our hearts, grieve over our sin, and humble ourselves (Jas 4:8-10). This is especially true for those who lead God's people, because one must be holy in order to be useful to God (2 Tim 2:21).

ASK 

1. Why did the high priest wash himself?
He washed himself to show that only people who are pure and clean can see God.
2. Why did the high priest have to be careful about coming into the Holy of Holies?
Because God Himself would appear over the lid of atonement (16:2).
3. How must we approach God?
By purifying our hearts, grieving over our sin, and humbling ourselves (Jas 4:8-10).

DISCUSS 

1. Discuss the type of attitude that we must have when we come before God.
2. Talk about the need for parents to model humility and brokenness over sin to their children.

DAY 2

The high priest offered sin offerings for atonement •
Leviticus 16:6–19

READ

Leviticus 16:6–19

EXPLAIN

The truth of Leviticus 16:6–19

The high priest then presented several sin offerings, a bull for himself and his family (16:6), and two goats for all the people (16:7). First, the high priest slaughtered the bull (16:11), and by repeating “for himself” three times, the verse emphasizes how important it was for the high priest to have **atonement**: he needed his sins paid for and washed away by the blood of a substitute sacrifice. Then he brought its blood into the Holy of Holies and sprinkled the blood on the lid of atonement (16:14). Only blood can redeem sinners from the condemnation they deserve for breaking God’s law (1 Pet 1:18–19). Sprinkling the blood seven times illustrated complete purification of the high priest and of the Holy of Holies. After this, the high priest went out and did the same thing again, but this time with one of the goats as a sin offering for the people (16:15). On his way out of the tabernacle, he also atoned for the Holy Place and the bronze altar (16:16–19). As the high priest performed these offerings, he pictured the great High Priest, Jesus Christ.

ASK

1. Why were the bull and goats called sin offerings?
Because the high priest offered them in order to pay for sins and to wash sins away.
2. Why did the high priest offer a bull for himself and his family?
The high priest and his family needed to have their sins atoned for by the blood of a substitute sacrifice.
3. What did he do with the blood of the sin offerings?
He sprinkled the blood from each offering seven times on the lid of atonement in the Holy of Holies.

DISCUSS

1. Define “atonement”.
2. Discuss why the high priest had to continually atone for sins year after year.

DAY 3

The high priest sent a goat away and offered burnt offerings •
Leviticus 16:20–24

READ

Leviticus 16:20–24

EXPLAIN

The truth of Leviticus 16:20–24

After these offerings were finished, the priest then took the second goat and sent it away (16:10). He put both hands on the goat, signifying the greatness of the confession and atonement (16:21). Normally only one hand was placed on an offering to picture the transfer of sin. In fact, the verse uses three separate terms for sin (also in Ps 51:2–3), showing that all of Israel’s sins, known or unknown, defiant or unintentional—all their

sins were being sent away on this goat. While the first goat was killed as payment for sins, the second goat was sent into the wilderness to show that after sins are paid for and confessed they are taken far away. After the sin offerings, the high priest washed and then changed back into his high priestly robes (16:23–24). Then he offered two burnt offerings, one ram for himself and another ram for all of Israel. These burnt offerings represented renewed dedication to the LORD. They had to come after the sin offerings, because sin must be paid for before a person can present himself to God (Rom 12:1).

DAY 3 CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

ASK 

1. What did the high priest do with the second goat?
He put both hands on it, confessed all of Israel's sins, and sent it far away into the wilderness.
2. Why did the high priest put both of his hands on the goat?
To signify the greatness of the confession and atonement (16:21). Normally only one hand was placed on an offering to picture the transfer of sin.
3. What did the second goat show?
The second goat showed that after sins are paid for and confessed (Prov 28:13) they are taken far away.

DISCUSS 

1. Read Psalm 103:12 and discuss how far away God removes our sin.
2. Talk about why sin must be paid for before a person can present himself before God.

DAY 4*The Day of Atonement was a very special day • Leviticus 16:29–34***READ** 

Leviticus 16:29–34

EXPLAIN **The truth of Leviticus 16:29–34**

The people were to observe the Day of Atonement once a year (16:13). They were to “afflict” themselves, which refers to **fasting**, or **not eating** all day. They were also not to do any work (16:29). The day was a Sabbath for Israel (16:29). Fasting is fitting for a national day of confession. It is a sign of repentance, showing that even the sin offerings of the Day of Atonement are meaningless for a person who refuses to repent (Isa 1:11–17). When they humbled themselves, they would be cleansed on this day from all their sins (16:30, 34). Normally, sin offerings could not be made for such rebellious sins, but on this day every sin could be paid for and removed far away through confession, repentance, and a substitute sacrifice. Believers no longer offer these sacrifices, because this sacrifice has been completely fulfilled in Jesus Christ. But they still confess and repent, motivated by the promise that when they confess, God is faithful and just to forgive and to cleanse from all sin (1 John 1:9).

ASK 

1. How often was the Day of Atonement to be celebrated?
Once a year.
2. What did the people do on this day?
They fasted and did not do any work.
3. How does Jesus fulfill the Day of Atonement?
He is the sin offering who died for sin and the sin offering who removes sin far away. He is also the high priest who brings His own blood to God and represents all who believe in Him. Through Him we have forgiveness and entrance into God's presence.

DISCUSS 

1. Talk about why believers no longer celebrate the Day of Atonement.
2. Read 1 John 1:9 and confess any known sin to God.

DAY 5

Jesus fulfills the Day of Atonement •
Hebrews 9:11–15

READ

Hebrews 9:1–28

EXPLAIN

The truth of Hebrews 9:11–15

Jesus Christ fulfills the Day of Atonement. He entered the true tabernacle, the more perfect and uncreated tabernacle (9:11). In other words, He entered heaven itself (9:24). He is also the sin offering, whose own blood purchased eternal redemption (9:12). As the blood of the sin offering purified the tabernacle and the people, so the blood of Christ cleanses the conscience from sin (9:14). Also, He was crucified outside of Jerusalem, like the goat sent away into the wilderness. Next, He is the burnt offering, because His death sets people apart to serve the living God (9:14). Yet Jesus surpasses the sin and guilt offerings, since His offering was complete and final. Finally, He is the High Priest, who enters the Most Holy Place and presents the offering (9:11). As the High Priest, He is also the mediator between God and man (9:15). Yet He is greater than the high priests of Israel, because He is eternal and sinless, and He purifies and intercedes by His own authority. So through Jesus we have confidence that when we confess our sins, we will be completely forgiven (1 John 1:9).

ASK

1. How does Jesus fulfill the tabernacle?
Jesus entered heaven, the true tabernacle.
2. How does Jesus fulfill the sin offering?
Jesus died as the sin offering. By His death, the debt of sin is paid and the stain of sin is washed away. Also, He was crucified outside Jerusalem, like the goat sent away into the wilderness.
3. How does Jesus fulfill the burnt offering?
Jesus died so that those He died for would become dedicated to God.
4. How does Jesus fulfill the role of the High Priest?
Jesus is the one who entered the tabernacle and presented the offering, and He is the mediator.

DISCUSS

1. Discuss why we can have confidence that when we confess our sins we will be completely forgiven.
2. Discuss the right response to what Jesus has done (Heb 10:19–25).

NEXT WEEK

God requires holy living

Leviticus 19:1–37



SHARE THE BIBLE LESSON
WEEK 31

God requires holy living

Leviticus 19:1-37



DAY 1

Be holy by treating the LORD as holy • Leviticus 19:1-8

READ 

Leviticus 19:1-8

EXPLAIN 

The truth of Leviticus 19:1-8

The reason for being holy is to reflect God's own character (Lev 19:2). The world likes to create its own standards of right and wrong but God's character is the standard. Since God is holy, God's people are to be holy. **Holy** means pure and separate, so God's people are to be pure and separate from the world around them in order to reflect God's own character. Holiness starts at home. The first command is to honor one's father and mother (19:3). When children do not honor their parents, they are not likely to honor God or any other authority. Next, the Sabbath command is an important spiritual duty (19:3). God's people must look to Him for rest and provision (Isa 30:15), and they must remember what all their work is for (Col 3:23-24). Holy worship must also be free from idolatry (Lev 19:4). Finally, to treat God as holy a person must be pure in presenting his offerings to God (19:5-8). Therefore, in the home, at all times, and in all worship, God's people must be holy because He is holy.

ASK 

1. Why are we supposed to be holy?
We are to be holy because God is holy.
2. What does it mean to be "holy"?
Holy means pure and separate, so God's people are to be pure and separate from the world around them in order to reflect God's own character.
3. How do you treat your parents in order to be holy?
Holiness means obeying and honoring parents.

DISCUSS 

1. Discuss what it means to "reflect" God's character.
2. List specific ways children can reflect God's character by honoring and obeying their parents.

DAY 2

Be holy by loving your neighbor as yourself • Leviticus 19:9–18

READ

Leviticus 19:9–18

EXPLAIN

The truth of Leviticus 19:9–18

Holiness is not just about how a person relates to God; it is also about how people relate to each other. God cares for the poor (Ps 146:7), so to be holy like God, His people must also care for the poor (Lev 19:9–10). By leaving grain or other produce in the field, the Israelites provided food for the poor. This allowed the poor to survive by their own labor. Holiness means keeping all of God's commands as an act of love towards others (Lev 19:11–16). The Israelites were to fulfill the second greatest command: love your neighbor as yourself (19:18). This command is repeated many times in the New Testament, because it sums up every law about how people are to act towards each other (Matt 19:19; 22:39; Mark 12:31; Luke 10:27; Rom 13:9; Gal 5:14; Jas 2:8). Some try to twist “love” to make it mean that we must show tolerance for everything our neighbor does. But between the command not to hate and the command to love comes the command to rebuke those who do wrong. Whoever fails to correct wrongdoing also fails to love.

ASK

1. How did the Israelites provide food for the poor?
By leaving grain or other produce in the field, allowing the poor to survive by their own labor.
2. What is the second greatest command?
To love your neighbor as yourself (19:18).
3. What are some bad things that you shouldn't do to other people?
We should not steal, lie, cheat, or hurt other people.

DISCUSS

1. Discuss what it means to love your neighbor as yourself.
2. List ways your family can care for the poor in your neighborhood.

DAY 3

Be holy by being different from the world • Leviticus 19:19–31

READ

Leviticus 19:19–31

EXPLAIN

The truth of Leviticus 19:19–31

The nation of Israel was to keep God's commands in order to be holy, distinct from the nations surrounding them (Lev 19:19). They were not to mix animals in breeding, seeds in sowing, or material in clothing (19:19). Unlike the nations around them, they were to be pure in marriage (19:20–22). Israel was also to be distinct by patiently waiting upon God. After planting trees, an Israelite was to let it mature for

three years, then he was to give God the fruit of the fourth year, waiting one more year before enjoying its fruit himself (19:23–25). Israel was distinct in the way they related to death and the spiritual world. Unlike their neighbors, they were not to eat flesh with blood in it (19:26). They were also to trust God to reveal the future if He saw fit, unlike their neighbors (19:26). As God's people, they were to hope in Him for life after death, rather than harm their bodies in mourning for the dead (19:27–28). They were to keep their land holy by avoiding the immoral worship practices of their neighbors (19:29–31).

DAY 3 CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

ASK 

1. List some ways Israel was supposed to be different from the nations around them?
See examples in "Explain the truth" paragraph.
2. How were the Israelites to patiently wait upon God?
After planting trees, they were to let them mature for three years, then they were to give God the fruit of the fourth year, waiting one more year before enjoying the fruit themselves (19:23-25).
3. What does it mean that Israel was to be "distinct" from the nations around them?
Israel was to be different from the surrounding nations.

DISCUSS 

1. Discuss how being different from the world glorifies God.
2. List specific ways your family can act differently than the world.

DAY 4

Be holy by respecting the weak and being fair to everyone • Leviticus 19:32-37

READ 

Leviticus 19:32-37

EXPLAIN **The truth of Leviticus 19:32-37**

The last set of commands also talks about being holy by loving one's neighbor. The Israelites were to honor the elderly as a way to honor God (Lev 19:32). The Israelites were also to love the foreigner who came to live in the land (19:33-34). This reflects the character of God, who loved Israel when they were strangers in Egypt. The final command is to be just and honest with measurements (19:35-36). The final verse is a conclusion to the whole chapter, urging Israel to observe God's commands and do them (19:37). Throughout the chapter, obedience is required based on the deliverance God had already accomplished. That is why the chapter repeats "I am the Lord your God" over and over again. Obedience was the fitting response to God's redemption. Leviticus gives many particular laws, but Micah summed them up in just three: do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with God (Mic 6:8). Jesus summed them up in two: love God and love one another (Matt 22:37-40).

ASK 

1. What is the final command given in Leviticus 19?
To be just and honest with measurements (19:35-36).
2. Why does Leviticus 19 repeat "I am the Lord your God" over and over again?
God redeemed Israel and, because of that, obedience was the fitting response.
3. How did Jesus summarize the many commands given in Leviticus 19?
Love God and love one another (Matt 22:37-40)

DISCUSS 

1. Identify any families new to your area or church and list ways you can help them feel welcome.
2. Discuss why it is fitting for us to obey God (Ps 24:1).

DAY 5

By His holiness and love Jesus grants holiness and love to believers
• 1 John 3:1–24

READ

1 John 3:1–24

EXPLAIN

The truth of 1 John 3:1–24

Perfect holiness and love have not been displayed by any man except Jesus. However, through Jesus the way is open for all who believe to be holy and loving. First, Jesus was perfectly holy, for He came in order to take away sins and to destroy the works of the devil (1 John 3:5, 8). Because Jesus lives in every person who has been born again, His holiness flows into their lives, so that they cannot go on sinning (3:9). They are people who obey Christ's commands (3:24). Second, Jesus was perfectly loving when He paid the ultimate price of His own life out of love for His brethren (3:16). As a result, those He died for are also characterized by sincere and practical love (3:16–17, 23). Jesus' life of holiness and love caused Him to be cut off from the world, so also those filled with Christ are distinct from the world and do not love the world's passing pleasures (2:15; 3:1, 13). Through Christ's holiness and love we also become holy and love one another.

ASK

1. Who is the only man who lived a perfectly holy life?
Jesus was the only sinless man.
2. How did Jesus fulfill the command to love one's neighbor as oneself?
Jesus died for sinners, giving up His life in the place of theirs.
3. Can a person belong to Jesus and also pursue all that the world offers?
No. A Christian and the world pursue completely different desires.

DISCUSS

1. List practical ways your life can reflect the holiness and love of Christ.
2. Discuss how your life differs from that of the world.

NEXT WEEK

Israel rejects God's provisions

Numbers 11:1–12:16

