

One Year through the Old Testament

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Exodus, con't

February 1: Exodus 13:17 - 15:18

1. Where did God lead Israel that seemed rather unusual and why did he do so?
2. How did God lead them?
3. What did the Egyptians realize as the Israelites hit the road?
4. It is clear that it didn't take long for the Israelites to start to complain. Imagine if you were with them.
5. How did the great escape occur?
6. What did the Lord do to frustrate the Egyptians?
7. Notice the song they sang. Look at 15:8. How did the waters appear as they went through the Red Sea?
8. In 15:15 there was a warning about the future enemies of Israel. Who were the enemies and what was the warning?

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 2: Exodus 15:19 - 17:7

1. Who was Miriam?
2. What was the first real test for Israel? Pass or flunk?
3. What was the second complaint of Israel?
4. How was God going to take care of the complaint?
5. What is the Glory of the Lord? (Cf. 16:10)
6. What is it did they call the bread?
7. What do you think God was teaching the Israelites by saying that they should gather only that which they needed each day?
8. What did the Lord teach about the Sabbath and the manna?
9. What happened at Rephidim?
10. How do we become so much like the Israelites?

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 3: Exodus 17:8 - 19:15

1. How did God make it clear that it was he who was behind the victory over the Amalekites?
2. What does the holding up of Moses, arms say about service in the Kingdom of God?
3. Who was Jethro?
4. What was the good advice that Jethro gave?
5. What was God preparing Israel for at Mount Sinai?

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February 4: Exodus 19:16 - 21:21

1. Why do you think God preceded the commandments with thunder and lightning and the trumpet blast?
2. Jesus once said that the commandments could be divided by the command to love God and neighbor. How does that show itself in the commandments?
3. See 20:18,19. Who heard the voice of God and what was the reaction?
4. Along with the moral law (the Ten Commandments) God gave the Civil Law (Laws to govern themselves) and the Ceremonial Law (Laws of worship). Keep that in mind as you read through the next chapters
5. What would eventually happen if, as a Hebrew slave, you would have to sell yourself to get out of debt?
6. Notice how God distinguishes between first and second degree murder in his Civil Law, yet what about his Moral Law?

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 5: Exodus 21:22 - 23:13

1. Much is said these days by many who have opinions when life begins. What does God say in Exodus 21: 22-25?
2. In chapter 21 civil laws were set up protecting life. As a Christian what is your definition of life?
3. Look at 22:3. Why does crime done after sunlight require more of a punishment?
4. 22:1-15 obviously deals with possessions. What was set up to determine who owned what when there was a debate?
5. 22:16,17 remember applies to a time when marriages were arranged.
6. 22: 18-31 were miscellaneous laws.
7. See 22:9. There is an interesting perspective on how Israelites were to view others including their slaves. What about the question of slavery?
8. By leaving land fallow during the seventh year, what were the Israelites being taught?

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 6: Exodus 23:14 - 25:40

1. God now gives Israel some ceremonial laws (laws about worship). Christians celebrate three important church festivals ^ Christmas, Easter and Pentecost. What did the Jews celebrate?
2. God is sending his angel ahead of Israel (23:20). What is he going to do?
3. See 23: 31-33. Why was Israel to be careful with whom they were to make peace treaties?
4. Chapter 24 is an interesting chapter. The covenant of the Law was settled and agreed upon? How was it made official and celebrated?
5. The leaders of Israel were given special privilege. What was unforgettable about it? How do we get to celebrate the love of God?
6. In chapter 26, what was God asking the offerings for:
 - a. Vs. 1-22
 - b. Vs. 23-30
 - c. Vs. 31-40

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 7: Exodus 26:1 - 27:21

1. The Lord gave commands about the Tabernacle. What was the Tabernacle?
2. What are impressions you get from the details of the Tabernacle?
3. In 26: 31-35 what room was he creating? What would be placed there? Who would reside there?
4. Remember a people who were told to leave Egypt gave all the furnishings and they did so. What does that tell you about the offerings that they gave?
5. 27: 1-8 describes the altar of sacrifice on which the slain offerings were given.
6. 27: 9-19 describes the outer courtyard of the tabernacle.
7. What were the lamps that were to always keep burning supposed to symbolize?

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 8: Exodus 28:1 - 28:43

1. The Lord gave commands that Israel set aside the office of High Priest. What in their dress seems to be unique to you?
2. The priest had the twelve tribes of Israel imprinted on the things he wore a couple of times. Why do you think that was?
3. The Urim and Thummim is mentioned. What purpose did it serve?
4. Who could be a High Priest?

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February 9: Exodus 29:1 - 30:10

1. This chapter describes the consecration or the setting apart of the priest. In 29: 9 we hear that they were anointed. Jesus was the Messiah (the Anointed One). In what ways were the priests pictures of Jesus who was still to come? Remember that the year is, in round terms, 1500 BC.
2. There were all kinds of different sacrifices made on behalf of the High Priest. What did that tell you about the priest?
3. Why all the blood? What did it mean?
4. As a pastor I am grateful that we don,t have to do that sacrificing anymore. Why don,t we have to do this anymore?
5. Where did God say he was going to meet with Moses?
6. This is tough reading. Imagine how tough it was to carry out.

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 10: Exodus 30:11 - 31:18

1. 1) How was the ransom that was to be made for each Israelite a reminder of their past? How would it be a picture of the future with Christ in mind?
2. How did the ransom that was paid put everyone on the same level?
3. Get the picture (By the way, that is a quote from Larry Munson - the voice of the Georgia Bulldawgs). The tabernacle was there with two separated rooms. On the outside of the tabernacle, but in front of the entry, was the altar of sacrifice. What stood by the altar of sacrifice?
4. What was the Lord trying to do by reminding the Israelites of cleansing all the time?
5. God gave the recipe for the anointing oil. How was it to be used?
6. Who were Bezalel and Oholiab?
7. What was the Old Testament Sabbath? How was it a picture of Christ?

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 11: Exodus 32:1 - 33:23

Congratulations you made it through one set of laws. There are a whole lot more to come!

1. Moses was on top of the mountain for a long time. What did the people assume and what did they then do?

2. Look at 32:8. What was the golden calf to the Israelites?

3. What arguments did Moses pose as to why God should not destroy Israel?
 - a.

 - b.

4. Moses was obviously angry. Is there such thing as righteous anger?

5. Moses gave an ultimatum to determine who was for and who was against God. The Levites rallied to his side. Who were the Levites?

6. Take note of 32: 33, 34. Was killing the 3,000 fair?

7. How did God guide Israel at this time?

8. Moses asked God for a special favor. What was it?

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 12: Exodus 34:1 - 35:9

1. What was about to happen for a second time?
2. Exodus 34: 6,7 are key verses. The Lord explains his name. In the Hebrew this is the word Jaweh or Jehovah. That is why so many versions of the Bible put this word in all capital letters as in LORD. What were the people of Israel supposed to think of when they thought of the LORD?
3. Notice how Moses acted as an intercessor.
4. What were the reasons that the Children of Israel were not to sign any treaties with any of their neighbors?
5. When Moses came down from the mountain, his face was shining. You might read a commentary on this in II Corinthians 3: 7ff.
6. What was Moses taking an offering for?

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 13: Exodus 35:10 - 36:38

1. Israel was about to build all that the Lord had commanded them to build. What two characteristics was God looking for when he asked that the people give toward all that was to be built?
 - a. 35:10
 - b. 35:21

2. He mentions Bezalel and Oholiab again. What were their areas of expertise?

3. How did the people respond to the giving? 36:5

4. What motivated them to give? Remember that this is the same people who had just committed idolatry by building and worshipping a golden calf.

5. Notice the detail and symmetry with which the tabernacle was built.

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 14: Exodus 37:1 - 38:31

1. Happy Valentine's Day! Bezalel showed his love for God as he was working on what part of the tabernacle?

2. Look at the instructions that went with the various parts of the tabernacle:
 - a. Vs. 1-9
 - b. Vs 10-14
 - c. Vs. 15
 - d. Vs. 16
 - e. Vs. 17-22
 - f. Vs. 23-24
 - g. Vs. 25-28
 - h. Vs. 29
 - i. Vs. 38: 1-7
 - j. Vs. 8
 - k. Vs. 9-17
 - l. Vs. 18-20

3. Why do you think they recorded the amount of money and material that was offered?

4. Notice the number of men twenty and older whose names were included in the number. Imagine the logistics that were needed to move that number of people. Instruction on how that happened is coming later.

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 15: Exodus 39:1 - 40:38

1. What was under construction as we begin our reading today?
2. Just a thought - In the desert as they wandered from place to place, the High Priest was the one who was decked in his Sabbath Day best. Why was that important?
3. As chapter 40 begins, remember that Israel was working on two calendars, a civil calendar and a church calendar.
4. What is chapter 40 about in general terms?
5. How long had the Israelites been away from Egypt?
6. What did God do in the dedication of the tabernacle or Tent of Meeting?
7. How did God appear to the people of Israel?

Important thoughts from the reading:

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Leviticus

February 16: Leviticus 1:1 - 3:17

Today we start to read the book of Leviticus. Hang on and hang in there. This is tough reading. The book, for the most part, describes the ceremonial law - Israel's laws for worship to which we are not bound because Jesus fulfilled it all. We begin with the sacrifices that they brought.

1. What kind of offering is described in the first chapter?
2. What kinds of items could be offered?
3. What were some requirements that were to be considered about that which was to be offered? Why were things so specific?
4. What was the purpose of this sacrifice? See 1:4
5. Look at chapter two. What kind of offering is described here?
6. How was it to be divided?
7. Why no yeast?
8. What was the purpose of the offering?

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9. Look at chapter 3. What kind of offering was this?

10. What could be offered here that was different than the burnt offering?

11. What was the purpose as implied by the name?

12. Go get something to drink. That stuff is tough to understand. Aren't you glad we aren't bound by it?

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 17: Leviticus 4:1 - 5:19

1. What kind of sacrifice is described in chapter four?
2. What kinds of sins were atoned for here?
3. Whose sin was atoned for in verses 22-26?
4. Whose sin was atoned for in verses 27-32?
5. As chapter five begins (vs. 1-4) some examples of unintentional sins are described. What is the difference between intentional and unintentional sins?
6. What makes intentional sins more dangerous than unintentional sins? What makes them the same?
7. What was also part of the guilt offering? See 5:16
8. Complicated? You bet this is! Aren't you glad that we are no longer bound by all this?!

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 18: Leviticus 6:1 - 7:27

1. 6:1-7 details the sin offering. It was different from the guilt offering because it included restitution to the one that was dealt some wrong. What was the restitution?
2. From 1:1 to 6:7 the various offerings were described. These were the ones that were made available to the people and what they were to do for the people. From 6:7 - 7:38 these offerings are repeated from the priest,s point of view. What was required of him?
3. See 6:9. The fire on the altar needed to be kept burning. Why was that true?
4. 6:14 ^ 23 details the grain offering from the priest,s point of view. How did the priest survive?
5. Notice that the priests themselves were to bring an offering too. What was special about that? See 6:23
6. 6:24-30 detail the sin offering from the priest,s point of view.
7. 7:1-10 detail the guilt offering. Notice how the fat was valuable to God. Obesity is in.

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8. 7:11^18 detail the fellowship offering. There were two purposes for the fellowship offering. What are they?

9. What warnings were included? (7:19-27)

10. Although interesting, why do we not need to pay a whole lot of attention to these verses?

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February 19: Leviticus 7:28 - 9:6

1. An additional description of the fellowship offering is included. How did God look out for the priest?
2. Chapter eight deals with the consecration or the setting aside of Aaron and his family as the high priest. As High Priest what were they to do?
3. Blood from the sacrificed animal was to be put on the right ear lobe and the right thumb and the right big toe. What do you think that meant?
4. This consecration of the Office of High Priest took a long time. Why do you think that was true?
5. Jesus is our High Priest. What parallels are there with the Old Testament priesthood? Much is said about this in the book of Hebrews.
6. Keep slugging along!

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 20: *Leviticus 9:7 - 10:20*

1. In the previous reading the offering was done for Aaron and his family as the High Priest. What is described now?
2. How would Aaron intercede for the people?
3. What glorious work occurred as Aaron did his work?
4. How as the High Priest a picture of Jesus here?
5. What sin did Nadab and Abihu commit?
6. How did God show himself to be holy and just?
7. What lesson was God teaching about the priesthood through Nadab and Abihu?
8. What commands did God put on the priesthood as far as qualifications? Why?
9. What sin did Eleazer and Ithamar commit?
10. Why is it important for spiritual leaders to lead an exemplary life?

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 21: Leviticus 11:1 - 12:8

1. What constituted a clean animal and what did that mean to the average Jew?
2. Bible skeptics point out 11: 5,6 as false. Coney and rabbits are supposed to be similar. They don't really chew their cud, it only appears that way. Yet they are said to be „unclean animals.“ Explain.
3. What seafood was unclean? From a hygienic point of view why do you think this was true?
4. Why do you think birds of prey were unclean?
5. Why don't you think that there can be orthodox Jews on Fear Factor?
6. How does God show that he wanted the Israelites to practice good hygiene?
7. Why do you think that there was a difference between the purification right of having a male child and a female child?

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 22: Leviticus 13:1 - 13:59

1. Verses 1-44 are about disease and infection. Why was this important considering the way they were traveling?
2. Imagine how practical this all was when one considers that there were two million people who were traveling together.
3. Who was the one health inspector?
4. What was a sign the person was healing?
5. What did it mean to be “unclean?”
6. Was bald beautiful?
7. Why was so much made of mildew?
8. With so much emphasis put on clean/unclean, what lessons was God teaching them?

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 23: Leviticus 14:1 - 14:57

1. What two cleansings and their regulations were done in this chapter?
2. In the cleansings that were done, what symbolism do you think is most striking?
3. How did God provide for all people to be able to make an offering?
4. Notice when God said this to the people of Israel that they were living in tents. Yet applied the laws about mildew to buildings with walls and all. In effect, what was God promising to them?
5. Again a little tedious, isn't it? One more time, thank God we are not under these obligations anymore. Yet we can see hygiene was important.

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 24: Leviticus 15:1 - 16:28

1. How was chapter 15 different from the chapter on skin diseases?
2. 2) Obviously people needed to tell the truth about their intimacy. Perhaps this was a means of birth control. Cf. 15:16-17 ;>)
3. It was also true that a woman's attitude wasn't the only thing that revealed she was in the middle of her monthly cycle. She was also unclean. ;>))
4. Chapter 16 is a very important part of the Bible. Where was even the High Priest forbidden to go? Why?
5. The Great Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur) is described here?
6. Why was he to sacrifice the bull?
7. What was the first goat for?
8. What was the second goat for?
9. Why did he need to sprinkle blood all around on the ark? What did that represent?
10. How is the sacrifice of Christ represented here?

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 25: Leviticus 16:29 - 18:30

1. What are the opening words of the reading referring to?
2. How do you understand the word 'atonement'?
3. Look at 17:7. What is the warning?
4. Why were these warnings that the Lord makes so practical and needed?
5. Chapter eighteen begins with a warning. Notice how Israel would indeed be different from other nations.
6. There is a series of commands regarding sexual relations. Look at 18:21. Molech was a god of the Canaanites, what kind of people would the Canaanites be? How would they worship Molech?
7. Is there a warning for our day?

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 26: Leviticus 19:1 - 20:21

1. God demands holiness from us to be right with him. How do we have it?
2. Look at 19:9-10. Remember when this became an issue with Jesus and his disciples. Cf. Matthew 12. What does that story teach us about the letter of the law versus the spirit of the Law?
3. See 19:19. God commanded that the Israel not mix things that were different with each other. What was he teaching Israel?
4. A couple of times God already forbade the eating of meat with blood still in it. How were the Jews to prepare meat? What is that called?
5. Notice the warning against the occult. Why?
6. At the beginning of chapter 20, God warns Israel about he need to practice discipline on those who commit sin. Some that are mentioned are some of the flagrantly evil sins. Why was that important?
7. Notice the sins that required punishment by death. Is punishment a curb?

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 27: Leviticus 20:22 - 22:16

1. Why does God say to Israel that they were to have nothing to do with the nations he was driving out from the land that Israel would occupy?
2. What can we learn from that?
3. Why had Israel been set apart?
4. What was Israel's responsibility for this honor that they had been accorded?
5. Priests were given stringent rules and regulations. Why was that true?
6. How would the American Disabilities Act have been a problem with the Jews?
7. How are spiritual leaders held up to higher standards in the New Testament? Is that fair?

Important thoughts from the reading:

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February 28: Leviticus 22:17 - 23:44

1. What was God teaching Israel about the quality of offerings that were to be made to him?

2. As you read chapter 23 there is an emphasis on the number seven. Gamblers think it is lucky. What was the Israelite supposed to think of the number?

3. Notes on the religious festivals:
 - a. The Sabbath (rest): one day of rest in _____.
 - b. The Passover: Followed by the _____ days of the Feast of the Unleavened Bread.
 - c. First fruits followed _____ weeks later by the
 - d. The Feast of Weeks (Pentecost): the early harvest festival
 - e. The Feast of Trumpets: First of Three Festivals in the _____ month (September/October); the others were
 - f. The Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur); and
 - g. The Feast of the Tabernacles: a perpetual reminder of the nation's tent dwelling following the deliverance from Egypt.

Important thoughts from the reading: