

## SERMON OUTLINE

In Leviticus 3:1-17 we are shown 5 laws concerning animals offered as peace offerings.

Cattle, sheep, and goats may be offered as a peace offering according to these laws:

- I. The animal may be male or female but must be without blemish (v. 1, 6-7, 12).
- II. The worshiper must lay hands on the animal before killing it (v. 2a-b, 8a-b, 13a-b).
- III. Priests must throw the blood of the animal on the sides of the altar (v. 2c, 8c, 13c).
- IV. Fat, kidneys, liver lobe, and sheep's fat tail shall be burned by the priests as the LORD's food offering, a pleasing aroma to Him (vs. 3-5, 9-10, 14-16).
- V. All fat is the LORD's, and a statute for all generations is: you shall not eat fat or blood (vs. 16b-17).

## BIBLE DISCUSSION GROUP STUDY QUESTIONS

In preparation for Sunday, June 2, 2019

Passage: Leviticus 3:1-17

Memory Passage: Leviticus 3:16

### DAY 1 – ASK FOR INSIGHT

(a) **Read Lev. 3:1-17.** What similarities do you find between the peace offering and the burnt offering? The grain offering?

(b) What are the primary differences between the peace offering and the burnt & grain offerings?

(c) What are the 3 types of animals that can be offered as a peace offering?

(d) In what way does the peace offering directly connect with the burnt offering, and why is this important (consider the meaning and order of the 2 offerings)?

### DAY 2 – ASK FOR INSIGHT

(a) **Read Lev. 3:1-17.** This is the 3<sup>rd</sup> offering that says it is offered as “a food offering to the LORD” (vs. 3, 9, 14; cf. 1:9, 13, 17; 2:2, 9, 11, 16). What does this phrase mean (cf. Ps. 50:7-15)?

(b) Why are the fat, liver, & kidneys the only parts burned as an offering to the LORD?

(c) Why must the worshiper lay their hands upon the animal before slaughtering it (vs. 2, 9, 13)?

(d) Why do you think birds are not an option for a peace offering?

### DAY 3 – ASK FOR INSIGHT

(a) **Read Lev. 3:1-17, 7:11-21, Deut. 12:5-7, 17-19.** The peace offering was an optional offering, only part of the regularly prescribed sacrifices for Israel by being required on Pentecost (Lev. 23:19). However, it was common and a favorite offering of God’s people. According to Lev. 7:11-21, what types of offerings were considered peace offerings?

(b) According to Deut. 12 & Lev. 7, who is allowed to eat in the peace offering meal?

(c) Why do you think differences exist between the allowable times to consume thanksgiving offerings (7:15) and vow or freewill offerings (7:16), and why would a worshiper be rejected if they ate any offering on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day (v. 18)?

(d) What makes a person “unclean” and therefore precluded from participating in the peace offering meal?

### DAY 4 – ASK FOR INSIGHT

(a) **Read Lev. 3:1-17.** The burnt offering was required before the peace offering (3:5—it was to be placed “on top of the burnt offering”) signaling that atonement was required before peace with God was established. The peace offerings were joyous occasions for the Israelites as they celebrated their peace with God and resulting ongoing fellowship, and because they were a costly gift leading to a celebration meal where God’s people shared together, with God and each other, in giving thanks and praise for God’s continued presence and provision in their midst. It was a reminder of God’s covenant faithfulness.

(b) **Read Rom. 5:1-11 & Eph. 2:13-22.** How do these passages relate to the peace offering ritual found in Lev. 3?

(c) What is the relationship between the Lord’s Supper Jesus instituted and the peace offering feast (consider the relationship between Ex. 24:1-8 and Luke 22:20)? How might this change the way you experience the Lord’s Supper in the future?

### DAY 5 – ASK FOR INSIGHT

(a) **Read Lev. 3:1-17, Heb. 13:10-16.** Allen Ross writes: “Such bounty (i.e. the daily benefits of peace with God) must be publicly acknowledged and shared in the congregation. But (Lev. 3) reminds believers that (1) in all their enjoyment of his benefits they must never forget that the best they have should be given to him; (2) in offering their praise to him they must never forget that the blood atonement is the basis for the benefits; and (3) in their celebration of his bounty they must remember to surrender their lives to him” (Allan P. Ross, *Holiness to the LORD: A Guide to the Exposition of the Book of Leviticus* [Grand Rapids: Baker Academic, 2002], p. 121).

(b) As you contemplate the theology of Lev. 3 with these admonitions in mind, write down at least 5 ways you will endeavor to more fully and faithfully carry out the commands of Heb. 13:15-16. Keep in mind concepts such as the corporate nature of the celebration, the use of fellowship meals in your home and other events, a new approach to our corporate gatherings, etc.

DATE: June 2, 2019

PASSAGE: Leviticus 3:1-17

**Peace with God**