

Jesus in the Book of Leviticus

The Gospel in Symbols

A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY GUIDE

Exploring the Christological Fulfillment
of Every Shadow in the Third Book of Moses

*“These are a shadow of things to come,
but the substance is of Christ.”*

— *Colossians 2:17*

Course Handbook

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Chapter 1

The Revelation of Christ in Leviticus: The Holy God and His Way of Access

1.1 The Central Focus of the Bible

The whole Bible has one magnificent centre — the Person and Work of Christ. From Genesis to Revelation every line moves toward Him and finds its completion in Him.

*“You search the Scriptures, for in them you think you have eternal life; and these are they which testify of Me. But you are not willing to come to Me that you may have life.”
— John 5:39–40*

“Beginning at Moses and all the Prophets, He expounded to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself.” — Luke 24:27

1.1.1 Veil and Vision

When Israel read the Law, a veil lay over their hearts (2 Cor. 3:14–16). They saw the words but not the Word; the form but not the Face. But when the heart turns to Christ, the veil is taken away. Then everything changes:

- The law becomes life.
- The shadow reveals its substance.
- The ritual unveils the Redeemer.

The same Scriptures that once concealed Him now reveal the glory of Christ, the true and living Reality. The Spirit opens the eyes of faith to see beyond the letter into the living Person — “The letter kills, but the Spirit gives life.” (2 Cor. 3:6)

1.1.2 The Structure of the Old Testament

The Old Testament is divided into three great sections: Law, Prophets, and Psalms (Writings). Jesus declared that everything written in the Law of Moses, the Prophets, and the Psalms spoke concerning Him.

“All things must be fulfilled which were written in the Law of Moses, and in the Prophets, and in the Psalms, concerning Me.” — Luke 24:44

1.1.3 Christ and the Law

“Do not think that I came to destroy the Law or the Prophets; I did not come to destroy but to fulfill.” — Matthew 5:17–18

The Law revealed God’s holiness and demanded righteousness. Christ fulfilled it by perfect obedience and by offering Himself as the true sacrifice. The Law demanded; Christ delivered. The Law revealed sin; Christ removed it. The Law showed the way; Christ became the Way.

1.1.4 Christ in the Pentateuch

Book	Christ Revealed As	Reference
Genesis	The Seed of the woman	3:15
Exodus	The Passover Lamb	12:13
Leviticus	Our High Priest and Sacrifice	Throughout
Numbers	The lifted Serpent	21:8–9; John 3:14
Deuteronomy	The Prophet like Moses	18:15; Acts 3:22

1.2 The Four Interpretive Principles

To enter the riches of Leviticus, four interpretive keys must be held. God revealed truth through shadows, dual realities, divine separation, and layered meaning.

1.2.1 Shadow vs. Substance

Scripture calls the Law “a shadow of good things to come, and not the very image of the things” (Heb. 10:1). In Leviticus, every sacrifice, priest, and ritual was a shadow pointing to Christ, the Substance—the true and living fulfillment.

Shadow	Substance/Reality
Outline without details	Complete reality
Copy	Original
Temporary	Permanent
Earthly	Heavenly
Depends on reality	Self-existent

“These are a shadow of things to come, but the substance is of Christ.” — Colossians 2:17

1.2.2 Reality of Duality

Two dimensions of reality run side by side — the visible and the invisible. The earthly tabernacle was a copy of the heavenly (Ex. 25:40; Heb. 8:5). The Levitical priests served “the copy and shadow of the heavenly things.” Both were real: the visible illustrated the invisible.

1.2.3 Divine Separation — The Principle of Holiness

From the beginning God divided — light from darkness, land from sea, Israel from the nations, Levites from the tribes, the high priest from the priests (Lev. 20:26). Separation is the principle of holiness.

God’s Divine Order: Everything begins as common. From the common God divides the clean and unclean; from the clean He chooses what is holy.

Common → Clean → Holy → God’s presence

1.2.4 Fourfold Meaning of Scripture (PaRDeS)

Level	Meaning	Focus	Description
P'shat	Literal sense	Historical	What the Word says
Remez	Hint/type	Prophetic	What the Word points to
Drash	Moral lesson	Application	What the Word teaches
Sod	Hidden mystery	Spiritual	What the Word reveals

1.3 Understanding the Book of Leviticus

1.3.1 Name and Meaning

- **English:** Leviticus = “pertaining to the Levites”
- **Hebrew:** וַיִּקְרָא (Vayikra) = “And He called” (Lev. 1:1)

1.3.2 Context and Setting

- **Location:** At the foot of Mount Sinai
- **Time:** About one year after the Exodus
- Tabernacle completed; God speaks from within it

1.3.3 Exodus and Leviticus Compared

Exodus	Leviticus
Exodus offers pardon	Leviticus offers purity
God's approach to man	Man's approach to God
Christ is Savior	Christ is Sanctifier
Man's guilt is prominent	Man's defilement is prominent
God speaks from the mount	God speaks from the tabernacle
Distance	Fellowship
Fear	Access

1.3.4 Structure of the Book

Chapters	Theme	Focus	Christ As
1–7	Offerings	How to approach God	Our Sacrifice
8–10	Priesthood	Who may approach	Our High Priest
11–15	Cleanness	What defiles/purifies	Our Cleanser
16	Day of Atonement	Way of access	Our Atonement
17–22	Holiness	Walk and service	Our Sanctifier
23–25	Feasts/Sabbaths	God's calendar	Our Fulfillment
26–27	Covenant/Vows	Outcome of holiness	Our Lord and Reward

1.3.5 Key Verse

“Be ye holy, for I am holy.” — Leviticus 11:44; 19:2; 20:7

Theme: Holiness through Atonement.

1.4 God’s Justice System

Leviticus reveals that God’s justice system stands upon two unchanging pillars: the Law and the Sacrifice.

1.4.1 The Law — The Holy Demand

“The soul that sinneth, it shall die.” — Ezekiel 18:4

The Law exposes sin but cannot cleanse it; it judges but cannot justify. It reveals God’s absolute holiness and our desperate need for a Redeemer.

1.4.2 The Sacrifice — The Merciful Provision

“Without shedding of blood there is no remission.” — Hebrews 9:22

Where the Law condemns, the Sacrifice intercedes. The altar becomes the meeting place of justice and grace.

1.4.3 The Harmony in Christ

Aspect	Revealed in the Law	Fulfilled in Christ
Justice	The sinner must die	“Christ died for our sins”
Holiness	Requires obedience	“He became obedient unto death”
Mercy	Accepts a substitute	“The Lord laid on Him our iniquity”
Love	Provides a way back	“God so loved the world”

1.5 The Continuity of Redemption

The sacrifice of Christ is not a new idea but the culmination of one eternal plan:

- In Eden, God clothed Adam and Eve with skins — innocent life for guilty life.
- Abel offered a lamb and found acceptance (Gen. 4:4).
- Noah built an altar after the flood (Gen. 8:20–21).
- Abraham offered Isaac but received a ram in his stead (Gen. 22:13).
- At Passover, Israel was redeemed by the blood of the lamb (Ex. 12:13).
- At Sinai, blood sealed the covenant (Ex. 24:8).

All these anticipated “the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world” (Rev. 13:8).

Chapter 2

Christ in the Offerings (Leviticus 1–7)

2.1 The Incomprehensible Christ

When we begin studying the offerings, we must remember that Christ Himself is infinite. His Person cannot be measured, mapped, or mastered. Paul says that even one glory of Christ — His love — has breadth, length, depth, and height (Eph. 3:18).

The five offerings are not five separate doctrines, but five windows into the same glorious Person — each revealing one facet of His inexhaustible beauty.

“Behold! The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!” — John 1:29

2.2 God’s Order and Man’s Order

To God, everything begins with His Son. He first beholds the perfect obedience of Christ, the Finished Work offered up to Him as a sweet aroma. Therefore, in God’s order, the path begins with Christ’s perfection and ends in fellowship.

To man, the journey begins elsewhere. We start with our sin, guilt, and distance. Only then do we move toward the altar, toward cleansing and acceptance.

- **God begins** with the Burnt Offering — Christ’s perfect devotion.
- **Man begins** with the Sin Offering — our deep need.

2.3 The Five Offerings Overview

Offering	Hebrew	Purpose	Christ Revealed
Burnt Offering	עֹלָה (<i>'olah</i>)	Total consecration	Complete devotion to God
Grain Offering	מִנְחָה (<i>minhah</i>)	Thanksgiving	Perfect humanity
Peace Offering	שְׁלָמִים (<i>shelamim</i>)	Fellowship	Our peace with God
Sin Offering	חַטָּאת (<i>hattat</i>)	Atonement for sin	Bearer of our sin
Trespass Offering	אֲשָׁם (<i>'asham</i>)	Restitution	Restorer of all

2.4 Key Truths in the Offerings

Truth	Meaning in Leviticus	Fulfilled in Christ
God provides the sacrifice	God chose the offering	Christ is God's Lamb
Fire shows judgment	Fire never went out	Christ bore full judgment
Fat belongs only to God	Richest part for God	Christ's heart delighted God
Blood meets God first	Applied first to altar	Cross satisfied God first
No leaven	No corruption allowed	Christ is sinless
Salt = covenant	Salt in every offering	Christ's covenant eternal
Ashes = finished work	Nothing left to burn	"It is finished"

2.5 Outside the Camp

Leviticus uses two different Hebrew verbs for "burn," each carrying a distinct spiritual meaning:

Verb	Meaning	Location	Symbolism	Fulfillment
קָטַר (<i>qatar</i>)	To rise as incense	On the altar	Acceptance	Eph. 5:2
שָׂרַף (<i>saraph</i>)	To burn in judgment	Outside camp	Curse-bearing	Heb. 13:12

At Calvary, the fragrance of His obedience and the fire of judgment met in one place.

Chapter 3

Christ in the Priesthood (Leviticus 8–10)

“We have such a High Priest, who is seated at the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens.” — Hebrews 8:1

Aaron’s priesthood was temporary and symbolic. Christ’s priesthood is eternal and real — the fulfillment of all Levitical shadows.

3.1 The Ten Steps of Priestly Consecration

Step	Leviticus 8	Fulfilled in Christ
1. Selection	Chosen by God (v.2)	“You are My Son... a priest forever” (Heb. 5:5–6)
2. Approach	Brought Near (v.6)	Christ approached by His own blood
3. Washing	Purity (v.6)	Christ fulfilled all righteousness
4. Clothing	Righteousness (v.7)	Clothed in humanity and glory
5. Anointing	Spirit’s Power (v.12)	Anointed with the Spirit (Luke 4:18)
6. Substitution	Sin Offering (v.14)	Became the sin offering (1 Pet. 2:24)
7. Consecration	Dedication (v.23,30)	Perfect obedience
8. Service	Ministry (v.27)	“My food is to do His will”
9. Separation	Sanctification (v.30)	“For their sakes I sanctify Myself”
10. Participation	Communion (v.31)	“He who eats My flesh abides in Me”

3.2 The Superiority of Christ’s Priesthood

1. **Superior in Person** — He is sinless and divine (Heb. 7:26–28)
2. **Superior in Order** — “After the order of Melchizedek” (Heb. 7:17)
3. **Superior in Appointment** — By divine oath, not law (Heb. 7:21)
4. **Superior in Sympathy** — He understands our weakness (Heb. 4:15)

3.3 Comparison: Levitical vs. Christ's Priesthood

Aspect	Levitical Priesthood	Christ's Priesthood
Order	Aaronic (temporary)	Melchizedek (eternal)
Appointment	By law	By divine oath
Character	Sinful men	Sinless Son of God
Sacrifice	Many, repeated	One, perfect, final
Sanctuary	Earthly	Heavenly
Covenant	Old, fading	New, everlasting
Effect	Could not perfect	Perfected forever
Duration	Ends with death	Lives forever
Access	Limited	Open to all believers

3.4 The Three Appearances (Leviticus 9 and Hebrews 9)

Time	Leviticus 9	Christ's Appearance	Hebrews 9
Past	At the Altar (v.7)	He appeared to put away sin	9:26
Present	In the Tabernacle (v.23a)	He appears now for us	9:24
Future	Before the People (v.23b)	He shall appear apart from sin	9:28

The Three Eternals:

- **Eternal Spirit** (Heb. 9:14) — Power behind His sacrifice
- **Eternal Redemption** (Heb. 9:12) — Result of His heavenly ministry
- **Eternal Inheritance** (Heb. 9:15) — Outcome of His return

Chapter 4

Christ in the Day of Atonement (Leviticus 16)

Theme: The once-a-year atonement of Israel is fulfilled in the once-for-all atonement of Christ.

4.1 The Pinnacle of Leviticus

Among all the chapters of the Pentateuch, one chapter rises like the pinnacle of a holy mountain — Leviticus 16, the Day of Atonement.

If the book of Leviticus is a sanctuary, then chapter 16 is the Holy of Holies.

4.2 The Meaning of Atonement

The Hebrew word כָּפַר (*kaphar*) means:

- “to cover”
- “to make reconciliation”
- “to make satisfaction”

Distinction:

- **Old Covenant:** Sin covered until Christ (Rom. 3:25)
- **New Covenant:** Sin taken away forever (John 1:29)

4.3 The Two Goats: Dual Aspect of Atonement

Two goats were taken for one sin offering (16:5) — not two sacrifices but two halves of one act.

Goat	Action	Meaning	Fulfillment
Slain goat	Blood sprinkled on mercy seat	Propitiation — satisfaction of God’s justice	Rom. 3:25
Scapegoat (עִזָּאֵל)	Bearing sins into wilderness	Expiation — removal of sin	John 1:29

One goat represents Godward satisfaction; the other, manward removal — both fulfilled in the Cross.

4.4 Key Actions on the Day

1. **Preparation** (vv. 3–4): Aaron washed and put on plain linen garments
2. **Personal Sin Offering** (v. 6): Bull for himself and his household
3. **The Slain Goat** (vv. 15–19): Blood sprinkled seven times on mercy seat
4. **Entrance within the Veil** (vv. 11–14): With blood and incense
5. **The Scapegoat Sent Away** (vv. 20–22): Bearing confessed sins
6. **Burning Outside the Camp** (v. 27): Complete consumption
7. **The Sabbath of Rest** (vv. 29–31): No work

4.5 The Annual vs. the Eternal

Contrast	Day of Atonement	Christ's Atonement
Frequency	Every year	Once for all (Heb. 9:26)
Priest	Many, mortal	One, eternal
Blood	Of animals	Of Christ
Sanctuary	Earthly, symbolic	Heavenly, real
Result	Temporary covering	Eternal redemption
Access	Restricted	Open to all believers
Memory of sin	Continual	Sin remembered no more

4.6 The Mercy Seat and the Cross

The כַּפֹּרֶת (*kapporet*, mercy seat) was the golden lid covering the ark of the covenant. Beneath lay the tablets of the law — God's righteous standard; above hovered His glory. Only when blood was sprinkled did judgment and mercy meet.

"Righteousness and peace have kissed each other." — Psalm 85:10

At the Cross, the blood of Christ satisfied the law beneath and revealed the glory above. The place of judgment became the throne of grace.

4.7 Doctrinal Synthesis

1. **Substitution** — The innocent died for the guilty
2. **Identification** — The sins were confessed and transferred
3. **Propitiation** — God's holiness satisfied by blood on the mercy seat
4. **Expiation** — Sin removed and remembered no more
5. **Access** — The veil opened; believers enter boldly (Heb. 10:19–22)
6. **Intercession** — Christ now appears for us continually
7. **Rest** — The finished work invites faith, not labor

“By one offering He has perfected forever those who are being sanctified.” — Hebrews 10:14

Chapter 5

Christ in the Laws of Cleansing and Holiness (Leviticus 11–15; 17–20)

Theme: “Be holy, for I am holy” — Cleansing and sanctification fulfilled in Christ.

5.1 Introduction: The God Who Separates and Sanctifies

After the atonement of Leviticus 16, the next great section unfolds the principle of holiness — what it means to live as a cleansed and separated people.

“For I am the LORD your God: you shall therefore sanctify yourselves, and you shall be holy; for I am holy.” — Leviticus 11:44

Atonement makes access possible; holiness makes fellowship continual.

5.2 The Vocabulary of Purity

Hebrew	Transliteration	Meaning	Reference	Fulfillment
טָהוֹר	<i>tahor</i>	Clean, pure	Lev. 11:47	Matt. 5:8
טָמֵא	<i>tame’</i>	Unclean	Lev. 11:47	Mark 1:40–45
קָדַשׁ	<i>qadash</i>	To sanctify	Lev. 20:7	John 17:19
נָזַח	<i>nazah</i>	To sprinkle	Lev. 14:7	Heb. 12:24
דָּם	<i>dam</i>	Blood	Lev. 17:11	Heb. 9:14

5.3 Laws of Cleanness (Leviticus 11–15)

5.3.1 Clean and Unclean Animals (Chapter 11)

Category	Criterion	Symbolism	Fulfillment
Land animals	Split hoof + chew cud	Discernment + meditation	Walk and Word
Sea creatures	Fins and scales	Movement and protection	Separation
Birds	Avoid scavengers	Reject defilement	Purity of mind

In Mark 7:18–19, Jesus declared all foods clean, showing that external distinctions had served their symbolic purpose. True cleanness comes from the heart purified by faith (Acts 15:9).

5.3.2 Laws of Leprosy (Chapters 13–14)

Leprosy in Scripture is a vivid picture of sin:

- It begins unseen
- It spreads silently
- It defiles completely
- It separates from fellowship

Fulfillment: Christ cleanses the leper by touch (Mark 1:40–45), signifying that holiness is contagious in Him, not defilement.

5.4 The Sanctity of Blood (Leviticus 17)

“For the life of the flesh is in the blood, and I have given it to you upon the altar to make atonement for your souls.” — Leviticus 17:11

This verse is the theological center of Leviticus. Life belongs to God, and blood — the carrier of life — must be treated as sacred.

5.5 Moral and Ethical Holiness (Leviticus 18–20)

Chapters 18–20 move from ceremonial purity to moral purity — from the shadow to the substance of holiness.

“You shall be holy to Me, for I the LORD am holy, and have separated you from the peoples, that you should be Mine.” — Leviticus 20:26

5.6 Christ the Fulfillment of Cleansing

Symbol	Meaning	Fulfillment
Water	Cleansing	“Born of water and Spirit” (John 3:5)
Blood	Atonement	“The blood of Jesus cleanses” (1 John 1:7)
Oil	Consecration	“Anointed with the Spirit” (Acts 10:38)
Fire	Purification	“Baptize with Spirit and fire” (Matt. 3:11)

Cleansing in Leviticus was ritual and repeated; in Christ, it is spiritual and complete.

Chapter 6

Christ in the Feasts of the Lord (Leviticus 23)

Theme: The Prophetic Calendar of Redemption — Christ in Every Appointed Time.

6.1 God's Calendar of Redemption

Leviticus 23 presents the Feasts of the Lord — not Israel's feasts, but Yahweh's appointed times (מוֹעֲדִים, *mo'adim*). They are the divine blueprint of God's redemptive history.

“These are the appointed feasts of the LORD, holy convocations, which you shall proclaim in their seasons.” — Leviticus 23:4

6.2 The Seven Feasts

Feast	Hebrew	Date	Fulfillment in Christ
1. Sabbath	שַׁבָּת	Weekly	Eternal rest in Christ
2. Passover	פֶּסַח	Nisan 14	Death of Christ
3. Unleavened Bread	מַצּוֹת	Nisan 15–21	Sinless burial
4. Firstfruits	בְּכֹרִים	Nisan 17	Resurrection
5. Pentecost	שָׁבוּעוֹת	Sivan 6	Spirit's outpouring
6. Trumpets	תְּרוּעָה	Tishri 1	Christ's return
7. Atonement	כִּפּוּרִים	Tishri 10	Israel's repentance
8. Tabernacles	סֻכּוֹת	Tishri 15–22	Kingdom fullness

The first four feasts were fulfilled in Christ's first coming; the last three will be fulfilled in His second coming.

6.3 The Spring Feasts (Fulfilled)

6.3.1 Passover (Leviticus 23:4–5)

“When I see the blood, I will pass over you.” — Exodus 12:13

Element	Symbolism	Fulfillment
Lamb without blemish	Innocence	“Behold the Lamb of God”
Blood on doorposts	Substitution	“Without shedding of blood...”
No bone broken	Integrity	John 19:36

6.3.2 Unleavened Bread (Leviticus 23:6–8)

No leaven = Absence of corruption. Christ's body "saw no corruption" (Acts 2:27).

6.3.3 Firstfruits (Leviticus 23:9–14)

Held on the very morning of Christ's resurrection.

"Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the firstfruits of them that slept." — 1 Corinthians 15:20

6.3.4 Pentecost (Leviticus 23:15–22)

Fifty days after Firstfruits. Two leavened loaves = Jew and Gentile united in one body.

6.4 The Fall Feasts (Yet to be Fulfilled)

6.4.1 Feast of Trumpets (Leviticus 23:23–25)

The trumpet blast symbolizes:

- Call to assemble — Rapture of the Church (1 Thess. 4:16–17)
- Awakening — Revival and repentance
- New beginning — Restoration of God's people

6.4.2 Day of Atonement (Leviticus 23:26–32)

"They shall look on Him whom they pierced." — Zechariah 12:10

6.4.3 Feast of Tabernacles (Leviticus 23:33–44)

"The Word became flesh and tabernacled among us." — John 1:14

"Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men." — Revelation 21:3

6.5 The Theology of the Feasts

1. **Redemption** (Passover) — The Lamb slain
2. **Separation** (Unleavened Bread) — The old life removed
3. **Resurrection** (Firstfruits) — New life begun
4. **Empowerment** (Pentecost) — Spirit poured out
5. **Regathering** (Trumpets) — Saints summoned
6. **Reconciliation** (Atonement) — Israel restored
7. **Rejoicing** (Tabernacles) — God dwelling forever

Chapter 7

Christ in the Covenant, the Sabbath, and the Jubilee (Leviticus 25–26)

Theme: Rest, Redemption, and Restoration — Christ the Lord of the Sabbath and the Proclaimer of Jubilee.

7.1 The Rhythm of Divine Rest

Leviticus 25–26 concludes the covenantal section by revealing three great theological realities:

1. **Rest** (Sabbath and Sabbatical Year) — rest from labor and trust in divine provision
2. **Redemption** (Jubilee) — liberty and restoration by grace
3. **Relationship** (Covenant Blessings) — fellowship with God

“The land is Mine; for you are strangers and sojourners with Me.” — Leviticus 25:23

7.2 Hebrew Word Studies

Hebrew	Transliteration	Meaning	Reference	Fulfillment
שָׁבַת	<i>shabbat</i>	Rest	Lev. 25:2	Matt. 11:28
יּוֹבֵל	<i>yovel</i>	Jubilee, liberty	Lev. 25:10	Luke 4:18
גָּאַל	<i>ga'al</i>	To redeem	Lev. 25:25	Eph. 1:7
בְּרִית	<i>berit</i>	Covenant	Lev. 26:9	Heb. 8:6
חֶסֶד	<i>hesed</i>	Steadfast love	Lev. 26:42	John 1:17

7.3 The Year of Jubilee

“You shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land to all its inhabitants.” — Leviticus 25:10

7.3.1 The Threefold Liberation

Area	Action	Spiritual Fulfillment
Debt	All debts cancelled	Forgiveness through Christ's blood
Slavery	All slaves released	Deliverance from sin's bondage
Inheritance	Land restored	Restoration of spiritual inheritance

The Jubilee trumpet blew on the Day of Atonement — liberty rooted in atonement. True freedom flows from forgiveness.

7.4 The Kinsman-Redeemer

The laws of redemption introduce one of the most beautiful titles of Christ — the גֹּאֵל (*Go'el*, Redeemer).

“I know that my Redeemer lives.” — Job 19:25

Provision	Description	Fulfillment in Christ
Redemption of property (25:25)	Near relative buys back lost land	Christ restores lost inheritance
Redemption of persons (25:47–49)	Kinsman redeems enslaved family	Christ redeems us from slavery
Relationship required	Only a near kinsman qualified	Christ became man to qualify

7.5 Sabbath Year vs. Jubilee Year

Feature	Sabbath Year	Jubilee Year
Frequency	Every 7th year	Every 50th year
Land	Rests	Returns to original owner
Debts	Suspended	Cancelled
Servants	Rest	Released
Fulfillment	Spiritual rest (Matt. 11:28)	Full redemption (Luke 4:18–19)

7.6 The Covenant Blessings and Curses (Leviticus 26)

7.6.1 Blessings for Obedience (26:1–13)

“I will walk among you, and be your God, and you shall be My people.” — Leviticus 26:12

7.6.2 Discipline for Disobedience (26:14–39)

Even in judgment, mercy prevailed:

“Yet for all that... I will not cast them away... I will remember My covenant.” — Leviticus 26:44–45

7.7 Christ’s Fulfillment

“The Spirit of the Lord is upon Me... to preach deliverance to the captives, to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord.” — Luke 4:18–19

Christ is our eternal Jubilee. He releases us from sin’s slavery, restores our lost inheritance, and reconciles us to the Father.

Chapter 8

Christ in Dedication, Vows, and the Presence of God (Leviticus 27)

Theme: Holiness Expressed in Devotion — Christ the Perfectly Consecrated One.

8.1 From Atonement to Dedication

Leviticus ends not with the sacrifices, feasts, or jubilees, but with vows and dedications — the voluntary acts of consecration.

“Behold, I come to do Your will, O God.” — Hebrews 10:7

Having revealed how sinners draw near through blood, God now shows how the redeemed respond through devotion. Atonement removes the barrier; holiness builds the relationship; dedication expresses love’s response.

8.2 Structure of Leviticus 27

Section	Topic	Verses
I	Valuation of persons vowed to the Lord	1–8
II	Dedication of animals	9–13
III	Dedication of houses	14–15
IV	Dedication of fields	16–25
V	Devoted (תָּרָם) things — irrevocable vows	26–29
VI	The law of the tithe	30–33
VII	Summary	34

8.3 Key Hebrew Terms

Hebrew	Transliteration	Meaning	Reference	Fulfillment
נָדָר	<i>neder</i>	Vow, promise	Lev. 27:2	Heb. 10:7
תָּרָם	<i>herem</i>	Devoted thing	Lev. 27:28	John 17:19
מַעֲשֵׂר	<i>ma’aser</i>	Tithe	Lev. 27:30	1 Cor. 15:20
קֹדֶשׁ	<i>qodesh</i>	Holy	Lev. 27:30	Luke 1:35

8.4 Devoted Things — the תָּרָם

“Nothing that a man devotes to the LORD, whether man or beast or field, shall be sold or redeemed; every devoted thing is most holy to the LORD.” — Leviticus 27:28

The **קֹדֶשׁ** referred to something irreversibly set apart — either for destruction (in judgment) or for God’s exclusive use. All **קֹדֶשׁ** points to the absolute claims of holiness.

“For their sakes I sanctify Myself.” — John 17:19

8.5 The Law of the Tithe

“All the tithe of the land, whether seed of the land or fruit of the tree, is the LORD’s; it is holy to the LORD.” — Leviticus 27:30

Tithing recognized God as owner of all things. It was not merely an economic rule but an act of worship — the giving of the first and best.

8.6 The Theology of Dedication

1. **Dedication is voluntary but sacred.** The vow was optional, but once made, it was binding.
2. **Dedication involves valuation and redemption.** Whatever is offered must be measured; consecration has a cost.
3. **Dedication culminates in Christ.** He is the true Nazarite of God — vowed, consecrated, and crowned with holiness.
4. **Dedication flows from gratitude.** Only those redeemed and cleansed can dedicate themselves to God.

“I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, to present your bodies a living sacrifice.” — Romans 12:1

8.7 Doctrinal Synthesis

1. **Dedication completes redemption.** Salvation received must become service returned.
2. **Christ embodies total consecration.** Every vow finds its perfection in Him.
3. **The Spirit applies this holiness to believers.** Our bodies and possessions belong to God.
4. **The Church lives as a devoted people.** “You are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood” (1 Pet. 2:9).
5. **All ends with holiness.** The last word of Leviticus is **קֹדֶשׁ** — holy.

8.8 Closing Meditation

“Holy to the LORD.” — Leviticus 27:30

“For their sakes I sanctify Myself.” — John 17:19

Leviticus begins with blood on the altar and ends with holiness to the Lord. The journey from guilt to glory, from offering to devotion, is complete in Christ.

He is the One who vowed, offered, redeemed, and devoted all to the Father — and in Him, we too are called “holy unto the Lord.”

“The grace of God that brings salvation has appeared... teaching us to live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world.” — Titus 2:11-12

Conclusion

The book of Leviticus is not a dry collection of ancient rituals but a living revelation of Jesus Christ. From the first sacrifice to the final vow, every shadow finds its substance in Him.

Levitical Theme	Christ the Fulfillment
The Offerings	The perfect Sacrifice
The Priesthood	The eternal High Priest
The Day of Atonement	The once-for-all Redeemer
The Laws of Cleanness	The Holy Sanctifier
The Feasts	The Appointed Time
The Sabbath and Jubilee	The Rest-Giver and Liberator
Vows and Dedication	The Consecrated One

“These are a shadow of things to come, but the substance is of Christ.” — Colossians 2:17

Soli Deo Gloria