

## Getting Started with Leviticus

B:I:Ex:1 = B (correct answer); B=Beginning/I=Intermediate/A=Advanced; Ex=Exodus;  
1= computer code

1. What was Leviticus designed to teach priests and the people of God?

- A. The rules for maintaining kosher practices
- B. The ritual requirements for living in the presence of a holy God
- C. Identity markers for what it meant to be Jewish in the ancient Near East
- D. The continued history of the great acts of God as Israel traveled through the desert

B:B:Lv:1

2. What term is used more than 175 times in the book of Leviticus?

- A. Levites
- B. Nazarites
- C. Judges
- D. Priests

D:B:Lv:1

3. Priests are uniquely descended from \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Aaron
- B. Moses
- C. Joshua
- D. David

A:B:Lv:1

4. How does holiness become an issue for the whole people of God in Leviticus?

- A. They were to come out from the nations and be holy separated unto God
- B. They all were to be a kingdom of priests and a holy nation

- C. They were all to be holy just as Moses was holy
- D. They were people who were to be known by the name of the Lord their

God

B:B:Lv:1

5. What represented God's presence at the tabernacle?

- A. A dove descending
- B. The altar of burnt offering
- C. A glory-cloud
- D. Moses' shining face

C:B:Lv:1

6. What is found only briefly in Leviticus?

- A. Poetry
- B. Ritual Rules and regulations
- C. Tabernacle descriptions
- D. Narratives

D:B:Lv:1

7. Leviticus connects with Deuteronomy in all of the following ways EXCEPT

- A. Ten commandments
- B. Festival days
- C. Sabbatical years
- D. Blessings and curses

A:B:Lv:1

8. What contribution does Leviticus make to general laws contained in Exodus and Deuteronomy?

- A. It gives the rationale for why the laws were given

- B. It elaborates on how they are to be implemented
- C. It relates those laws to the concept of holiness
- D. It gives guidance only to the priests and Levites

C:B:Lv:1

9. How does Leviticus develop the apodictic command about not blaspheming?

- A. It relates that command to God's holiness
- B. It explains why one should not blaspheme
- C. It shows the exception of how the Levites use the name of God and are not blaspheming
- D. It gives a concrete situation where a blasphemer is executed

D:B:Lv:1

10. What was the purpose of the Leviticus for the nation of Israel?

- A. How to maintain themselves ritually in the presence of a holy God
- B. How to obey the commandments and decrees of the Lord who brought them out of Egypt
- C. How to maintain themselves so that they did not anger a righteous God
- D. How to live a virtuous and godly life amidst a sinful culture

A:B:Lv:1

11. Why was Israel commanded to be holy?

- A. Because they were children of God
- B. Because God himself was holy
- C. Because God had elected them and saved them
- D. Because they had been redeemed by the blood of the lamb

B:B:Lv:1

12. What does Leviticus 1-16 focus on?

- A. Laws of how to eat kosher
- B. How to maintain the holiness of the ark of the covenant
- C. Ritual purity and duties for the Levitical priests
- D. Requirements for maintaining Israel as a holy people

C:B:Lv:1

13. What does Leviticus 17-27 focus on?

- A. Laws of how to eat kosher
- B. How to maintain the holiness of the ark of the covenant
- C. Ritual purity and duties for the Levitical priests
- D. Requirements for maintaining Israel as a holy people

D:B:Lv:1

14. What did the Burnt/Whole, Grain and Fellowship/Peace offering require of the people?

- A. Thanksgiving, praise or worship
- B. The expiation or atonement of sin
- C. The substitution of an animal for the sin of a person
- D. Meals eaten in the presence of the Lord

A:B:Lv:1

15. What did the Sin and Guilt/Reparation offerings provide for the people?

- A. Thanksgiving, praise or worship
- B. The expiation or atonement of sin
- C. The substitution of an animal for the sin of a person
- D. Meals eaten in the presence of the Lord

B:B:Lv:1

16. Which offering allowed for the poor to sacrifice a dove/pigeon?

- A. Burnt/whole offering
- B. Grain/meal/cereal offering
- C. Guilt/Reparation offering
- D. Sin/expiation/purification offering

D:B:Lv:1

17. Which offering did the offerer have to pay back the damage s/he had done before offering the sacrifice?

- A. Burnt/whole offering
- B. Grain/meal/cereal offering
- C. Guilt/Reparation offering
- D. Sin/expiation/purification offering

C:B:Lv:1

18. What were the two substances that were not to be eaten by the Jews?

- A. Yeast and honey
- B. Blood and fat
- C. Strong drink and sugar
- D. Milk and honey

B:B:Lv:1

19. Why did the presenter put his hands on the head of the sacrificial animal?

- A. The presenter is showing the animal compassion
- B. The presenter is confessing his sins
- C. The presenter is identifying with the animal
- D. The presenter is showing his ownership of the animal

C:B:Lv:1

20. Why was Jesus called the “lamb of God” by John the Baptist?

- A. He faithfully followed God as the shepherd of his soul
- B. He would provide would not offer resistance to God’s plan
- C. He would fulfill the promises of God to his people
- D. He would take away the sin of the world

D:B:Lv:1

21. Why did Nadab and Abihu die?

- A. They offered an unholy fire before the Lord
- B. They rejected the ways of the Lord
- C. They mocked their father Aaron in the Lord’s presence
- D. They entered the holy of holies

A:B:Lv:1

22. All of the following states must be distinguished in Israel EXCEPT

- A. Holy
- B. Unclean
- C. Pure
- D. Clean

C:B:Lv:1

23. How does one move from clean to holy according to Wenham’s chart of Leviticus?

- A. Pollute
- B. Profane
- C. Sanctify
- D. Cleanse

D:B:Lv:1

24. How does one move from clean to unclean according to Wenham's chart of Leviticus?

- A. Pollute
- B. Profane
- C. Defile
- D. Cleanse

A:B:Lv:1

25. How does one move from holy to clean according to Wenham's chart of Leviticus?

- A. Pollute
- B. Profane
- C. Defile
- D. Cleanse

B:B:Lv:1

26. What are the two kosher food rules for eaching land animals?

- A. Have hair and eat plants
- B. Roam freely and have hooves
- C. Chew the cud and split the hoof
- D.

C:B:Lv:1

27. What are the two requirements for eating Kosher water animals?

- A. Not meat eaters or tentacles
- B. Gills and tails
- C. Eyes and swimmers

D. Fins and scales

D:B:Lv:1

28. Which kind of insects are allowed in Israel?

A. Grasshoppers

B. Crickets

C. Ants

D. Grubs

A:B:Lv:1

29. What part of the book of Leviticus did Jesus rescind?

A. The sacrifices

B. The temple

C. The dietary laws

D. The civil laws

C:B:Lv:1

30. What was the only time a priest could go into the holy of holies?

A. Passover

B. Day of Atonement

C. The Sabbath

D. Pentecost

B:B:Lv:1

31. Where was the blood to be placed on the Day of Atonement?

A. On the door posts of the tabernacle

B. On the priests right thumb and ear

C. On the animal that was freed



- D. On the mercy seat on the ark

D:B:Lv:1

32. What did sending the scapegoat away free into the wilderness symbolize?

- A. The ritual riddance of sin from the community
- B. The freeing of believers from bondage to other gods
- C. The tempting of the community in the wilderness
- D. The dependence on God of the community in the desert

A:B:Lv:1

33. What are chapters 17-27 of Leviticus called?

- A. The Sacrificial Code
- B. The Holiness Code
- C. The Decalogue
- D. The Ur-Nammu Code

B:B:Lv:1

34. The two spring feasts coincide with the harvest of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Corn and potatoes
- B. Figs and Pomegranates
- C. Olives and grapes
- D. Wheat and barley

D:B:Lv:1

35. The three fall feasts coincide with the harvest of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Grapes and olives
- B. Wheat and barley
- C. Corn and potatoes

D. Sheep and goats

A:B:Lv:1

36. What are the two spring feasts?

A. Day of Atonement and Tabernacles

B. Passover and Pentecost

C. Trumpets and Tabernacles

D. Tabernacles and Passover

B:B:Lv:1

37. All of the following are fall feasts EXCEPT

A. Trumpets

B. Day of Atonement

C. Pentecost

D. Tabernacles

C:B:Lv:1

38. Which feast commemorated the deliverance from Egypt?

A. Trumpets

B. Day of Atonement

C. Pentecost

D. Passover

D:B:Lv:1

39. On one feast was the blood taken into the holy of holies and placed on the mercy seat on the ark?

A. Trumpets

B. Pentecost

- C. Day of Atonement
- D. Passover

C:B:Lv:1

40. Which feast remembered the wilderness wanderings?

- A. Tabernacles
- B. Pentecost
- C. Day of Atonement
- D. Passover

A:B:Lv:1

41. What longstanding infraction resulted in Israel going to Babylon for 70 years?

- A. The year of Jubilee
- B. The Sabbatical year
- C. The Passover
- D. The Day of Atonement

B:B:Lv:1

42. With what do both Leviticus and Deuteronomy close?

- A. The stipulations
- B. The prolegomena
- C. The blessings and curses
- D. The summary of the Torah

C:B:Lv:1

43. What is the root idea of the notion of holiness?

- A. Straight and narrow
- B. Separated for a special purpose

- C. Powerfully glorious
- D. Purity within a ritual context

B:B:Lv:1

44. One of the major lessons Leviticus teaches is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Holiness is ultimately God's alone
- B. The need for obedience to the commands of God
- C. God has acted in history delivering his people
- D. All of life is lived out in the presence of God

D:B:Lv:1

45. What does the book of Leviticus point out in our relationship with a holy God?

- A. That he is merciful
- B. That praise and worship are what we are designed for
- C. That all things come back to God
- D. That sin matters

D:B:Lv:1

46. How was it noted in "Getting Started with Leviticus" that Jesus fit with the book of Leviticus?

- A. He is absolutely holy before God leaving us a perfect example
- B. He is the lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world
- C. He is our great high priest and embodiment of the Passover feast
- D. He was the giver of the law as well as the law keeper

B:B:Lv:1