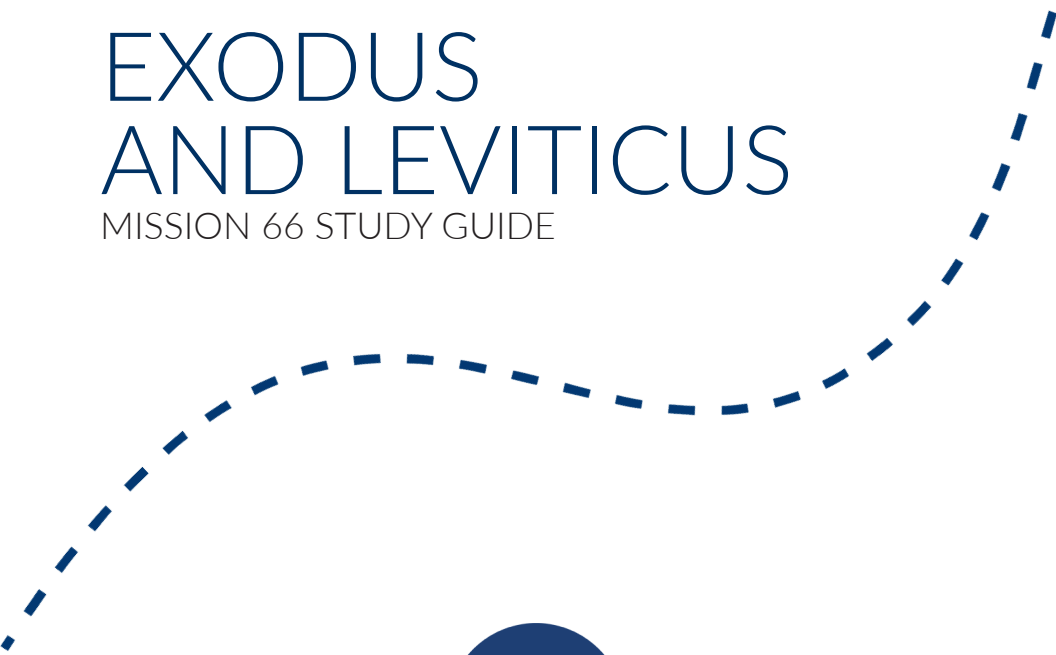




a ministry of **twr**

EXODUS AND LEVITICUS

MISSION 66 STUDY GUIDE



Mission 66

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HERE'S YOUR MISSION 66 STUDY GUIDE FOR THE BOOKS OF EXODUS AND LEVITICUS

Mission 66 brings the Bible to life each day as our hosts take you on a journey from Genesis to Revelation. You'll understand God's Word in a fresh way and grow in your intimacy with the Lord.

In this chapter-by-chapter audio commentary, John Mathews and Esther Sisulu come alongside you each day to open the Scriptures in a personal and applicable way. This Study Guide will help you follow each lesson, so that the teaching goes deeper into your heart and life.

John and Esther adapt the teaching of Brazilian Bible teacher Luiz Sayão, who originally taught the content in Portuguese. Known as Rota 66 (or Route 66) in Brazil, Mission 66 is a takeoff on the name of the famous U.S. highway. But, of course, it also refers to the 66 books of the Bible.



Mission 66 is a partnership between Dr. Sayão and TWR (Trans World Radio). Beginning in 2023, they launched an initiative to translate, produce, and distribute the program in the most-spoken languages in the world. A co-host team in each language will teach the content.

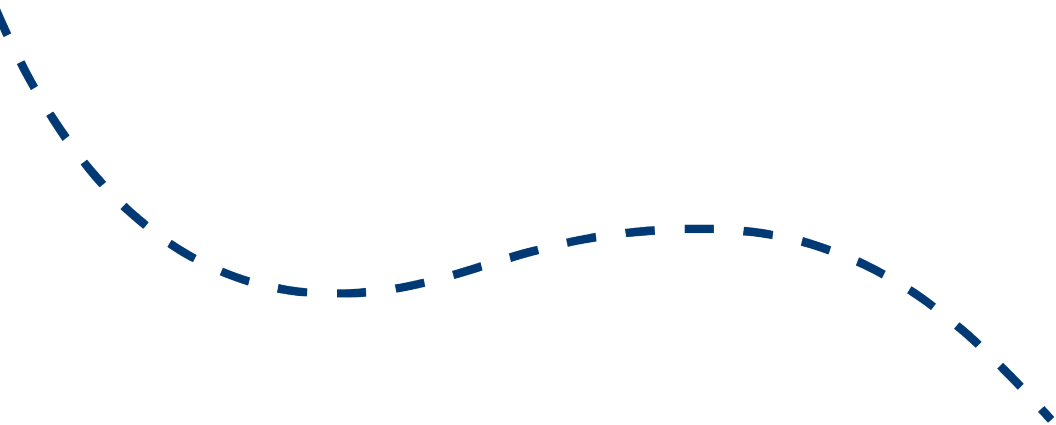


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EXODUS 1

SUMMARY

Exodus begins by recounting how God's people, the Israelites, multiplied in Egypt after Joseph's death. A new pharaoh, who did not know Joseph, enslaved the Israelites and ruthlessly oppressed them out of fear of their growing population. Despite the pharaoh's cruel orders, including infanticide, God preserved his people. Faithful midwives defied the king's orders and obeyed God instead. The theme "during the time of slavery" reminds us that even in dark times of suffering, God is at work preparing deliverance and fulfilling his promises.

QUESTIONS

Why did the new pharaoh enslave the Israelites?

What work were the Israelites forced to do as slaves?

What order did the pharaoh give the Hebrew midwives?

How did the midwives respond to the pharaoh's command?

How did God reward the midwives for their obedience?

What was the pharaoh's next attempt to control the Israelites?

REFLECTION QUESTION

How does the midwives' courage encourage you to obey God even when it's unpopular or risky?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

What step can you take this week to actively obey God, even if it requires standing against culture?

EXODUS 2

SUMMARY

In this chapter, we learn about Moses, a significant figure chosen by God to deliver the Hebrew people from slavery in Egypt. Moses, despite his upbringing in the pharaoh's palace, is revealed to be of Hebrew descent, setting the stage for his divine call to lead his people to freedom.

QUESTIONS

Who were Moses' parents, according to the chapter?

How did Moses' mother save him from the pharaoh's edict?

Who found Moses in the basket?

What did Moses become known for?

Why did Moses flee Egypt?

What significance did the name "Moses" hold?

REFLECTION

How did God's intervention in Moses' early life prepare him for his future calling?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

In what ways can you trust God's plan for your life, even when circumstances seem difficult?

EXODUS 3

SUMMARY

This chapter delves into Moses' encounter with God at the burning bush, where he receives his divine calling to confront the pharaoh and lead the Hebrews out of Egypt. Through miraculous signs, God reassures Moses of his presence and power in fulfilling this mission.

QUESTIONS

What signs did God show Moses to prove his presence?

What was the significance of God revealing his name as "I AM"?

Who did God suggest Moses partner with for his mission?

Why did God instruct Moses to take off his sandals?

How did the pharaoh react to Moses' demands?

What lessons can we learn from Moses' reluctance to accept his calling?

REFLECTION

How does God's empowerment of Moses encourage us to step out in faith despite our limitations?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

In what areas of your life do you need to rely more on God's strength and guidance rather than your own abilities?

EXODUS 4

SUMMARY

Chapter 4 reveals God equipping Moses with miraculous signs to convince the Hebrews and the pharaoh of his divine commission to lead the people out of Egypt. Through these signs, Moses learns to rely on God's power rather than on his own strength.

QUESTIONS

What was the purpose of the signs given to Moses?

How did Moses' rod become a significant symbol in this chapter?

What did God show Moses by making his hand leprous?

Why did Moses doubt his own abilities when called by God?

How did God reassure Moses about his role in the deliverance of the Hebrews?

What lessons can we draw from Moses' willingness to trust God's plan?

REFLECTION

How have you experienced God's power and provision in times of uncertainty or self-doubt?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

When faced with doubt or fear, how can you lean on God's strength to overcome challenges and fulfill your purpose?

EXODUS 5-6

SUMMARY

In this study, our teacher, John Mathews, discusses the challenges faced by Moses and the Israelites as they strive for freedom from slavery in Egypt. The theme revolves around facing difficulties with faith and trust in God's promises.

QUESTIONS

Why did the pharaoh refuse to let the people of Israel go free after Moses' demand?

What was the significance of the Israelites having to make bricks without straw?

How did the Israelite foremen respond when the pharaoh denied them straw for brickmaking?

Why did Moses question God's plan when the pharaoh's heart remained hardened?

What lesson can we learn from the pharaoh's actions despite the signs and wonders?

How can we apply the Israelites' situation to our own lives?

REFLECTION

How do you respond when faced with unexpected difficulties in your life?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

What steps can you take to trust in God's plan and promises during challenging times?

EXODUS 7-8

SUMMARY

In this study, our teacher, John Mathews, unfolds the narrative of Moses confronting the pharaoh with divine signs and plagues, demonstrating God's power over Egypt's gods and the stubbornness of human hearts.

QUESTIONS

How did God show his power to the pharaoh through Aaron and Moses?

Why did the pharaoh's magicians fail to replicate some of the miraculous signs?

What was the pharaoh's response after each plague, including the frogs and gnats?

How did God differentiate between the Israelites and the Egyptians during the plagues?

What do the plagues reveal about God's authority and the consequences of resistance?

How can we relate the pharaoh's response to our own struggles with pride and obedience?

REFLECTION

When have you experienced the consequences of resisting God's direction in your life?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

In what areas of your life do you need to submit to God's authority and trust in his plans?

EXODUS 9-10

SUMMARY

In Exodus 9-10, we see the theme “The Gathering Storms.” The pharaoh stubbornly refuses to obey God’s command to release the Israelites, and as a result the plagues intensify. From the death of livestock to painful boils, destructive hail, locusts and even a thick darkness, Egypt is devastated. Despite these signs, the pharaoh’s heart remains hardened. These chapters teach us the importance of listening to God and responding to his warnings before the consequences escalate. God demonstrates his power, control over nature and care for his people, sparing the Israelites from the plagues. The lesson is clear: We must obey God the first time and not let our hearts grow hard like the pharaoh’s.

QUESTIONS

What was the theme of Exodus 9-10?

What was the first plague in Chapter 9?

How were the Israelites spared during the plagues?

Why did the pharaoh refuse to let the Israelites go?

What was the ninth plague?

How did the pharaoh respond to the plagues?

REFLECTION

Why do you think the pharaoh kept hardening his heart even after seeing the devastating plagues?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Think about a time when you ignored a warning or advice and faced consequences. What can you do differently next time to listen and respond to wise guidance?

EXODUS 11-12

SUMMARY

In Exodus 11-12, the theme is “The First Passover.” God prepares to deliver the final and most devastating plague: the death of the firstborn in Egypt. However, he gives the Israelites specific instructions to sacrifice a lamb and mark their doorpost with its blood. This act of faith protects their households from the death angel. The Israelites obey, and the plague strikes Egypt, leading the pharaoh to finally release them. The Passover foreshadows Jesus, the Lamb of God, whose sacrifice brings salvation. These chapters remind us of God’s power, his deliverance of his people, and the importance of obedience and faith in his plan.

QUESTIONS

What is the theme of Exodus 11-12?

What was the final plague that God sent on Egypt?

How were the Israelites protected from the final plague?

What does the lamb in the Passover symbolize for Christians?

What did the Israelites eat during Passover?

What happened after the final plague?

REFLECTION

How does the symbolism of the Passover lamb help you understand Jesus’ sacrifice more deeply?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Consider how you can apply the “blood on the doorpost” to your life -- trusting in Jesus for protection and deliverance from sin.

EXODUS 13-14

SUMMARY

In Exodus 13-14, the theme “Stand Firm and See” shows us how God leads his people. After freeing the Israelites from slavery, God leads them to the Red Sea, where the pharaoh’s army traps them. The Israelites panic, but Moses tells them to trust God. God parts the Red Sea, allowing the Israelites to cross on dry land while drowning the pharaoh’s army. This incredible miracle demonstrates God’s power and faithfulness. Chapter 13 also introduces the importance of dedicating firstborns to God and celebrating the Passover as a reminder of his deliverance. These chapters teach us to trust God, even in impossible situations, and to remember his faithfulness.

QUESTIONS

What is the theme of Exodus 13-14?

Why did God lead the Israelites away from the Philistines?

How did God guide the Israelites during the day and night?

What did God do to the Red Sea?

What happened to the pharaoh’s army at the Red Sea?

Why were the Israelites told to celebrate Passover?

REFLECTION

When you face a difficult situation, how can you remind yourself to trust God instead of panicking?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Think about a challenging time in your life. How did God guide or help you? Share this story with someone as a way to encourage them.

EXODUS 15-16

SUMMARY

In Exodus 15-16, the theme “Praise or Complaint?” contrasts the Israelites’ joy after crossing the Red Sea with their complaints in the wilderness. Chapter 15 begins with a joyful song of victory, praising God for his power and deliverance. But soon after, the people complain about bitter water and food shortages. God provides sweet water and manna, teaching them to trust him daily. Manna, described as “bread from heaven,” symbolizes God’s provision and points to Jesus as the Bread of Life. These chapters remind us to choose gratitude over grumbling and trust God to meet our needs.

QUESTIONS

What is the theme of Exodus 15-16?

What did the Israelites sing about in Exodus 15?

How did God make the bitter water at Marah drinkable?

What is manna?

How were the Israelites supposed to gather manna?

What happened when people disobeyed the manna instructions?

REFLECTION

Why do you think it’s easier to complain than to trust God when things go wrong?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Write down three things you’re grateful for today. When life gets hard, look back at this list and remember how God has provided for you.

EXODUS 17-18

SUMMARY

In Exodus 17-18, the theme “Don’t Be in Dismay, Pray!” highlights God’s provision and guidance during challenges. In Chapter 17, the Israelites complain about thirst, and God provides water from a rock. When the Amalekites attack, Moses prays while Joshua leads the battle. God’s power prevails when Moses’ hands are lifted, teaching the importance of prayer and teamwork. In Chapter 18, Moses’ father-in-law, Jethro, advises him to delegate responsibilities to capable leaders. This wisdom helps Moses avoid burnout and trains others for leadership. These chapters remind us that God provides for both our physical and spiritual needs when we trust him.

QUESTIONS

What is the theme of Exodus 17-18?

How did God provide water for the Israelites in Chapter 17?

What happened during the battle with the Amalekites when Moses raised his hands?

Who helped Moses keep his hands raised during the battle?

What advice did Jethro give Moses?

Why was Jethro’s advice important?

REFLECTION

How can prayer and teamwork help you overcome challenges in your life?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Think of one area in which you feel overwhelmed. Ask God for guidance and consider who can help share the responsibility.

EXODUS 19-20

SUMMARY

The theme for this study is “The Covenant of Law.” In these chapters, God establishes his covenant with the Israelites at Mount Sinai, giving the Ten Commandments as the foundation of his moral law. The Israelites are called to be a holy nation, set apart for God. God’s presence is revealed in thunder, lightning, smoke and fire, demonstrating his holiness. The Ten Commandments remind us of God’s standards and show us how far short we fall, pointing us to our need for salvation through Jesus Christ. While we cannot perfectly keep the law, it remains a guide for godly living, and our obedience reflects our gratitude for God’s grace.

QUESTIONS

What is the Covenant of Law?

What do the Ten Commandments represent?

Why were the people instructed not to touch Mount Sinai?

Can following the Ten Commandments save us?

Why did God give the law if it couldn’t save people?

What does it mean to honour the Sabbath?

REFLECTION

Why do you think God chose to reveal his presence in such a dramatic way at Mount Sinai?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Think about the Ten Commandments. Which one do you find most challenging to follow, and how can you work on obeying it more faithfully this week?

EXODUS 21-23

SUMMARY

The theme for this study is “Fair is Fair.” These chapters contain laws that promote justice, compassion and fairness in society. They cover topics such as slavery, personal injuries, property rights and treatment of the vulnerable. These laws reflect God’s desire for his people to live in harmony and integrity. They also emphasize the importance of honesty, impartiality and compassion for the poor and oppressed. While these laws were specific to ancient Israel, the principles of justice and mercy remain relevant today.

QUESTIONS

What was the purpose of these laws?

How were Hebrew slaves to be treated?

What does “an eye for an eye” mean?

What did the law say about lending to the poor?

Why were sorcery and idolatry prohibited?

What did the laws say about honesty in court?

REFLECTION

How does the fairness of God’s laws challenge you to treat others with honesty and integrity?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

This week, look for an opportunity to show compassion and fairness to someone in need, reflecting God’s heart for justice.

EXODUS 24-25

SUMMARY

The theme for this study is “Marking His Presence.” In these chapters, God reconfirms his covenant with the Israelites and provides instructions for building the tabernacle, a physical representation of his presence among his people. The Ark of the Covenant, the mercy seat and other sacred furnishings are described in detail. These items symbolize God’s holiness, provision, and authority. The tabernacle served as a central place for worship, fostering unity among the Israelites. Ultimately, these foreshadow Christ, who perfectly fulfills God’s plan to dwell with his people.

QUESTIONS

What was the purpose of the tabernacle?

What was the Ark of the Covenant?

What did the mercy seat represent?

Why were the priests’ garments so detailed?

What was the significance of the bread of the presence?

Why did God give such specific instructions for the tabernacle?

REFLECTION

How does knowing that God desires to dwell with his people impact your understanding of his love and grace?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Spend time in prayer this week, thanking God for his presence in your life and asking him to make his presence more evident to you.

EXODUS 26-31

SUMMARY

The theme for this study is “The Lost Ark Isn’t Lost, Just Replaced.” These chapters describe the construction of the tabernacle, its furnishings, and the consecration of the priests. The Ark of the Covenant was the centrepiece, symbolizing God’s presence, provision and authority. The priesthood and sacrifices allowed the Israelites to approach a holy God. However, the Ark and tabernacle were temporary. In Christ, we now have a far better representation of God’s presence. Jesus is the fulfillment of the tabernacle, offering us direct access to God.

QUESTIONS

What was the purpose of the veil in the tabernacle?

What happened to the veil when Jesus died?

What did the priest’s ephod represent?

What was the significance of the lampstand (Menorah)?

Why were the priests consecrated?

What replaced the Ark of the Covenant in the New Testament?

REFLECTION

How does knowing that Christ replaced the tabernacle and its system of worship give you confidence in approaching God?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Reflect on Christ’s role as your mediator. Spend time this week thanking him for making a way for you to come directly to God.

EXODUS 32

SUMMARY

The theme for this study is “Getting Egypt Out of God’s People.” While Moses was on Mount Sinai, the Israelites created a golden calf and fell into idolatry. This revealed their continued attachment to the sinful practices of Egypt. Moses interceded for the people, and God showed mercy, though consequences followed. This chapter reminds us that even after being saved, we must actively remove sin and worldly influences from our lives. God calls us to worship him alone and to remain faithful, even when tempted to stray.

QUESTIONS

Why did the Israelites make a golden calf?

How did Aaron explain the golden calf?

What did Moses do with the golden calf?

How did Moses intercede for the Israelites?

What was God’s response to Moses’ prayer?

What lesson can we learn from the golden-calf incident?

REFLECTION

What modern-day idols might you be tempted to worship, and how can you guard against them?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Identify one area in your life in which you’ve allowed worldly influences to creep in. Take steps this week to remove that influence and replace it with time spent with God.

EXODUS 33-34

SUMMARY

The theme in Exodus 33-34 is "The Glory and the Veil." God renews his covenant with Israel after their sin of worshiping the golden calf. Moses spent time in God's presence, and his face shone as a result. This reminds us that spending time with God transforms us in visible ways! Moses used a veil because Israel couldn't fully grasp the glory of God, highlighting how unbelief veils hearts from seeing God's glory. Through repentance and faith in Jesus, this veil is removed, revealing God's love and greatness. We also learn that while Jesus freed us from the curse of the Law, his moral commands still matter today. God's love, patience and willingness to forgive remind us that there's always hope for us, no matter how far we've fallen, if we come to him with a truly repentant heart.

QUESTIONS

Why did Moses' face shine when he came down from Mount Sinai?

What does the veil Moses wore symbolize?

Does Jesus' sacrifice remove the Ten Commandments?

What does Exodus 34 teach about God's forgiveness?

Why was the covenant renewed even after Israel sinned?

How can repentance remove the "veil" from someone's heart?

REFLECTION

What changes in your life or attitude do you notice when you spend more time with God?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

This week, commit to spending 15 minutes a day in prayer or reading Scripture. Ask God to show himself to you and remove anything blocking your view of his glory.

EXODUS 35-40

SUMMARY

The “Glory of God Through Worship” is the theme in Exodus 35-40. This part of the Bible describes how the tabernacle was built and how God manifested his glory in it. The tabernacle was a place of worship, representing God’s presence among his people -- just like the Garden of Eden originally did. The tabernacle’s construction reminds us that serving God involves effort. God provided wisdom and skills to workers like Bezalel and Oholiab, as well as the materials needed to glorify him. The completion of the tabernacle and the arrival of God’s glory within it show his faithfulness when we follow his instructions. It also represents God’s desire to live among his people and foreshadows Jesus, who “tabernacled” among us (John 1:14). Today, we are God’s tabernacles when we worship him with true devotion.

QUESTIONS

What was the tabernacle, and why was it so important?

Who were Bezalel and Oholiab?

What does the tabernacle represent in terms of God’s presence?

Why is serving God sometimes hard work?

How did God manifest his glory when the tabernacle was built?

How does the tabernacle foreshadow Jesus?

REFLECTION

How does knowing that God desires to “dwell” with his people make you feel about your relationship with him?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

This week, take time to serve at home, school or church with intention. Notice God’s presence as you serve obediently and joyfully.



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LEVITICUS 1-2

SUMMARY

In Leviticus 1-2, we see God establish a system of sacrifices to prepare his people to worship him properly and deal with sin. The theme is “Worship Matters.” The sacrificial system showed that sin is serious and must be paid for -- even unintentional sins. These sacrifices remind us that God is holy and cannot ignore sin, but they also point us toward Jesus, who became the ultimate sacrifice to take away sin permanently. Offering the best animals or grain demonstrated that worship should cost us something and involve effort. This is a challenge to give God our best in everything, trusting him as our provider through offerings like the grain’s “first fruits.” Today, we don’t need animal sacrifices because Jesus redeemed us, but we’re still called to bring the best of our time, talents and resources to honour God in worship and to demonstrate gratitude.

QUESTIONS

What was the purpose of the sacrificial system?

Why did the people have to offer blood sacrifices?

How does Jesus fulfill the need for sacrifices?

What do “first fruits” offerings teach about trusting God?

Why should worship cost us something?

How does the grain offering show effort in worship?

REFLECTION

What does worship mean to you, and how can you give God your best in it?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

This week, make an intentional effort to give God your best -- whether through schoolwork, serving others or focusing on him in prayer. Let your actions reflect your gratitude to him.

LEVITICUS 3-5

SUMMARY

The theme of Leviticus 3-5 is “Peace With God and Man.” These chapters explain offerings meant to restore peace between people and God, and address how unintentional sins can be forgiven. The peace offering symbolized gratitude and a harmonious relationship with God, reminding us that gratitude strengthens our connection with him. The sin offering covered unintentional sins, showing that all sin -- whether small or accidental -- interrupts our fellowship with God and requires atonement through the shedding of blood. The guilt offering focused on how sins and offenses against others required confession and restitution. These laws teach us to be thankful, confess wrongs and repair relationships with neighbours. Today, we don’t need animal sacrifices because Jesus paid the price for us through his blood, but peace with God and others still requires repentance, honesty and humility.

QUESTIONS

What was the peace offering for?

Why were unintentional sins treated seriously?

What does shedding blood symbolize?

How can restitution repair broken relationships?

Why did wealthy people have to offer more costly sacrifices?

How does Jesus replace Old Testament sacrifices?

REFLECTION

Have you ever hurt someone unintentionally? How did you make things right with them?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Examine one area of your life in which you might need to apologize or make restitution to someone. Use this opportunity to rebuild peace and reflect God’s grace.

LEVITICUS 6-10

SUMMARY

The theme for Leviticus 6-10 is “Holy Fire.” Aaron and his sons were chosen as priests to represent people before God. They were responsible for sacrifices as God instructed, reminding us to approach him with reverence. When they followed God’s exact instructions, he demonstrated his approval through holy fire consuming the offering, showing that obedience matters. But Nadab and Abihu disrespected God by offering unauthorized “strange fire,” leading to their immediate death -- a warning against taking God lightly or disobeying his holiness. These chapters also show how God uses priests and church leaders to teach, guide and offer sacrifices, pointing ahead to Jesus as the ultimate high priest. Today, we approach God not through Old Testament priests but through Christ. We are all called to honour God deeply while being mindful of his holiness in our lives.

QUESTIONS

What were Aaron and his sons’ roles as priests?

Why did God send holy fire to consume the offering?

What happened to Nadab and Abihu?

What does “strange fire” teach about approaching God?

How did Jesus fulfill the role of high priest?

Why were Nadab and Abihu’s family forbidden to mourn as usual?

REFLECTION

How can we honour God’s holiness in our daily lives without taking him for granted?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Evaluate one area in which you’ve been careless with your relationship with God or his Word. Take steps to change your attitude and treat God’s holiness with greater respect.

LEVITICUS 11

SUMMARY

Leviticus 11 talks about pure and impure animals in the Old Testament dietary laws. These laws weren't just about food -- they taught deep spiritual lessons. Clean animals like those that chew their cud symbolize ruminating over God's Word, while parted-hoof animals represent a separated, holy walk. Both traits are necessary to live a God-honouring life: focusing on the Word and living set apart from the world. God used these dietary laws to teach holiness, reminding the Israelites to stay distinct from pagan practices and impurities. While these ceremonial laws are no longer required for Christians today, striving for holiness remains important. Our teacher, John Mathews, reminds us that impurity doesn't just come from outward things -- it often comes from within. Ultimately, God calls us to be holy because he is holy, setting a higher standard for living lives that honour Him.

QUESTIONS

According to Leviticus, what two traits made animals clean?

How do chewing the cud and a parted hoof symbolize spiritually?

Why were the Israelites given dietary laws?

Are Christians required to follow Old Testament dietary laws today?

What defiles a person, according to Jesus?

Why is striving for holiness still important today?

REFLECTION

What does it mean to live "in the world but not of it," and how can you apply this in your daily life?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Think about one area in your life in which you can strive for greater holiness. Pray and ask for God's help to live a life more pleasing to him.

LEVITICUS 12 AND 15

SUMMARY

Leviticus 12 and 15 emphasize ceremonial purification related to everyday bodily functions. These chapters show that impurity isn't always sinful -- it's often part of normal life. For instance, childbirth requires purification rituals, and bodily discharges make someone ceremonially unclean. Our teacher, John Mathews, explains that these rules helped ensure the holiness of the tabernacle, where God dwelled among his people. While these ceremonial laws are not needed today, they remind us of the larger point: separation from impurity and striving to live holy lives. Jesus broke the barriers that separated us from God, offering full and permanent forgiveness. However, these chapters challenge us to recognize the importance of maintaining purity -- not just outwardly but in our hearts, as sin still distorts every part of humanity. God asks us to be set apart for him, even in how we handle everyday aspects of life.

QUESTIONS

Is impurity always sinful?

Why did women need purification after childbirth?

What was the main purpose behind these purification laws?

How did Jesus remove barriers between humanity and God?

Are people today required to follow these purification laws?

How does sin affect every part of the human experience?

REFLECTION

How can you separate yourself from impurity or sin in your daily life while living in the modern world?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Choose one habit or thought pattern that feels impure and commit to breaking it through prayer and reflection this week.

LEVITICUS 13-14

SUMMARY

Leviticus Chapters 13 and 14 focus on skin diseases like leprosy and the ceremonial rules surrounding them. The priests diagnosed and isolated lepers to protect the community and maintain tabernacle holiness. Our teacher, John Mathews, compares leprosy to sin -- how it starts small, spreads and damages lives. Sin, like disease, separates us from God and others. The chapters also remind us of Jesus touching and healing lepers, proving his power and breaking societal barriers. While we might not face physical leprosy today, these chapters encourage reflection on sin as an impurity needing purification. Jesus provides ultimate cleansing and restoration for all who turn to him. This study reveals the importance of keeping purity in worship and resisting the spread of spiritual impurity in our lives and communities.

QUESTIONS

What disease is the main focus of Leviticus 13 and 14?

How were lepers treated in Old Testament times?

How is leprosy compared to sin?

Why did Jesus ask healed lepers to present themselves to the priests?

How did Jesus prove his power through healing?

What is the connection between leprosy and ceremonial purity?

REFLECTION

Reflect on small sins in your life that could spread or cause harm over time. How can you actively work to stop this spiritual "infection"?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Reach out to someone who may feel isolated or "unclean" in society today and show kindness, reflecting Jesus' love.

LEVITICUS 16

SUMMARY

Leviticus 16 details Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, when the priest would make sacrifices to cover the sins of Israel. This was the holiest day of the Jewish calendar, symbolizing atonement through blood -- the bull and goats sacrificed, including the scapegoat sent into the wilderness carrying the people's sins. Our teacher, John Mathews, explains that while the Old Testament sacrifices temporarily covered sins, they had to be repeated yearly. Today, Jesus is our ultimate atonement, offering a perfect sacrifice for sin once and for all. This chapter shows God's immense grace, his demand for holiness, and the cost of resisting sin. It asks believers to live repentant lives and fully embrace the forgiveness offered through Christ. This lesson reminds us why Jesus' sacrifice is so significant and challenges us to live in gratitude for the salvation he provides.

QUESTIONS

What is Yom Kippur?

What role did the scapegoat play in the Day of Atonement?

Why did the priest bathe before performing these rituals?

How did Old Testament sacrifices differ from Jesus' sacrifice?

How often were these atonement rituals required?

What is the significance of the Day of Atonement today?

REFLECTION

Think about the sacrifices in your life you make for others. How does Jesus' ultimate sacrifice affect the way you view them?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Spend time thanking Jesus in prayer for his sacrifice that permanently restored your relationship with God.

LEVITICUS 17 AND 19

SUMMARY

Leviticus 17 and 19 teach about holiness in worship and daily life. Chapter 17 focuses on proper sacrifice practices, warning against drinking blood and demanding that offerings be made only at the tabernacle. This ensured sacred practices weren't corrupted by pagan rituals. Chapter 19 emphasizes God's command to love others, showing concern for the poor, elderly and strangers. It also stresses fairness, truthfulness, and respect in relationships. Our teacher, John Mathews, explains how these rules aimed to keep God's people distinct from the immoral actions of surrounding pagan nations. These chapters remind us to honour God in worship and everyday actions. They challenge us to avoid spiritual compromise and treat others as God would -- with justice, kindness and love. Living by these principles glorifies God and uplifts those around us.

QUESTIONS

Where were sacrifices supposed to be presented?

Why did God warn against drinking blood?

How were Israelites instructed to care for the less fortunate?

What does "love your neighbour as yourself" mean in practice?

Why were some pagan practices strictly forbidden?

How does fairness in judgment reveal God's concern for truth?

REFLECTION

Think about how you treat strangers or those in need. Are your actions loving and kind?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Find a practical way to show kindness this week -- volunteer, give to someone in need, or offer a listening ear to a neighbour.



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Mission 66

LEVITICUS 18-20

SUMMARY

These chapters of Leviticus outline God's moral boundaries for human sexuality, emphasizing holiness and obedience. Our teacher, John Mathews, explains how society's moral decay challenges faith, highlighting how sin extends its impact on communities and individuals. With examples like idol worship and sexual immorality, we understand God's strict instructions to preserve purity. John encourages proactive resolve, like Daniel and Joseph, to resist temptation and obey God's Word. This study reminds us to choose God's standards over society's influences and understand that the seemingly "new morality" today is just the old immorality under new labels.

QUESTIONS

Why does sin affect the entire society?

What are examples of sins prevalent today compared to Leviticus 18 and 20?

How did Daniel and his friends resist temptation?

Why was idol worship strongly condemned?

What does John say about the concept of "new morality"?

How do we safeguard ourselves against moral decay?

REFLECTION

What does God's call for holiness mean in your personal life, and how does it influence your choices?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Choose one boundary that aligns with God's Word and commit to honouring it in your daily life.

LEVITICUS 21-22

SUMMARY

Leviticus 21 and 22 show the high standards set for Israel's priests and their families. Our teacher, John Mathews, explains how leaders must lead by example, maintaining purity in their lives. The laws emphasize offering the best to God, including physical health and proper sacrifices. John compares these responsibilities to modern leaders like pastors, showing that accountability and dedication are required. The study reminds us that God doesn't need offerings but desires gratitude and obedience from his people. By following these regulations, holiness is upheld, enabling a closer relationship with God. This chapter challenges us to honour God in all areas of life, offering Him our best and holding others in spiritual leadership to high standards.

QUESTIONS

Why were priests held to higher standards?

Why wasn't food or offerings with imperfections acceptable to God?

How did offerings teach dependency on God?

What was required of the priest's family?

Why doesn't God expect perfection, but effort toward holiness?

How should we treat spiritual leaders today?

REFLECTION

How can giving your best to God strengthen your relationship with him?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Examine one area of your life, like time or talent, and find a way to dedicate it wholly to God.

LEVITICUS 23-25

SUMMARY

In these chapters, God gives Israel instructions for feast days and the Sabbath, teaching gratitude, rest and trust. Our teacher, John Mathews, reveals how these feasts celebrated God's blessings and reminded the people of his provision, faithfulness and future promises. The Sabbatical year allowed land to rest, teaching sustainable practices, while the Year of Jubilee emphasized forgiveness and resetting relationships. John highlights how each feast foreshadows Jesus Christ, from his crucifixion on Passover to the Holy Spirit's arrival on Pentecost. This study calls us to rest in God's promises, celebrate his blessings and trust his provision through intentional gratitude.

QUESTIONS

Why were feast days so important in Israel?

What did the Sabbath year teach about sustainability?

What was the theme of the Year of Jubilee?

How did Jesus fulfill the meaning of the feast days?

Why is it important to remember God's provision?

How should we view rest in our busy lives?

REFLECTION

Which feast day theme resonates with you the most, and why?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Take time to rest and reflect on God's blessings this week.

LEVITICUS 26-27

SUMMARY

Leviticus 26 teaches blessings versus curses based on obedience to God, while Chapter 27 warns about vows and keeping promises. Our teacher, John Mathews, explains God's desire for repentance when his people stray, showing his mercy despite severe consequences for sins like idolatry. Chapter 27 teaches that promises to God must be taken seriously because he values accountability. The study highlights how God's justice and mercy work together and shows us the importance of taking personal responsibility in faith, obedience and promises. As John reminds us, God doesn't expect perfection but does expect genuine effort in seeking him.

QUESTIONS

What blessings did God promise for obedience?

What were the consequences of disobedience?

Can suffering always be linked to sin?

Why does the Bible emphasize repentance?

How were vows seen as serious commitments?

What does the Year of Jubilee teach about forgiveness?

REFLECTION

What is one promise to God you can renew or fulfill in your life?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Make a commitment to seek God's guidance in one specific area of your life.

ANSWERS

ANSWERS | EXODUS 1

He feared their growing numbers and that they might join Egypt's enemies in war.

They were forced to build store cities and do hard labour with bricks and mortar.

To kill all Hebrew male babies at birth.

They feared God and refused to kill the babies.

He gave them families of their own.

He ordered all Hebrew male babies to be thrown into the Nile.

ANSWERS | EXODUS 2

Moses' parents were Amram and Jochebed.

She hid him in a basket by the riverbank.

The pharaoh's daughter found him.

Moses became known as a powerful deliverer and prophet.

To escape punishment for killing an Egyptian taskmaster.

It means "drawn out," reflecting his rescue from the Nile.

ANSWERS | EXODUS 3

Turning a staff into a serpent and Moses' hand becoming leprous.

It highlighted God's eternal and unchanging nature.

Aaron, his brother, who was a skilled speaker.

To signify the sacred ground he stood on.

Initially, the pharaoh resisted, leading to various plagues.

The importance of trusting God's plan and overcoming personal doubt

ANSWERS | EXODUS 4

To prove the authority of his message from God.

It transformed into a serpent and back, symbolizing God's authority.

His ability to heal and restore, signifying God's power.

Moses lacked confidence in his speech and sought reassurance.

By promising to be with him and teach him what to speak.

The importance of stepping out in faith, even when faced with doubts.

ANSWERS | EXODUS 5-6

The pharaoh's heart was hardened by God, and he refused to obey.

It symbolized the increase in hardship and unexpected difficulties faced when serving the Lord.

They blamed Moses for their plight and complained to the pharaoh.

Moses doubted God's path due to the prolonged suffering experienced by the Israelites.

The pharaoh's stubbornness shows the consequences of resisting God's will.

Reflect on trusting God's promises and persevering in faith amidst challenges.

ANSWERS | EXODUS 7-8

By turning the Nile into blood, God displayed his authority over Egypt's false gods.

Their abilities were limited, and they recognized God's hand in the plagues.

He initially relented but hardened his heart against God's demands.

The plagues affected the Egyptians while sparing the Israelites in Goshen.

They highlight God's sovereignty and the futile rebellion of human pride.

Reflect on times when you resisted God's will and consider the outcomes.

ANSWERS | EXODUS 9-10

"The Gathering Storms."

The death of all Egyptian livestock.

God protected the Israelites, and the plagues did not affect them.

He was stubborn, and his heart was hardened.

Darkness covered the land of Egypt for three days.

He temporarily admitted guilt but repeatedly changed his mind and refused to obey God.

ANSWERS | EXODUS 11-12

"The First Passover."

The death of the firstborn.

They marked their doorposts with the blood of a lamb.

Jesus, the Lamb of God, whose sacrifice brings salvation.

Roasted lamb, unleavened bread and bitter herbs.

The pharaoh allowed the Israelites to leave Egypt.

ANSWERS | EXODUS 13-14

“Stand Firm and See.”

He knew they were not ready for war.

By a pillar of cloud during the day and a pillar of fire at night.

He parted it, creating dry land for the Israelites to cross.

They drowned when the waters returned.

To remember God’s deliverance from Egypt.

ANSWERS | EXODUS 15-16

“Praise or Complaint?”

God’s deliverance at the Red Sea.

By having Moses throw a log into the water.

Bread from heaven that God provided daily for the Israelites.

Gather enough for one day, except on the sixth day when they gathered for two days.

Leftover manna bred worms and stank.

ANSWERS | EXODUS 17-18

“Don’t Be in Dismay, Pray!”

He told Moses to strike a rock, and water flowed out.

Israel prevailed when Moses’ hands were raised.

Aaron and Hur.

To delegate leadership tasks to capable men.

It prevented Moses from burning out and trained others to lead.

ANSWERS | EXODUS 19-20

The Covenant of Law, given to Moses at Sinai, is God’s moral law, beginning with the Ten Commandments.

They represent God’s perfect moral standards.

The mountain was holy, and God’s holiness is fatal to sinful humanity.

No, because humans cannot keep the law perfectly; salvation comes through Jesus Christ.

To show us our sin and lead us to seek salvation through Christ.

It means setting aside one day to rest and focus on God.

ANSWERS | EXODUS 21-23

To promote justice, fairness and harmony in society.

They were to be freed after six years of service.

It means the punishment should fit the crime, promoting fairness.

Lenders were not to charge interest or take advantage of the poor.

They were an affront to God and led people away from Him.

Witnesses were to be truthful and impartial, avoiding false reports and bribes.

ANSWERS | EXODUS 24-25

It was a place where God's presence could dwell among his people.

A sacred box that held the Ten Commandments, symbolizing God's covenant with Israel.

It represented God's throne of grace, where his presence would meet with his people.

They reflected God's glory and set the priests apart for holy service.

It symbolized God's provision and His presence with His people.

To show His holiness and to teach the Israelites how to approach Him properly.

ANSWERS | EXODUS 26-31

It separated the Holy Place from the Most Holy Place, symbolizing the separation caused by sin.

It was torn from top to bottom, symbolizing access to God through Christ.

It represented the priest's role as a mediator between God and the people.

It symbolized God's light and guidance.

To set them apart as holy for their service to God.

Jesus Christ, who perfectly fulfills God's presence, provision and authority.

ANSWERS | EXODUS 32

They were impatient for Moses to return and reverted to the idolatry they learned in Egypt.

He claimed the calf just "came out" of the fire, making a poor excuse.

He ground it into powder, scattered it on water, and made the people drink it.

He asked God to forgive them and reminded him of his promises to Abraham.

God relented from destroying the Israelites but sent a plague as discipline.

We must guard against idolatry and remain faithful to God.

ANSWERS | EXODUS 33-34

Moses' face shone because he spent time in the presence of God, and it transformed him visibly.

The veil symbolizes unbelief that prevents people from seeing the glory of God.

No, his sacrifice freed us from the curse of the Law, but not the importance of the commandments.

The tabernacle was where God chose to dwell among his people and showed his presence.

To demonstrate that sin costs something and to teach them

humility before God.

It was to show gratitude to God and repair the relationship between the person and God.

ANSWERS | EXODUS 35-40

The tabernacle was a dwelling place for God's presence among his people, representing his desire to live with them.

Bezalel and Oholiab were craftsmen blessed by God with skills to construct the tabernacle and its furnishings.

The tabernacle represents God's effort to restore relationship with humanity after sin disrupted it.

Serving God requires effort because it involves dedication, selflessness and honouring his holiness.

God manifested his glory in the tabernacle through a cloud, filling it with his presence.

The tabernacle foreshadows Jesus' "tabernacling" among us, bringing God's presence directly to humanity.

ANSWERS | LEVITICUS 1-2

The sacrificial system showed the seriousness of sin and the need for atonement to approach a holy God.

Blood sacrifices symbolized the cost of sin, as life was needed to cover sin through shedding blood.

Jesus fulfills the need for sacrifices by offering himself on the cross as a perfect, once-for-all atonement for sin.

"First fruits" offerings teach us to trust God by giving him our best,

showing he will continue to provide.

Worship should cost us because it reflects our gratitude, humility and dedication to God.

The grain offering shows effort and care because it required preparation, such as making flour fine or baking bread.

ANSWERS | LEVITICUS 3-5

The peace offering symbolized gratitude and restored harmony between the worshiper and God.

Unintentional sins were treated seriously because sin, regardless of intent, separates people from God.

Shedding blood symbolized atonement and the seriousness of sin; it required life to cover sin's cost.

Restitution repairs relationships by acknowledging wrongdoing, offering compensation and seeking forgiveness.

Wealthy people brought costlier offerings because God requires us to give according to what we have.

Jesus replaced animal sacrifices by offering himself as the ultimate payment for sin.

ANSWERS | LEVITICUS 6-10

Aaron and his sons were priests who represented people to God by offering sacrifices and teaching the Law.

God sent holy fire to consume the offering as a sign of approval when Israel worshiped him correctly.

Nadab and Abihu died because they disrespected God by offering unauthorized "strange fire."

“Strange fire” teaches us to approach God with reverence and follow his instructions carefully.

Jesus fulfilled the role of high priest by offering himself as the perfect sacrifice and granting direct access to God.

Nadab and Abihu’s family were forbidden to mourn because their deaths reminded Israel of God’s holiness, and grief could have signaled disrespect for his justice.

ANSWERS | LEVITICUS 11

Chewing the cud and a parted hoof.

Meditating on God’s Word and living a holy life, set apart from sin.

To teach holiness and keep Israel distinct from pagan practices.

No, Jesus declared all food clean.

What comes out of a person -- words and actions from a sinful heart.

Because God commands us to pursue holiness as he is holy.

ANSWERS | LEVITICUS 12 AND 15

No, impurity is often part of normal life.

To restore ceremonial purity after bodily functions of childbirth.

To keep the tabernacle pure for God’s presence among his people. Jesus broke ceremonial impurity barriers and forgave sins.

No, Christ made these laws obsolete.

Sin affects every part of life because humanity is tainted by the Fall.

ANSWERS | LEVITICUS 13-14

Leprosy.

They were diagnosed by priests and isolated to prevent spread.

Sin spreads, harms lives and separates us from God.

To verify healing and demonstrate God's power to the priests.

By touching and healing lepers, proving his divinity.

Both require purification to approach God's holiness.

ANSWERS | LEVITICUS 16

The Jewish Day of Atonement.

It carried the sins of the people into the wilderness.

To ensure ceremonial purity.

Jesus' sacrifice was permanent, unlike yearly rituals.

Yearly, on the Day of Atonement.

It points to Jesus' ultimate sacrifice for permanent forgiveness.

ANSWERS | LEVITICUS 17 AND 19

The tabernacle.

Blood symbolizes life and was used for atonement.

By leaving part of the harvest for them.

Treat others with fairness, kindness and dignity, as we would want.

Because they led to idolatry and immorality.
It shows God values justice and honesty.

ANSWERS | LEVITICUS 18 AND 20

Sin impacts the entire society because it risks judgment and spreads immorality.

Sins such as idol worship, sexual perversion and occult practices mimic those listed in Leviticus 18 and 20.

Daniel and his friends resolved not to compromise their faith before temptations arose.

Idol worship led to sin and invited demons, destroying spiritual lives.

“New morality” today rebrands the same immorality that existed in biblical times.

Establish boundaries, rooted in God’s Word, to resist moral decline.

ANSWERS | LEVITICUS 20-21

Priests represented God and needed to set an example of holiness.

Imperfect offerings insulted God’s holiness and demonstrated disobedience.

Offerings showed that people depended on God for provision and guidance.

Priests’ families reflected their purity and carried greater accountability.

God expects effort, not flawless perfection, in seeking holiness.

Show respect to spiritual leaders and support them with prayer

and encouragement.

ANSWERS | LEVITICUS 23-25

Feast days celebrated God's blessings and reminded people of his faithfulness.

It prevented land exhaustion by allowing it to rest and regenerate.

Forgiveness, restoration and resetting relationships.

Jesus fulfilled these themes as the Lamb of God and through Pentecost.

It reminds us of God's consistent past provision and future faithfulness.

Rest allows us to trust God's provision and recharge physically and spiritually.

ANSWERS | LEVITICUS 26-27

Blessings included peace, safety, abundance and God's presence.

Curses involved famine, disease, exile and oppression.

Not all suffering stems from sin; sometimes it teaches important lessons.

Repentance shows humility and allows God's mercy and forgiveness to flow.

Vows to God were seen as sacred commitments requiring fulfillment.

Forgiveness was a fundamental theme of Jubilee, releasing debts and restoring relationships.

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