

## DEUTERONOMY: SECOND LAW, SECOND CHANCE

Lesson #7

### KEY LOCATION:

#### 1. THE NAME:

DEUTERONOMY: \_\_\_\_\_  
( \_\_\_\_\_ )

#### 2. THE MESSAGE:

A Message of \_\_\_\_\_

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-  
-

"Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

#### 3. KEY VERSE:

BRING US OUT: \_\_\_\_\_

BRING US IN: \_\_\_\_\_

BRING US UP: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. A TRANSITION BOOK

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Moses represents \_\_\_\_\_

Joshua represents \_\_\_\_\_

#### 5. KEY WORDS

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## **OUTLINE**

### **I. A LOOK \_\_\_\_\_, "THE \_\_\_\_\_ OF ISRAEL" (Deut. 1-3)**

1. Remembering \_\_\_\_\_ (Deut. 1:1-21)
2. Remembering \_\_\_\_\_ (Deut. 1:22-46)
3. Remembering \_\_\_\_\_ (Deut. 2-8)

### **II. A LOOK \_\_\_\_\_, "THE \_\_\_\_\_ OF ISRAEL" (Deut. 4-11)**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ (Deut. 4-6)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ (Deut. 7-8)
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ (Deut. 9-11)

### **III. A LOOK \_\_\_\_\_, "THE \_\_\_\_\_ OF ISRAEL" (Deut. 12-30)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Deut. 12-18)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (Deut. 19-26)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (Deut. 27-28)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (Deut. 29-30)

### **IV. A LOOK \_\_\_\_\_, "THE \_\_\_\_\_ OF ISRAEL" (Deut. 12-18)**

1. A New \_\_\_\_\_ (Deut. 31)
2. A New \_\_\_\_\_ (Deut. 32)
3. A New \_\_\_\_\_ (Deut. 33)
4. A New \_\_\_\_\_ (Deut. 34)

## **Types of Sacrifices**

There were many types of sacrifices in the Old Testament and numerous variations of the basic ones listed here. This list includes on the prescribed sacrifices of Leviticus 1-7.

### **1. BURNT OFFERING - Leviticus 1**

Typical Hebrew offering, dominant throughout Old Testament history, and probably the oldest form of atonement sacrifice. The term describes an "offering of ascent," or an offering that goes up. The animal was completely burned on the altar, its smoke rising toward heaven. Leviticus required a male without blemish. Various animals were allowed according to financial ability.

### **2. CEREAL OFFERING - Leviticus 2**

May originally have been a present or gift, since the term simply means "gift." In levitical regulations, the cereal offering carried an expiating sense. Frequently accompanied burnt and peace offerings. Probably served as a less expensive burnt offering for those who could not afford an animal.

### **3. PEACE OFFERING - Leviticus 3**

The basic form of sacrifices brought on feast days. A celebrative offering, consumed by humans. Often paired with the burnt Offering, which was consumed by God. Does not appear to have expiatory, but had to do with restoration and reconciliation. Had three subtypes: thanksgiving sacrifice, vowed sacrifice, and freewill offering.

### **4. SIN OFFERING - Leviticus 4:1-5:13**

Expiatory for offenses against God. Emphasized the act of purification. Involved ceremonial defilement, deception, misappropriation, and seduction. Varies across four classes of individuals: priest, congregation, ruler, and individual.

### **5. GUILT OFFERING - Leviticus 5:14-6:7**

A subcategory of sin offering. Expiatory, but devoted to restitution and reparation. Generally deals with profanation of sacred items and violations of a social nature.