

Having A Basic Understanding of Some Old Testament Truths

Part 15 – Dealing With Leprosy Through Various Sexual Sins (Leviticus 13-18)

1. If someone appeared to have leprosy, who was to examine them?
 - Aaron the priest, or unto one of his sons the priests (**Leviticus 13:2**).
2. Was it a good thing for the hair within the sore, thought to be leprosy, to be turned white or yellow?
 - No, (**Leviticus 13:3; 10-11; 20-21; 25; 30; 32**).
3. What would a white reddish sore indicate on the head of a balding man?
 - Leprosy (**Leviticus 13:43-44**).
4. If a person was found to be a leper, where would that person's dwelling place be?
 - Outside of the camp (**Leviticus 13:45-46**).
5. Would the garments of a leper show any signs of the disease?
 - Yes, (**Leviticus 13:47-59**).
6. What was to be sprinkled on a leper who has been healed for his cleansing?
 - A bird, cedar wood, scarlet, and hyssop was to be dipped into the water containing the blood of the dead bird which was killed (**Leviticus 14:3-7**).
7. What was the leper who has now become healed, expected to do on the seventh and eighth days?
 - *“But it shall be on the seventh day, that he shall shave all his hair off his head and his beard and his eyebrows, even all his hair he shall shave off: and he shall wash his clothes, also he shall wash his flesh in water, and he shall be clean. And on the eighth day he shall take two he lambs without blemish, and one ewe lamb of the first year without blemish, and three tenth deals of fine flour for a meat offering, mingled with oil, and one log of oil. And the priest that maketh him clean shall present the man that is to be made clean, and those things, before the Lord, at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation: And the priest shall take one he lamb, and offer him for a trespass offering, and the log of oil, and wave them for a wave offering before the Lord: And he shall slay the lamb in the place where he shall kill the sin offering and the burnt offering, in the holy place: for as the sin offering is the priest's, so is the trespass offering: it is most holy: And the priest shall take some of the blood of the trespass offering, and the priest shall put it upon the tip of the right ear of him that is to be cleansed, and upon the thumb of his right hand, and upon the great toe of his right foot: And the priest shall take some of the log of oil, and pour it into the palm of his own left hand: And the priest shall dip his right finger in the oil that is in his left hand, and shall sprinkle of the oil with his finger seven times before the Lord: And of the rest of the oil that is in his hand shall the priest put upon the tip of the right ear of him that is to be cleansed, and upon the thumb of his right hand, and upon the great toe of his right foot, upon the blood of the trespass offering: And the remnant of the oil that is in the priest's hand he shall pour upon the head of him that is to be cleansed: and the priest shall make an atonement for him before*

the Lord. And the priest shall offer the sin offering, and make an atonement for him that is to be cleansed from his uncleanness; and afterward he shall kill the burnt offering: And the priest shall offer the burnt offering and the meat offering upon the altar: and the priest shall make an atonement for him, and he shall be clean” (Leviticus 14:9-20).

8. What was to occur if the leper, who is now healed of his leprosy, was poor and could not bring two he lambs without blemish, and one ewe lamb of the first year without blemish, and three tenth deals of fine flour for a meat offering, mingled with oil, and one log of oil?

- He shall take one lamb for a trespass offering to be waved, to make an atonement for him, and one tenth deal of fine flour mingled with oil for a meat offering, and a log of oil; And two turtledoves, or two young pigeons, such as he is able to get; and the one shall be a sin offering, and the other a burnt offering. And he shall bring them on the eighth day for his cleansing unto the priest (Leviticus 14:21-23).

9. Could a house be plagued with leprosy?

- Yes, (**Leviticus 14:34-37; 54**).

10. If a house was plagued with leprosy, what was to be done to it?

- *“And he shall look on the plague, and, behold, if the plague be in the walls of the house with hollow strakes, greenish or reddish, which in sight are lower than the wall; Then the priest shall go out of the house to the door of the house, and shut up the house seven days: And the priest shall come again the seventh day, and shall look: and, behold, if the plague be spread in the walls of the house; Then the priest shall command that they take away the stones in which the plague is, and they shall cast them into an unclean place without the city: And he shall cause the house to be scraped within round about, and they shall pour out the dust that they scrape off without the city into an unclean place: And they shall take other stones, and put them in the place of those stones; and he shall take other mortar, and shall plaister the house. And if the plague come again, and break out in the house, after that he hath taken away the stones, and after he hath scraped the house, and after it is plaistered; Then the priest shall come and look, and, behold, if the plague be spread in the house, it is a fretting leprosy in the house; it is unclean. And he shall break down the house, the stones of it, and the timber thereof, and all the mortar of the house; and he shall carry them forth out of the city into an unclean place. Moreover he that goeth into the house all the while that it is shut up shall be unclean until the even. And he that lieth in the house shall wash his clothes; and he that eateth in the house shall wash his clothes. And if the priest shall come in, and look upon it, and, behold, the plague hath not spread in the house, after the house was plaistered: then the priest shall pronounce the house clean, because the plague is healed” (Leviticus 14:37-48).*

11. Would a house be cleansed of leprosy similar to that of a human?

- While the house could not offer it’s own sacrificial animals, etc., the cleansing aspect was similar (**Leviticus 14:49-53**).

12. If a man or woman had impure discharges coming from them, was anything they sat and laid upon considered unclean?

- Yes, (**Leviticus 15:4; 20**).

13. Was Aaron permitted to come into the holy place any time he wanted?
- No, (**Leviticus 16:2-5**).
14. Why was atonement to be made for the holy place?
- Because of the uncleanness of the children of Israel, and because of their transgressions in all their sins: and so shall he do for the tabernacle of the congregation, that remaineth among them in the midst of their uncleanness (**Leviticus 16:16**).
15. How often did the Day of Atonement occur?
- Once per year in the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month (**Leviticus 16:29; 34**).
16. How significant was bringing a sacrifice to the door of the tabernacle of the congregation rather than just doing it outside of the camp?
- Very significant. Notice: *“What man soever there be of the house of Israel, that killeth an ox, or lamb, or goat, in the camp, or that killeth it out of the camp, And bringeth it not unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, to offer an offering unto the Lord before the tabernacle of the Lord; blood shall be imputed unto that man; he hath shed blood; and that man shall be cut off from among his people: To the end that the children of Israel may bring their sacrifices, which they offer in the open field, even that they may bring them unto the Lord, unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, unto the priest, and offer them for peace offerings unto the Lord”* (**Leviticus 17:3-5; cf. verses 8-9**).
17. Had the children of Israel offered sacrifices unto devils at any point?
- Obviously they had since they were instructed not to do so any more (**Leviticus 17:7**; cf. **I Corinthians 10:20-21**).
18. Was blood permitted to be eaten under the Old Law?
- No, (**Leviticus 17:10-16**).
19. According to Acts the fifteenth chapter, is blood permitted to be eaten now?
- No, (**Acts 15:20; 28-29**; cf. **21:25**).
20. Were the children of Israel doing right if they followed the ways of the people of Egypt or Canaan?
- No, (**Leviticus 18:3-5; 24**).
21. At one time, incest was permitted under God’s law (i.e. **Genesis 4:17; 20:12**, etc.). Was incest permitted under the Law of Moses?
- No, (**Leviticus 18:6-18**).
22. Was it wrong for a man to have a sexual relationship with one’s neighbor’s wife?
- Yes, (**Leviticus 18:20**).
23. Was homosexuality sinful?
- Yes, (**Leviticus 18:22**) and still is today (**I Corinthians 6:9-10** and **II Peter 2:6-8**).

24. Was bestiality permitted under the Law of Moses?

- No, (**Leviticus 18:23**).

25. What would happen to those who committed any of the abominations listed in our study?

- *“Ye shall therefore keep my statutes and my judgments, and shall not commit any of these abominations; neither any of your own nation, nor any stranger that sojourneth among you: (For all these abominations have the men of the land done, which were before you, and the land is defiled;) That the land spue not you out also, when ye defile it, as it spued out the nations that were before you. For whosoever shall commit any of these abominations, even the souls that commit them shall be cut off from among their people. Therefore shall ye keep mine ordinance, that ye commit not any one of these abominable customs, which were committed before you, and that ye defile not yourselves therein: I am the Lord your God”* (**Leviticus 18:26-30**).