



Study Guide: Leviticus – Chapter 22

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This study guide provides an educational overview of Leviticus Chapter 22 using a verse-by-verse structure, theological context, and application-oriented insights grounded in Scripture.

Introduction

Leviticus 22 serves as a critical chapter in the book by emphasizing the holiness required of those who serve at the altar and the sanctity of offerings presented to God. It contributes to the overall flow of Leviticus by reinforcing the standards for purity and reverence in worship, which are foundational to maintaining the covenant relationship between God and Israel. Readers should watch for the detailed instructions regarding who may partake in sacred duties and how offerings must be handled, highlighting the seriousness with which God views holiness in the worship context.

Context

Leviticus 22 follows the detailed laws concerning offerings and sacrifices, continuing the instructions given by God to Moses for the priests and the people of Israel. The immediate literary context is the section of Leviticus that outlines the proper conduct and purity required for worship, particularly focusing on the priests who serve in the tabernacle. Historically, this chapter is set during the wilderness period when Israel was being formed as a covenant community under God's law. The key speaker is God, communicating through Moses, emphasizing the covenantal holiness required of the priestly family and the people in their worship practices.

Outline

The chapter begins by addressing the sanctity of the priests themselves, forbidding them from profaning the name of God by approaching the altar with uncleanness or physical defects. It then moves to instructions about who may eat the sacred offerings, restricting consumption to those ceremonially clean and properly authorized. Following this, the text outlines the conditions under which animals may be offered, emphasizing that only unblemished sacrifices are acceptable. The chapter concludes with a warning against profaning God's holy gifts and a reminder that God is holy, requiring reverence in all



aspects of worship.

Verse-by-Verse Study

Verses 1–3: God commands Moses to instruct Aaron and his sons not to profane His name by approaching the altar with uncleanness, emphasizing that God is holy and must be honored through the priests' conduct.

Verses 4–8: The priests are prohibited from coming near the offerings if they have any physical defects or are ceremonially unclean. This ensures that those who serve are themselves holy and fit to represent God before the people.

Verses 9–16: Instructions are given regarding who may eat the sacred offerings. Only priests who are ceremonially clean and properly authorized may partake, and any unauthorized or unclean person who eats of these offerings will bear guilt.

Verses 17–25: The chapter shifts to the people, specifying that they must bring only unblemished animals for sacrifice. Any animal with defects is unacceptable, underscoring the principle that offerings to God must be perfect and without fault.

Verses 26–33: The final section reiterates the holiness of God and the need for reverence. It forbids the consumption of holy gifts by outsiders or those not properly sanctified, and it commands the priests to respect the sacredness of what is set apart for God.

Key Themes

Holiness is paramount in Leviticus 22, particularly the holiness required of priests who serve at the altar. The chapter stresses that God's name must not be profaned through careless or unclean worship. Another key theme is the purity of offerings, where only unblemished and ceremonially clean sacrifices are acceptable, symbolizing the perfection required in approaching God. The chapter also highlights the importance of proper authorization and sanctification for those who partake in holy things, reinforcing the separation between the sacred and the profane.

Cross-References

Leviticus 21:16–24 provides background on the physical and moral qualifications for priests, clarifying the restrictions mentioned in chapter 22. Hebrews 7 discusses the priesthood of Christ, contrasting the earthly priesthood's limitations with the perfect and



eternal priesthood of Jesus, which fulfills the holiness requirements symbolized here. Exodus 29:1–9 outlines the consecration of priests, reinforcing the theme of sanctification necessary for service. Additionally, Numbers 5:1–4 addresses the removal of impurity from the camp, which complements the emphasis on purity in worship. These passages help illuminate the seriousness of holiness and the need for a mediator who perfectly represents God.

Application

Modern disciples can learn from Leviticus 22 the importance of approaching God with reverence and purity, recognizing that worship is not casual but demands respect for God’s holiness. While the specific priestly regulations do not apply directly, the principle of being spiritually prepared and set apart before God remains vital. This chapter challenges believers to examine their hearts and lives, ensuring they do not bring anything defiled into their relationship with God. It also encourages respect for the sacred, whether in corporate worship or personal devotion, and reminds Christians of the perfect priesthood of Christ who enables true access to God.

Summary

Leviticus 22 underscores the holiness required of those who serve God and the sanctity of offerings presented at the altar. It sets strict boundaries for priestly conduct, the condition of sacrifices, and who may partake in holy things, all to protect the reverence due to God’s name. The chapter reinforces the covenantal call to holiness and purity in worship, pointing forward to the ultimate fulfillment in Christ’s perfect priesthood. It reminds believers that approaching God demands respect, preparation, and a heart set apart, principles that remain foundational for faithful worship today.