



God Establishes the Priesthood

Leviticus 9:22–10:7



LESSON GOAL

Students will appreciate the seriousness of upholding God's honor.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

The student will be able to

- Explain how God showed that He accepted the offerings.
- Identify Nadab and Abihu's sin.
- Discuss God's reason for killing Nadab and Abihu.
- Explain the effect that Nadab and Abihu's death had on the other priests and the people.

KEY VERSE

"By those who come near Me I must be regarded as holy; And before all the people I must be glorified" (Leviticus 10:3b).

APPLICATION

- Praise God that Jesus took our place.
- Carefully obey to God's instructions.
- Be an example to the world by what you say and how you act.
- Remember the example of Nadab and Abihu when you are tempted to sin.

NEXT WEEK

God Ordains the Day of Atonement
Read Leviticus 11–16.

Symbol Key



Craft



Memory Verse



Object Lesson



Game



Visual Aid



Activity



Q & A



Work Sheet



2 Grade Level

PREPARE WITH THE TRUTH

“Therefore you shall lay up these words of mine in your heart and in your soul.... You shall teach them to your children” (Deuteronomy 11:18–19).

Please take time to prepare your mind and heart to accurately handle the truths of God’s Word (2 Tim. 2:15). Read through the Bible background and study the truths contained in this lesson. Crucial background information is included here to aid you in understanding the Scripture.

Bible Background

In Leviticus 1–7, God regulated the sacrifices that the Israelites would bring to satisfy His holiness. The Israelites demonstrated their faith in God by approaching His presence through the blood of animals. Sacrifices were not new to the Israelites; godly men had always come to God through sacrifices. What was new was the role that priests played in offering sacrifices. Before God gave the law, priests rarely were mentioned. When God appeared on Mount Sinai, the Lord commanded that “the priests who come near the LORD consecrate themselves” (Ex. 19:22). These priests probably were the firstborn heads of Israelite families. Noah, Abraham, and Jacob had functioned as the priests in their families by being the ones who offered the sacrifices. Job also fits this pattern of patriarchal priesthood.

God changed the way people worshiped when He established the tabernacle. He emphasized His holiness by regulating the people’s worship. Throughout Leviticus, God commanded the Israelites, “You shall be holy; for I am holy” (Lev. 11:44). The Israelites reflected God’s holiness by obediently submitting to His laws concerning the tabernacle. New to tabernacle worship was the establishment of the priesthood. By establishing the priesthood, God taught the people about His holiness. God protected the sinful people from His holy presence by allowing Aaron and his sons to serve as mediators between the Israelites and Himself.

Leviticus 8: God Chooses the Priesthood

In Exodus 28:1, God announced to Moses that Aaron, Moses’ brother, and Aaron’s four sons (Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar, and Ithamar) would serve as priests. Israel’s future priests would come from this family, particularly from the descendants of Eleazar (Num. 25:10–13). The consecration of Aaron and his sons for the priesthood is first described in Exodus 29. The actual consecration does not occur until Leviticus 8.

Leviticus describes how the Israelites gathered for the consecration of Aaron and his sons. After Aaron and his sons were washed with water, they put on the priestly clothes (Lev. 8:6–9,13). (The priestly clothes are described in more detail in Exodus 28.) They also were anointed with oil (Lev. 8:12). While the washing and clothing were practical and necessary actions, they also had obvious symbolism. Like a stethoscope given to a doctor or a badge given to a policeman, the washing and clothing demonstrated the priests’ initiation into their new position.

Aaron and his sons were set apart for a special job, but they still were like the Israelites in their sinfulness. They offered both a sin offering (which cleansed the tabernacle from their sinfulness) and a burnt offering (which established their pleasing communion with God) (Lev. 8:14–21). They laid their hands on both offerings, identifying with the sacrifices, and then Moses actually offered the sacrifices. Another special sacrifice, called the ram of consecration, was offered as well (8:22). Blood from the offering was not only sprinkled on the altar but also daubed on the

Additional Reference Materials

*The MacArthur Study
Bible* by John MacArthur

Holiness to the Lord
by Allen P. Ross

right ears, right thumbs, and right big toes of Aaron and his sons (8:23–24). Aaron and his sons were visibly consecrated to the ministry of the tabernacle as priests. Their previous lives had ended; they had a new identity as the priests of Israel before God. To emphasize their solidarity with the tabernacle, the newly initiated priests spent seven days and nights at the entrance to the tent of meeting (8:33–35). They were learning the seriousness of being set apart for God’s task (8:35–36).

The entire consecration process emphasized the holiness of God. The priests entered their role with a sober ceremony, which would instill in both themselves and the people the gravity of serving God. The separation of the priests was visible; they were consecrated with blood. God took priests from among the people and made them completely His. The priests were to reflect God’s holiness both inside and outside the tabernacle.

Leviticus 9: God Blesses the Priesthood

On the eighth day, when the consecration was complete, the Israelites gathered again and stood before the tabernacle. Moses promised the people that they would see the glory of the Lord (Lev. 9:6). Aaron first offered a sin offering and a burnt offering for himself and then a sin offering, a burnt offering, and peace offerings for the people (9:8–21). The peace offering was a sign of thanksgiving for God’s special work, perhaps pointing to God’s grace in establishing the priesthood. After offering the sacrifices, Moses and Aaron went into the tabernacle. When they came out, Aaron blessed the people. Although the words of the blessing have not been recorded, the fact that God allowed Aaron to speak on His behalf to the people was momentous; God was pleased with the sacrifice and the new priesthood. Aaron was not simply presenting his wish that God would bless the people; rather, he was actually blessing the people on God’s behalf. God further demonstrated His acceptance of the newly consecrated priesthood. “The glory of the LORD appeared to all the people, and fire came out from before the LORD and consumed the burnt offering” (9:23–24). The glory of God, which normally was hidden in the Holy of Holies, was visible above the tabernacle. Fire came from the Lord and consumed the burnt offering. God was pleased and approved of the mediation of Aaron. In His grace, God had provided mediation between the sinful people and Himself. The people appreciated the benevolence of God. In praise, they shouted and fell on their faces (9:24)! As sinful people, they knew that they needed a mediator between themselves and God.

Leviticus 10: God Warns the Priesthood

It is impossible to know how much time elapsed between Leviticus 9 and 10. The event with Nadab and Abihu follows closely in the narrative because God is emphasizing that the priests had to reflect His holiness. Sadly, Nadab and Abihu were not concerned with doing this. When Aaron brought a godly sacrifice, God showed His approval by consuming the offering. When Nadab and Abihu served wickedly, God showed His disapproval by consuming the ones who had brought the offering.

Nadab and Abihu “offered profane fire before the LORD” (Lev. 10:1). The exact infraction is not known; perhaps they brought the wrong incense (Exod. 30:34–38), or maybe they had not brought fire from the altar (Lev. 16:12). The admonition in Leviticus 10:9–11 against drinking alcoholic beverages before going into the tent of meeting suggests that drunkenness may have led to Nadab and Abihu’s sin. Regardless of the exact nature of the sin, their disobedience had not shown the proper regard for God’s holiness. God punished them: “Fire went out from the LORD and devoured them, and they died before the LORD” (Lev. 10:2). Moses told Aaron the word of the Lord: “By those who come near Me I must be

regarded as holy; and before all the people I must be glorified" (10:3). Nadab and Abihu, even after seeing God's fire consume the sacrifice their father offered, did not respect God's holiness. They thought that they could serve God however they wished. Because they would not glorify God through obedience, God glorified Himself in their punishment. Aaron held his peace (10:3) because he knew that God was just in punishing Nadab and Abihu. God's holiness had not been exalted by those whom God had chosen to exalt it. The punishment served as a warning for generations to come. God will not let His name be defamed by those who represent Him.

Conclusion

God chose to display His holiness by requiring that there be a mediator between Himself and the Israelites. The danger of the Israelites coming directly before God's presence is seen in the execution of Nadab and Abihu. The results could have been catastrophic if God had allowed His holy dwelling place to be trampled by uninformed or disobedient worshipers. God's choice and acceptance of the priesthood was His gracious provision for the Israelites to come before Him and offer sacrifices. The priests were a continual reminder of the difference and distance between God and man. In God's righteousness and justice, He taught the priests to have a high regard for His holiness. Through the mediation of the priests, God's holiness was exalted.

New Testament saints have the Holy Spirit dwelling inside them (1 Cor. 6:19). Our bodies have replaced the tabernacle as the dwelling place of God. God's holiness required that the priests mediate in the Old Testament. His holiness still requires mediation. Jesus is not only the sacrifice for our sins but also the High Priest who offered Himself as a sacrifice. He is a better High Priest than Aaron. When Aaron died, the high priesthood went to his son. But Jesus "continues forever" and has an "unchangeable priesthood" (Heb. 7:24). Since He will never die again, Jesus is able to intercede between the believer and His Father forever (7:25). Aaron had to offer sacrifices for his own sin and then for the people, but Jesus, who is "holy, harmless, undefiled, and separate from sinners" does not need to offer up sacrifices daily for the people's sins. He did this "once for all when He offered up Himself" (7:26–27). Christ is our High Priest, both reflecting and satisfying the holiness of God. The anchor of our souls, the surety of our eternal salvation is Jesus, who has become High Priest forever (Heb. 6:20). The believer's confidence must always be in the mediation of his High Priest, Jesus Christ.

POINT TO THE TRUTH

*“Give ear, O my people, to my law; incline your ears to the words of my mouth”
(Psalm 78:1).*

This section includes questions to review last week’s lesson and ideas to prepare students for this week’s lesson. Choose from the following ideas to point to the truths of this lesson.



Review Questions

Use these questions to review and reinforce key truths.

What is another word for *offering*?

Another word for offering is sacrifice.

What are two reasons that sacrifices were made to God?

God commanded the Israelites to make sacrifices to Him to show Him they were thankful for all He had given them and especially to obtain forgiveness for their sins.

God said that animal sacrifices had to be without defect. What does “without defect” mean?

“Without defect” means without damage. The animals had to be perfectly healthy. They could not ever have broken a bone. They could not have a disease. This was because God deserves only the very best.

Who performed the sacrifices to God?

Ordinary people could not sacrifice to God directly. God commanded that the priests make sacrifices to God for the people.

Who was the greatest sacrifice ever?

Jesus was the greatest sacrifice ever. He gave His life so that we could be forgiven of our sins once and for all. But we can receive forgiveness only if we believe in Jesus Christ and trust that His sacrifice paid for our sins.



Unapproachable Light

We need the sun. It makes the plants grow to give us food. It is good, but on bright days, many people wear sunglasses so the sun does not hurt their eyes. The sun is extremely hot and bright. If a person looks at it directly, even for a few seconds, it could hurt his eyes. In a much greater way, we need something to protect us from a holy God. God is holy and perfect in every way, and He is much more powerful than all the suns in the universe. The Bible says that God dwells in light that is so bright that no one can look at Him. This light represents His holiness. God is so holy that sinful man cannot come near Him. We need something to stand between us and God. In the book of Leviticus, God made a group of men to stand between Israel and God. These men were called priests. A big word we use for this is *mediator*. A mediator is someone who helps us come to God so that we will not die. In Leviticus, the mediator priest offered sacrifices for the people so they could have a relationship with God. We all are sinful and need a mediator. In today’s lesson, we will learn how God started a priesthood to help the Israelites come to Him. Jesus is now every Christian’s high priest. He stands between God and man.



High-Priest Presentation

Before class, make a child-sized vest out of a brown paper bag. Cut a neckhole in the bottom and armholes in the sides. Cut the bag in the middle of one of the wide sides, from the top of the bag to the neckhole. This will make the shape of a vest. See Exodus 28 for decorating the vest. This vest is what the high priest would wear into the tabernacle. You may wish to follow all the directions found in Leviticus 8 to make the costume very realistic. During class, ask a student who has been very quiet and obedient to come to the front of the class. Demonstrate how the priests prepared to go into the tabernacle. First, Aaron had to take a bath. Then he had oil put on his head. After that, he had a drop of blood put on his right earlobe, his right thumb, and his right big toe. (Pretend to do these things with the student.) This prepared the high priest to make sacrifices for the people. The priests had a very special job. They had to dress in special clothes and act in a holy manner to do these jobs.



Appointment with the President

In preparation to teach about the need for a mediator (the priests and eventually Jesus), discuss what it would take to enter the White House and talk to the president. You could not just go up to the gate and say, "I would like to talk to the president." They do not know who you are or why you want to talk with him. It would require a mediator. It would require a person who had been specified as an intercessor for you. You would have to talk with someone who would schedule an appointment and clear you through security. The mediator would be the only way to eventually talk with the president. In the same way, the priests were mediators between God and man. Man in his sin could not directly communicate with a holy God. The priests were appointed to offer sacrifices on the part of the people for their sins.



Order in the Court

Materials: black robe, gavels

Directions: Dress up as a judge and ask the students whether they have ever seen a judge or a court. Explain that when someone commits a crime, he has to go to court and be punished. Explain that when we sin, we are committing a crime against God. So we must go to God's court to be judged. The good news is that if we are believers, Jesus is our defender and mediator. Explain that Jesus takes our punishment, and we take His innocence. In today's lesson, we will learn about the priests, who were the mediators between God and men before Jesus died on the cross.

PROCLAIM THE TRUTH

“Telling to the generation to come the praises of the LORD, and His strength and His wonderful works that He has done” (Psalm 78:4).

This section includes the Bible lesson, lesson questions, and praise and worship ideas. Song suggestions are included that you can use to proclaim your worship to God. Use the lesson questions to check the students’ understanding. This section also includes various presentation ideas to use during the teaching time. Read the Bible passage several times before you read these pages. All teaching should be done directly from the Bible.

Bible Lesson

Reading of the Text

Read Leviticus 9:22–10:7.

Introduction

In the preceding chapters, Leviticus 1–7, the Lord gave the laws to tell what sacrifices were right and acceptable. The Lord also set apart priests who would serve Him. These priests had just begun their job of serving God when, before long, someone did a very bad thing. In today’s passage, someone will be wicked and not do things in just the way God commanded. Let us learn about how important it is to God for people to treat Him in a holy and honorable way.



Leadoff Questions

LOQ: Whom do we read about in Leviticus 9:22, and what did he do?

Answer: Aaron. He blessed the people and presented an offering to the Lord.

LOQ: What was the priests’ job, which we just read that Aaron did?

Answer: The priest’s job was to present the offerings to the Lord.

LOQ: What happened after Moses and Aaron came out of the tent of meeting?

Answer: They came out and blessed the people. Then the glory of the Lord appeared to all the people.

LOQ: What does Leviticus 9:24 say that the Lord did?

Answer: Fire came out from the Lord and consumed the burnt offering and the fat on the altar.

LOQ: If you saw the glory of the Lord in front of you and fire came out from Him and burned up the offering, what would you do?

Answer: [Allow students to answer.]

LOQ: What did the people do when they saw it?

Answer: When the people saw it, they shouted and fell on their faces.

LOQ: Who are the two sons of Aaron written about in Leviticus 10:1?

Answer: Nadab and Abihu, the two oldest sons of Aaron.

LOQ: In Leviticus 10:1, what did Nadab and Abihu do?

Answer: They offered “profane fire” before the Lord. Exactly what this profane fire was is not known.

LOQ: Had God commanded them to offer “profane fire?”

Answer: No. This “profane fire” somehow violated the directions that God had given for offering incense. It may have been wrong incense (Exod. 30:34–38) or fire not brought from the altar (Lev. 16:12), or they may have been drunk (Lev. 10:9–11).

LOQ: Were Nadab and Abihu doing what the Lord had commanded?

Answer: No; they were doing what they wanted rather than doing what God commanded.

LOQ: We know that what Nadab and Abihu did was not what God commanded. How did God respond?

Answer: God destroyed them with fire. “Fire went out from the LORD and devoured them, and they died before the LORD” (Lev. 10:2). God did this as an example to the other priests, to teach them the importance of obeying His instructions.

LOQ: Do you remember what the Lord did to the burnt offering that we just read about in Leviticus 9:24?

Answer: The Lord consumed the offering with fire from heaven in the same way that He destroyed Nadab and Abihu for their disobedience.

LOQ: If you had been Nadab or Abihu, would you have been afraid to disobey God after seeing the fire consume the burnt offering?

Answer: Most people would be very afraid to disobey God after seeing fire fall from heaven. Those who saw it happen were so afraid that they shouted and fell on their faces (9:24).

LOQ: According to Leviticus 10:3, why did God kill Nadab and Abihu?

Answer: They disobeyed God’s absolute standard of reverence. They were continually reminded of the necessity of being perfectly obedient to God’s instructions, but they did not follow them. God’s punishment was not only to discipline Nadab and Abihu, but also to remind the other priests of the seriousness of God’s instructions. Nadab and Abihu were not glorifying God in their actions.

LOQ: If the priests, who were God’s special servants, did not treat God properly, how do you think the regular people would treat God?

Answer: The priests were selected by God to be intercessors between the people and God. They were also chosen to be examples of holy living before the people. The people’s behavior would follow that of the priests. If those who were to be examples were not being obedient, then God needed to set an example to the people of the seriousness of His holiness.

LOQ: Should we treat God as holy and honor Him?

Answer: God demonstrated His holiness and His expectation for “those who come near Him” to be holy (10:3). This same God, who demands holiness from those who come near Him, has not changed. We are required to live holy lives before God and before all people.

LOQ: Who was the father of Nadab and Abihu?

Answer: Aaron.

LOQ: What did Aaron do after Moses spoke to him in Leviticus 10:3?

Answer: Aaron held his peace. Although two of his sons had just died, he did not complain.

LOQ: Do you think it was easy for Aaron to keep silent?

Answer: No. But God demands holiness, and Aaron's sons were not being obedient. Aaron did not question the Lord. Instead, he was submissive to God's punishment.

LOQ: After the bodies of Nadab and Abihu were taken away, Moses spoke to Aaron and his other two sons. What did he warn them about?

Answer: Moses warned them that they should not mourn for Nadab and Abihu. God's punishment was to be accepted as just. The justice of God would be demonstrated to the people through the behavior of Aaron and his sons.

LOQ: What are some ways that you can be holy today?

Answer: *[Allow students to answers.]*

Summary

God had just given laws about sacrifices and serving God as priests. But two men decided to do things their own way, not according to God's way.

Aaron had sacrificed to the Lord, and the Lord sent out a fire to consume the offering. The Lord was pleased. When the people saw what the Lord did, they shouted and fell down in worship.

Aaron had two sons, Nadab and Abihu. These men were chosen to be priests to the Lord. But they sinned by offering to the Lord "strange fire" that He had not commanded them. Because of this, the Lord sent out a fire again, but this time, it consumed the men and they died. Moses explained that this had happened because they had not honored the Lord and treated Him as holy. Of all people, the priests should have known better.

When Nadab and Abihu's father, Aaron, heard what Moses said, he kept silent. He knew that it was not God's fault, but the fault of his two sons who had sinned against God, and God was just in killing them. Also, Moses warned Aaron and Aaron's two other sons, Eleazar and Ithamar, not to grieve or to "go out from the tabernacle of meeting, lest they die" (Lev. 10:7). God was the most important, and as priests, they were to complete their service to Him.

Application

Nadab and Abihu had been chosen by God to be priests. They had a very important job. They should have been very serious about doing exactly what God told them to do. But they were not. They decided that instead of doing what God had said, they would do things their own way. God was angry, and He killed them. They did not treat God as holy. They sinned by not honoring Him as they should have.

How do you treat God? Do you speak about Him in a way that is good? Is God happy about what you say about Him and how you obey Him? You are not priests like Nadab and Abihu. But you are still supposed to serve God the best you can. Honor and respect God by obeying Him and saying good things about Him.



Presentation Ideas

A Beka Book Flash-A-Cards

Use appropriate A Beka Book Flash-A-Cards with the lesson.



Betty Lukens Flannelgraph

Use appropriate flannelgraph pieces with the lesson.

Praise and Worship

Great Are You, Lord

Holy, Holy

Holy, Holy, Holy

Lord, I Lift Your Name on High

O-B-E-D-I-E-N-C-E

Oh, Be Careful

This Little Light of Mine

Trust and Obey

PRACTICE THE TRUTH

“That they may set their hope in God, and not forget the works of God, but keep His commandments” (Psalm 78:7).

Choose ideas from this section to review and apply the truths of the Bible lesson.



Mock Trial

Materials: gavel, large piece of red cloth, guilty verdict (paper that says “guilty”)

Directions: Select volunteers to be the judge (God), the lawyer (Jesus), and the guilty defendant (man). The judge holds the gavel and the guilty verdict, the defendant sits in a chair, and the lawyer holds the red cloth. The judge should ask if the defendant has committed any crimes, such as disobeying parents or hitting siblings. The defendant should give an honest answer (yes). Then the judge gives a guilty verdict with a penalty of death, but the lawyer steps up to the defendant’s rescue. He says that he will take the punishment for the guilty man. The lawyer then takes the red cloth and covers the defendant with the red cloth (Jesus’ blood and righteousness). The judge should then change the verdict of the man to innocent and give the guilty verdict to the lawyer.

This activity will require a lot of leading the first time. Be sure to throw in phrases such as “order in the court,” “what is the verdict,” etc. If time allows, repeat the legal process.



1
2

Jesus the High Priest

Materials: colored construction paper, craft sheets at back of lesson, crayons, scissors, cutout crosses, glue, glitter

Directions: Have students spread a thin layer of liquid glue on the cloud of God’s

glory on the right side of the page, being careful not to cover the words in the cloud. Then have them carefully spread glitter on the glue. Next, have them draw a picture of themselves on the left. Tell them that their sin separates them from God. They need a mediator to go to God for them. Color the cross and glue it on the middle of the page to make a bridge between the student and God. Tell the students that if they repent, confessing Jesus as Lord and following Him, He will be their high priest, allowing them to come to God.



The Link from God to Man

Materials: “The Link from God to Man” craft sheet copied on construction paper, scissors, markers or crayons, staplers

Directions: Have each student cut the one-inch strip from the short end of his craft sheet and cut the rest of the paper in half along the solid line, making two pages. Write “God” in the space provided on one page and “man” on the other page. Color and decorate the borders of the pages. On the one-inch strip, write “Jesus, Our Great High Priest.” Staple the one-inch strip to the center of each page by matching up the Xs. This will create a gap between God and man, with Christ as the link.



The Right Path

Use pieces of colored paper to form a grid pattern on the floor. Choose one color to form a path across the grid. These particular “stepping stones” represent the specific instructions that God gave Israel about how to approach Him. Have the students walk the path. If they step off the correct “stones,” they are out. This helps to illustrate that if we ignore or disobey God’s commands, we are on the wrong path, out of His realm of blessing.



“God Establishes the Priesthood”

Use this work sheet to reinforce the key truths of this week’s lesson. The work sheet is located at the back of the lesson.



Journal Page: “God’s Way Is Perfect”

Give each student a copy of the journal page at the back of this lesson. The students can complete the page individually, in small groups, or at home.

Coloring Sheets

Give each student a copy of the coloring sheets at the back of the lesson. The students can color the pages in class or take them home to color.



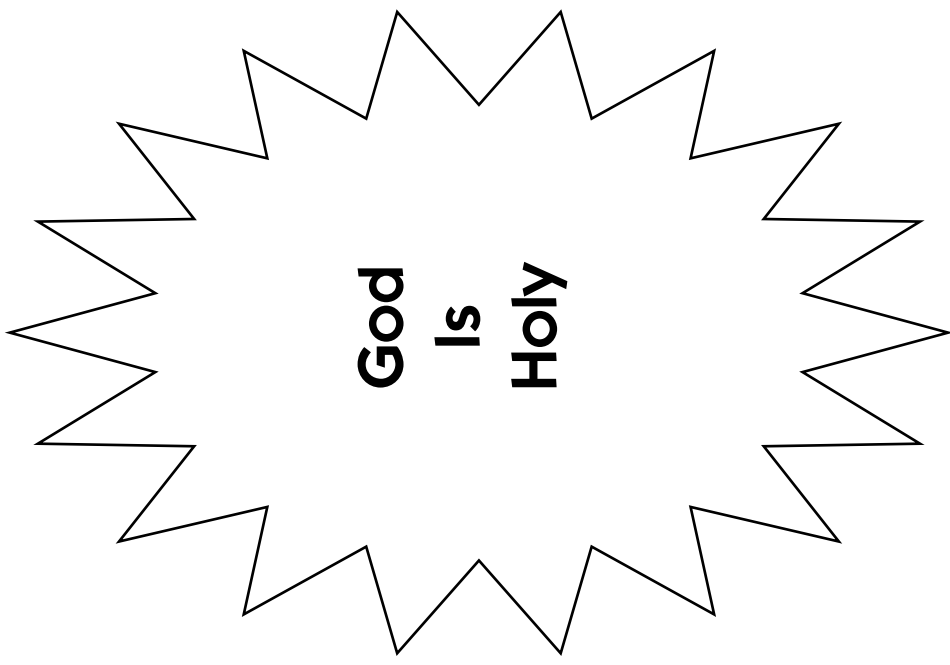
MEMORY VERSE

“Speak to all the congregation of the children of Israel, and say to them: ‘You shall be holy, for I the LORD your God am holy’” (Leviticus 19:2).

Jesus, the High Priest



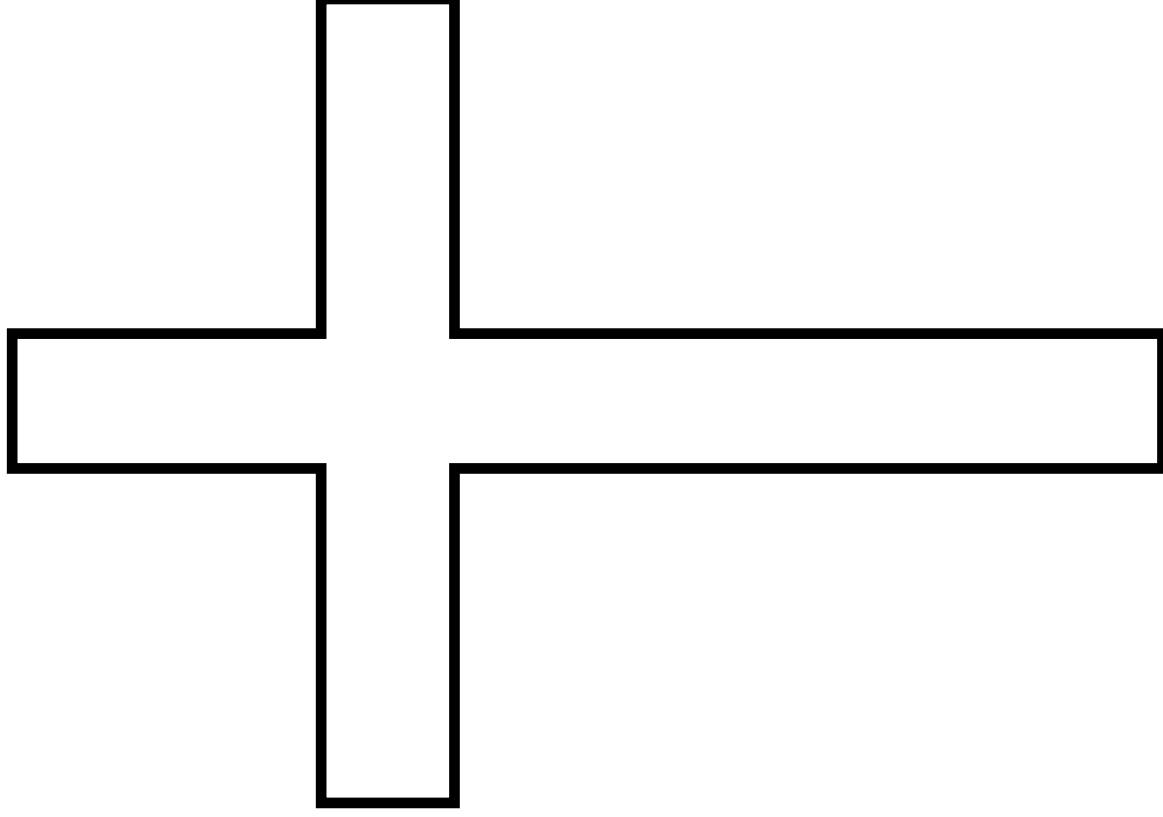
Glue cross here.



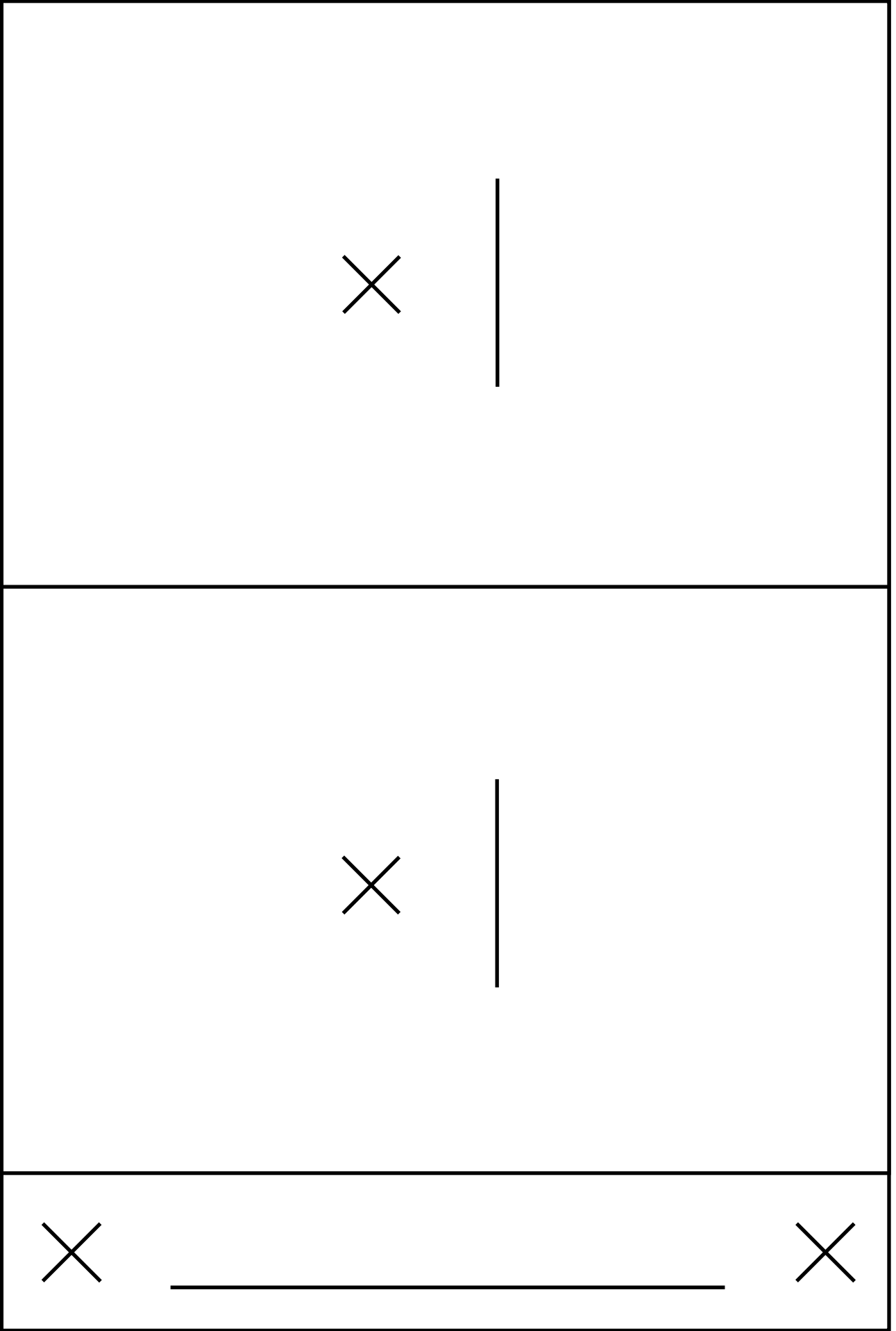
“Therefore, holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling, consider the Apostle and High Priest of our confession, Christ Jesus” (Hebrews 3:1).

Cross for “Jesus, the High Priest”

Cut out the cross and glue it to the “Jesus, the High Priest” craft page.



The Link from God to Man



God

Establishes the

Priesthood



Leviticus 8:1–10:7

Name _____

1. Whom did God choose to be priests in Leviticus 8:2? _____
2. What was one of the main jobs God gave to the Old Testament priests? _____

3. In Leviticus 9:24, God sent _____ to consume the burnt offering. This showed that He accepted the offering.
4. What were the names of Aaron's sons mentioned in Leviticus 10:1?

5. The Lord killed Nadab and Abihu because they did not treat the Lord as _____.
(Hint: Read Leviticus 10:3.)
6. Did Aaron complain because two of his sons had been killed? _____
7. Why was the Lord right to kill Nadab and Abihu? _____

God's Way Is Perfect

Do you like to solve problems? Here is a problem you cannot solve: To come into God's presence, you must be holy. But you are a sinner and you cannot make yourself holy. What is the answer?

Only God could solve this problem. There is only one way, and God has provided it for you. Do you know what that way is? Today's Bible lesson told us the way. Circle the correct answer.

1. The way Nadab and Abihu chose
2. The way God provided for me to come to Him: through Christ, who is holy. He will take my sins and give me His holiness. He is my mediator.

Why is #1 the wrong answer? Were Nadab and Abihu holy? Why not?

How can you be holy?

God's Way Is Perfect

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1. The way Nadab and Abihu chose
2. The way God provided for me to come to Him: through Christ, who is holy. He will take my sins and give me His holiness. He is my mediator.

Why is #1 the wrong answer? Were Nadab and Abihu holy? Why not?

How can you be holy?

When Christ has forgiven your sins and lives in you, you—like the priests—can reflect God's holiness. List six words, beginning with the letters below, that tell how you can reflect God's holiness this week.

H _____

I _____

S _____

W _____

A _____

Y _____

The Bible tells us that God's way is perfect (Psalm 18:30). Because He has provided you with the perfect way to come to Him, offer Him your sacrifice of praise by writing your prayer of thanks in the space below.

When Christ has forgiven your sins and lives in you, you—like the priests—can reflect God's holiness. List six words, beginning with the letters below, that tell how you can reflect God's holiness this week.

H _____

I _____

S _____

W _____

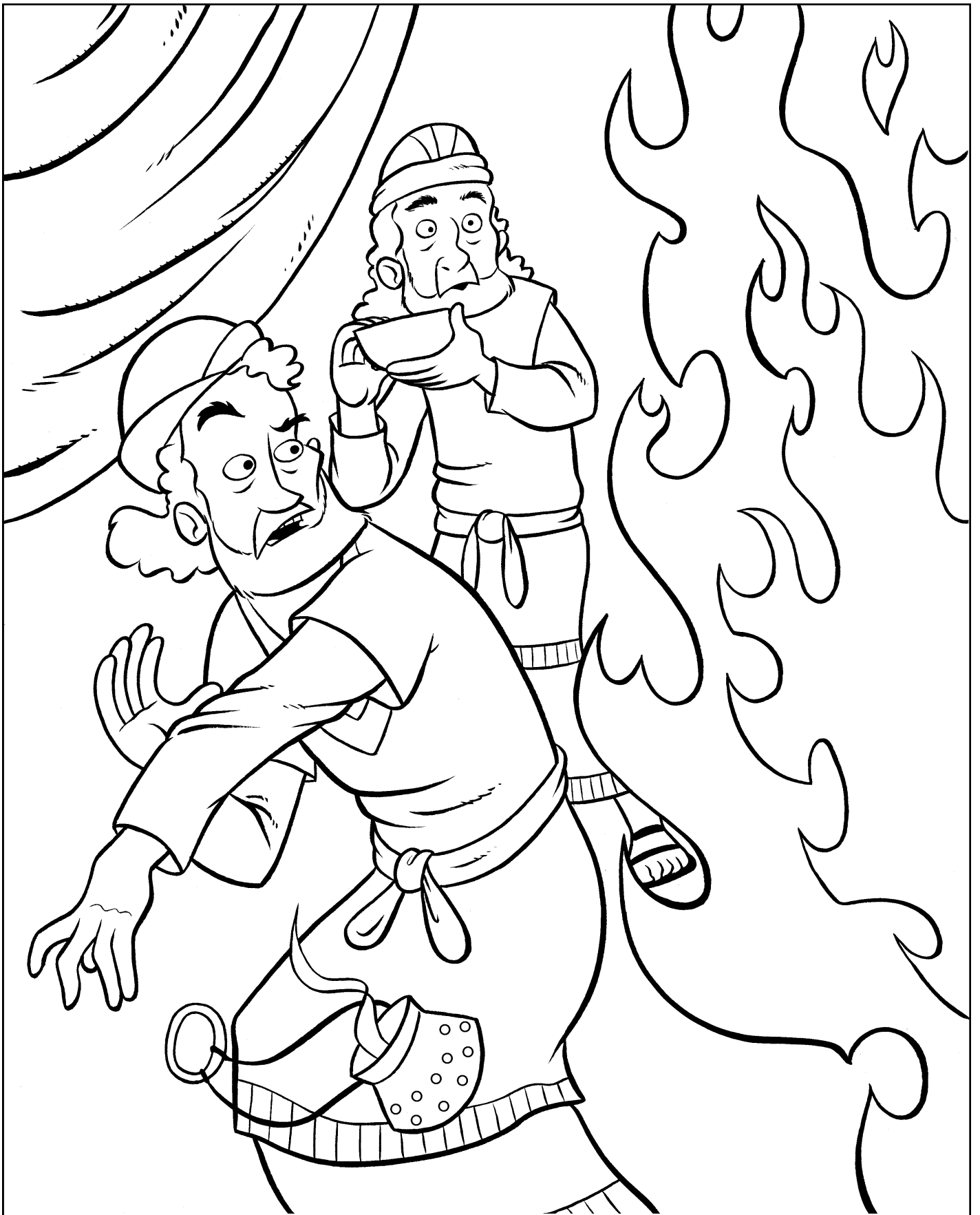
A _____

Y _____

The Bible tells us that God's way is perfect (Psalm 18:30). Because He has provided you with the perfect way to come to Him, offer Him your sacrifice of praise by writing your prayer of thanks in the space below.



Moses made Aaron and his sons holy priests to God and dressed Aaron in special high-priestly clothes (Leviticus 8:6–8).



**“Then Nadab and Abihu...offered profane fire before the LORD.... So fire went out from the LORD and devoured them, and they died before the LORD”
(Leviticus 10:1–2).**

