



# God Ordains the Day of Atonement

*Leviticus 11–16*



## LESSON GOAL

Students will confess their sin after learning that forgiveness and cleansing from sin is necessary.

## LESSON OBJECTIVES

The students will be able to

- List the steps the priest followed in preparation for the Day of Atonement.
- Describe the animal's role as a sacrifice.
- Compare and contrast the sacrifice on the Day of Atonement with Jesus' death on the cross.

## KEY VERSE

“This shall be an everlasting statute for you, to make atonement for the children of Israel, for all their sins, once a year.’ And he did as the LORD commanded Moses” (Leviticus 16:34).

## APPLICATION

- Praise God for making a way of atonement for our sins through Jesus' death on the cross.
- Trust that God's forgiveness lasts forever.
- Prepare your heart by confessing sin before coming into the presence of God in prayer.

## NEXT WEEK

God Requires Holy Living  
Read Leviticus 19.

### Symbol Key



Craft



Memory Verse



Object Lesson



Game



Visual Aid



Activity



Q & A



Work Sheet



2 Grade Level

# Teacher Planning Sheet

## PREPARE

Objectives/Truths to cover this week

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

### Personal Application

*As a result of my study in this passage, God wants me to*

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

*Three ways students need to apply this passage are*

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
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## Materials Needed:

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## POINT

*Choose from various ideas to point students to the coming Bible lesson.*

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## PROCLAIM

*Choose from various ideas to proclaim the Bible lesson.*

### Presentation Ideas

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

### Praise/Music Ideas

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## PRACTICE

*Choose ideas to help review and apply today's lesson.*

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## 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

The Israelites were continually bringing sacrifices to the priests in submission to God’s holy demands. God desired that they know their sinfulness and depend on His ordained means of forgiveness through faith. God further revealed His holiness by implementing prescriptions for uncleanness (Lev. 11–15). These laws showed the Israelites their sinfulness and the fallen state of the world. But God also revealed His mercy by providing the Day of Atonement, when all Israelites could be cleansed from the sins and impurity of the previous year (Lev. 16).

#### Leviticus 11–15: The Need for Atonement

In Leviticus 11:45, God presented His requirements to the Israelites: “You shall therefore be holy, for I am holy.” The Israelites were to reflect God’s holiness by being holy themselves; they were to live set apart from the surrounding nations and set apart to God. When the Israelites followed the Ten Commandments, they lived holy lives that reflected God’s holiness. But holiness not only was a personal character trait of the Israelites. Holiness also was a technical distinction for something completely consecrated to God for His use in the tabernacle. For example, the high priest had a small, gold plate that read “Holiness to the LORD” attached to his turban. The high priest was completely set aside for tabernacle use. Likewise, an offering brought to the tabernacle also became holy; it was for God’s use, and he could choose how it would be offered. Only holy things could enter the tabernacle.

Everything in Israel could be divided into categories of unholy and holy. Everything could also be divided into categories of clean and unclean (or pure and impure). Only clean things could become holy things; unclean things could never become holy. Sometimes being unclean was an object’s perpetual state. For example, an unclean animal such as a pig could never become a holy sacrifice; Levites who had certain incurable skin diseases could never function as priests. At other times, being unclean was a temporary state. If a dead mouse fell on a piece of clothing, the clothing would become unclean; if the piece of clothing was washed, it would become clean again that evening. A woman who had a child would be unclean for 40 to 80 days after giving birth. When something became unclean, a period of time had to elapse and instructions had to be followed in order for that object or person to become clean. Only clean people wearing clean clothes could participate in tabernacle worship.

The distinction between clean and unclean was an additional reflection of God’s holiness. God’s holiness and the holiness He required from the Israelites required that they make a distinction between clean and unclean. God commanded the Israelites to not “make yourselves unclean with [creeping animals, such as mice or lizards], lest you be defiled by them. For I am the LORD your God...and you shall be holy” (Lev. 11:43–44). God warned Moses and Aaron to “separate the

### Additional Reference Materials

*The MacArthur Study  
Bible* by John MacArthur

*Holiness to the Lord*  
by Allen P. Ross

children of Israel from their uncleanness, lest they die in their uncleanness when they defile My tabernacle that is among them” (Lev. 15:31). Coming to the tabernacle in a state of uncleanness could result in death. Certain types of uncleanness (as from touching a human corpse) resulted in the unclean person being placed outside the Israelite camp “that they may not defile their camps in the midst of which I [God] dwell” until they became clean again (Num. 5:3).

The tendency with the words “clean” and “unclean” is to equate clean to holy and unclean to sinful. But this is not the case. Someone who was ceremonially clean could have an unrepentant heart. (The Pharisees are a great example of this.) On the other hand, someone who was ceremonially unclean, such as someone with a skin disease or someone who had just had a child, could be enjoying a vibrant relationship with God. (In Luke 2:22–24, Mary was unclean after she had given birth to Jesus and needed to bring a sacrifice.) In fact, the same God who created the animals named some of them unclean. The same God who commanded that people multiply and fill the earth declared that the Israelite mother was unclean after giving birth.

Rather than thinking of clean as sinless and unclean as sinful, clean and unclean should be seen as categories that God instilled in Israel as a reminder of His holiness. The distinction between clean and unclean animals (Lev. 11), the impurity that followed childbirth (Lev. 12), the presence of infectious diseases and mildew (Lev. 13 and 14), and both temporary, healthy bodily discharges and continual unhealthy discharges (Lev. 15) made the people continually conscious of their need to be ceremonially clean before God. Israelites could daily go from being clean to being unclean. Israelites could be seen throughout the camp washing themselves or their clothes in order to be made clean again at evening. Others lined up before the priest to have their rashes checked to see if their diseases were persistent or to determine if their homes needed to be destroyed because of mildew. Many people would have a family member who had to live outside the camp because of certain types of uncleanness. Distinctions between clean and unclean would keep the people of Israel in a constant state of flux. As the Israelites followed God’s law of cleanness and uncleanness, they were continually being humbled by God’s standard. They were learning to value the blessing of coming into His presence. They were reminded that there was something inherently wrong with this world that offended God’s holiness. They were kept apart from the Gentiles, who did not follow God’s standard of purity. God did not intend for any Israelite to stay in a state of purity. Both normal life processes such as intercourse or childbirth, and random events such as the dropping of a dead lizard into a bucket, ensured that every Israelite would deal with uncleanness and be reminded of the holiness of God.

### **Leviticus 16: The Day of Atonement**

God intentionally placed the description for the Day of Atonement after the laws concerning uncleanness. All through the year, Israel struggled to maintain a state of purity and regretted periods of uncleanness that separated them from tabernacle worship. But once a year, on the Day of Atonement, the priest made “atonement for the Holy Place, because of the uncleanness of the children of Israel, and because of their transgressions, for all their sins” (Lev. 16:16).

The Day of Atonement was the most important day of the year for the Israelites. (Jews today still celebrate Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement.) It was only on the Day of Atonement that the high priest could enter the Holy of Holies, the inner room of the tabernacle. If he entered any other day, he would die (Lev. 16:2). Inside the Holy of Holies, God’s glory rested above the mercy seat, the lid of the ark of the covenant. God’s throne among the Israelites was the mercy seat. Through

the mediation of the high priest, all Israel could enjoy entering God's special presence on the Day of Atonement.

The sacrifices at the beginning of Leviticus taught that God's presence could be entered only through blood. The same was true on the Day of Atonement. The high priest took off his normal priestly clothing, washed himself, and put on simple, linen clothes instead of the ephod and robe of the high priest (Lev. 16:4). He offered a bull as a sin offering for himself and his family (v. 11). The first time he went into the Holy of Holies, he brought a censer full of burning coals and incense so that the cloud of smoke covered the mercy seat (16:12–13). The smoke acted as a screen so that the priest would not see God's glory and die (16:13). The second time he went into the Holy of Holies, the high priest sprinkled blood from the sin offering onto the mercy seat. The blood atoned for the sins of him and his family. Forgiveness was given, and the tabernacle was cleansed of the priests' fallen presence. The high priest then offered one of the two goats; which one had been decided previously by casting lots. The slain goat was a sin offering for all Israel. The goat's blood was sprinkled on the mercy seat as the high priest entered the Holy of Holies the third time. For a whole year, Israel's sins and impurity had been an offense to the Holy God Yahweh. When the priest sprinkled the blood on behalf of the people, atonement was made for the tabernacle, "which remains among them in the midst of their uncleanness" (16:16). The people were forgiven and the tabernacle purified (16:16–17).

When the high priest had finished atoning for the Holy Place, the tabernacle of meeting, and the altar, he was to take the other goat and "confess over it all the iniquities of the children of Israel, and all their transgressions, concerning all their sins, putting them on the head of the goat, and...send it away into the wilderness by the hand of a suitable man" (Lev. 16:21). The goat bore "all the iniquities to an uninhabited land" and was released into the wilderness (16:22). The goat, traditionally translated as "scapegoat" (Lev. 16:10), carried the sins of Israel into the wilderness. It was a vivid picture of the fact that Israel's sins had been removed from the presence of God and would not return. After he had finished confessing the sins of Israel, the high priest offered burnt offerings for himself and Israel. Atonement had been made, and Israel embraced their communion with God through sacrifice.

### **The Significance of the Day of Atonement**

Every year, on the tenth day of the seventh month of the Israelite year, Israel was to observe the Day of Atonement. All the people were to do no work and to "afflict" themselves, probably indicating self-denial and fasting (Lev. 16:29). This day was to be truly special to all Israel. God told Israel, "On that day...you may be clean from all your sins before the LORD" (Lev. 16:30). The Day of Atonement was an "everlasting statute...to make atonement for the children of Israel, for all their sins, once a year" (Lev. 16:34). Throughout the year, the people were continually becoming unclean and continually bringing sin offerings. But on the Day of Atonement, every breach of God's holiness was atoned for. Even the premeditated sin, the blatant act of rebellion, and disavowal of the Ten Commandments, for which there was no other sacrifice, were atoned for on this day. The people were cleansed from every sin, and the sin of every repentant person was forgiven.

For the New Testament believer, there is only one Day of Atonement. On the day Jesus Christ was killed, He became the offering for our sins. He was so closely identified with the believer's sin that 2 Corinthians 5:21 says He became "sin for us." First Peter 2:24 says that Christ "Himself bore our sins in His own body on the tree." Christ has borne the wrath that we deserve. The believer needs no more atoning sacrifice than that which has been paid. Christ is the "Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world" (John 1:29).

When Jesus died, God the Father ripped the veil that separated the Holy Place from the Holy of Holies from top to bottom (Matt. 27:51). The ripping of the veil symbolizes the openness, intimacy, and assurance that the believer has in coming before God. Jesus, as our high priest, has entered into God's presence and has sprinkled His own blood before the throne of God. His blood that was offered on that last Day of Atonement has cleansed for eternity the one who trusts in His sacrifice. God is eternally satisfied with the sacrifice of our Lord. What confidence we can have coming before Him, like an anchor for our souls, knowing that His blood has accomplished our cleansing (Heb. 6:19–20)!

## 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 a priest?

*A person who helped the Israelites come to God.*

Why did they need priests?

*They were sinful.*

Did the priests have special rules to follow?

*Yes. They had to make sacrifices for themselves, and they had to offer all the sacrifices in a special way.*

Why was God pleased when Aaron offered his sacrifices?

*He followed God's rules completely.*

What happened to Nadab and Abihu?

*They were killed because they did not follow God's rules.*

Who is the high priest for believers?

*Jesus. He is the perfect high priest forever.*



### Dirty Utensils and a Bowl of Cereal

In Leviticus, God said that the Israelites should be holy because He is holy (Lev. 19:2). Holiness means being different and being separate. What do you need to eat a bowl of cereal? You need a bowl, a spoon, milk, and cereal. If you wanted to have a bowl of cereal in the morning, would you use a muddy spoon to eat it? Of course not! You want a clean spoon. God wanted the Israelites to show the world how to worship Him. They were supposed to be the tool to show the world how to have a right relationship with God. But the Israelites were sinful. They were like muddy spoons. They needed to be cleansed so that God would live with them

and so that He could use them. This means that they had to be cleansed from their sin. Once a year, God had a special sacrifice that showed the people their need for cleansing. This happened on the Day of Atonement. Today, we are going to learn about the Day of Atonement and see how the people were cleansed from their sin. This way, they could live with God and be used by God.



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### Perfectly Clean

Materials: large soft sponges, scissors, brads

Directions: Have the students cut the sponges into long strips. Place one strip on top of the other and secure them in the center with a brad. Turn the top strip horizontally until it forms a cross. Trim the edges.



### Hand Soap

Bring in a small bottle of hand sanitizer. Sometimes we go places where we cannot wash our hands. We can use special lotion to kill the germs on our hands and make them clean. Put a small amount of hand sanitizer on each student's hands to make them clean. We all have sin in our lives. Every day, we need to be cleansed from sin. The Israelites were the same. We are going to learn about the Day of Atonement today. Once a year, a special sacrifice was made to cleanse the people from their sin. The goats we will learn about did not really take the sin away, but belief in God's promise did.



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### Prepare to Meet God

Ask each student to spend 10–15 minutes writing a short paragraph to describe how he would prepare if he had an appointment with God tomorrow. Have students write about how they would get ready, what they might wear, what gifts they might take, and what they might say once they arrived. If there is time remaining during the "Prepare" time, you could have them share what they wrote. If not, perhaps they can share during the "Practice" time. The book of Leviticus illustrates the preparations the Israelites made to come before a holy God. Why do the students think they could fellowship directly with God?



### Reminders That God Is Holy

Have the students brainstorm for things we do to help us remember. Some suggestions include putting notes on the fridge, setting an alarm, and making a shopping list. Similarly, God instituted various rituals, feasts, clothing, sacrifices, and a way of life to daily remind His people, the Israelites, about His holiness.

## 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 portions of Leviticus 11–16.

#### Introduction

In last week’s lesson, we learned about holiness. To be holy means to be set apart to God and to do what is right in God’s eyes. God is holy, and He wants His people to be holy. There is a problem with human beings, though. We are all sinners. Instead of being holy and doing what is right, believers sometimes do what is sinful.

Long ago, when the people of Israel were still wandering in the desert, the Lord gave instructions to Moses for how to deal with the sins that the Israelites had done. The Lord gave instructions about sacrifices, by which a person’s sins might be forgiven. These sacrifices could be offered any day of the year. But there was also a special day in each year. Instead of a sacrifice being made for a single person, on this day, all the people of Israel would come together, and a sacrifice would be made for all of them. This day was called the Day of Atonement. This is what Leviticus 16 is all about. Let us look at what it says.



#### Leadoff Questions (LOQs)

**LOQ:** What happened to Nadab and Abihu back in Leviticus 10:1–3?

**Answer:** They offered profane fire (something different from God’s instructions) to the Lord, and fire consumed them.

**LOQ:** What lesson did Nadab and Abihu’s death teach to the other priests, to the people of Israel, and to us today?

**Answer:** God takes obedience to His word very seriously. We must follow God’s instructions and be completely obedient to His word in every area of our lives.

**LOQ:** Why does the beginning of chapter 16 mention again what happened to Nadab and Abihu?

**Answer:** As the instructions were about to be given for the Day of Atonement, God wanted to remind those participating that they must listen to and follow God’s instructions carefully.

**LOQ:** Why did Aaron have to put on the linen tunic and trousers, and be washed before sacrificing to the Lord?



**Answer:** The priest was to prepare himself by washing and putting on the linen clothes. The washing was symbolic of a cleaning inside, and the linen clothes gave him mobility to perform the functions that he was called to do. These were also very plain clothes compared to the high priest's normal clothes. This was also a humbling symbol of the high priest's need for atonement himself.

**LOQ:** After Aaron prepared himself, he sacrificed a bull as a sin offering for the atonement of himself and his family. What does the word *atonement* mean?

**Answer:** The definition of *atonement* is "satisfaction or reparation for a wrong or injury; amends." Because God demands a punishment for sin, someone or something had to die so that sin could be atoned for or paid for. For example, if you hit a baseball through a neighbor's window, you would have to make atonement for that broken window by paying for a new one. Even though Aaron was the high priest, he still sinned. He was not perfect, and neither was his family. Although they had made sacrifices for their sins throughout the year, it was necessary that this sacrifice be done for those sins they had missed or had not noticed.

**LOQ:** Why did Aaron sacrifice one goat for the sins of the people and let the other goat go free?

**Answer:** The goat that was killed taught the people about the need for punishment for sins and the sacrifice that took their place. The goat that was sent into the wilderness taught that their sins were removed from them.

**LOQ:** Why does God require a sacrifice for sin?

**Answer:** Each sin that we do (and that the people of Israel did) breaks God's holy standards and law. Because God is perfectly holy and just, He gives what the sin deserves and must be faithful to punish sin. This is like a judge who follows the law perfectly. If the law says that someone must be punished for sin, the judge punishes for sin. Instead of the people being punished for their own sin, which would have been death, the animals were sacrificed in their place.

**LOQ:** If we still sin, why do we not have to sacrifice animals anymore?

**Answer:** If you have trusted Jesus as your Savior, His death on the cross is the atonement for your sins. Since He was perfect, He needed to die only once for all your sins and not each time you sin. Because of His perfect life, His death paid the required price for your sins: eternity in hell and separation from God.

### Summary

In the tabernacle, there was a special place that was off limits to everyone, even the priests. This place was called the Holy of Holies. On the Day of Atonement, though, the high priest was supposed to enter the Holy of Holies, but first, he had to wash himself and put on special clothes that God had commanded.

On the Day of Atonement, both the high priest and the people were to bring certain animals for sacrifice according to God's command. These animals were used to "make atonement," to obtain forgiveness of sins. Aaron, like each high priest after him, had to make atonement for himself and for his household. He and his family needed to have their sins forgiven just as everyone else did.

When the high priest made atonement, he had to follow special procedures that God had given. There were procedures for the high priest making atonement for

himself and his household and for the holy things. Of course, the holy things did not sin, but they were used throughout the year by the priests who made sacrifices for the people. It was as though the holy things were contaminated with sin and had to be cleansed (atoned for). The blood of the first goat that the people had brought was used to make atonement for the holy things.

There was also a procedure that the high priest had to follow to make atonement for the people. The sins of the people were put on the second goat that they had brought. This goat was then sent away into the wilderness with the people's sins.

Through Moses, God commanded Israel to do these things because this was how Israel was to be cleansed from their sins. This special day was called the Day of Atonement. It was to happen once a year, every year, for as long as God said.

### Application

The Day of Atonement was a very special day for the people of Israel. On that day, they were forgiven for all the sins that they had done but had been forgiven for. Can you imagine being an Israelite and thinking, "I cannot wait until the Day of Atonement, when I will be forgiven for my sins and be cleansed in God's eyes"?

Did you know that Christians do not have to think about their sins as the Israelites did? When Jesus died on the cross, He made atonement for them. The high priests in Israel had to make atonement on the Day of Atonement every year, but Jesus made atonement only once. And that was enough. Jesus' death made it possible for a person to be forgiven and cleansed for his sins of the past and of the future. That is why Christians do not have a Day of Atonement.

If you are a Christian, praise God that Jesus has made atonement for you so that your sins have been forgiven and you are clean from sin.

### 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

*Cleanse Me*

*Create in Me a Clean Heart*

*Great Are You, Lord*

*Great Is Thy Faithfulness* (stanza 3)

*Holy, Holy*

*Holy, Holy, Holy*

*Lord, I Lift Your Name on High*

*Nothing but the Blood of Jesus*

*We Bring the Sacrifice of Praise*

## 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 that review and apply the truths of the Bible lesson.



### Day of Atonement

Materials: cutout pictures of goats, the high priest, the bronze altar, and the verse (see back of lesson); glue; crayons

Directions: Before class, cut out the pictures of the priest, goats, and bronze altar. During class, have students color the pictures. On a separate sheet of paper, have students glue the pictures in the following order from left to right: goat, priest, altar, and goat facing away. Glue the verse to the bottom of the page. Explain to the students that one goat was sacrificed and one goat was sent away. Jesus atoned for the sins of believers, so goats no longer need to be sacrificed.



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### “God Is Holy” Bracelet Reminder

Materials: small strips of Velcro tape; 1 x 8 1/2-inch strips of cardstock in various colors; “God Is Holy” strips; gold, silver, and purple crayons; glue

Directions: Before class, fasten a Velcro piece on one end of each cardstock strip. Do not remove the protective backing on the unused side until class time. During class, put gold, silver, and purple crayons on tables for the students to use. Give each student a “God Is Holy” strip of paper (see back of lesson). Have the students color the letters. Gold and silver represent God’s great worth, and purple represents royalty. Tell the students that all these together remind us that God is holy. While the students are coloring, take turns custom fitting the strips of cardstock as bracelets for each student. Cut off the excess paper. Then fasten the Velcro to the other end, making bracelets that the students can put on and take off. Finally, open the bracelet and glue the “God Is Holy” strip to the outside.



### Tabernacle Review

Make a list of questions based on the content covered during your lesson time, and use the following game idea to make this review time more fun and challenging. Divide the group into two teams. Choose a “priest” to be the spokesman for each team. The object of the game is to be the first team to complete the set-up of a tabernacle. Each time a question is answered correctly, the team who answered may add something to their tabernacle. Be creative in how you assemble each tabernacle. Remember, in addition to the implements found within the tabernacle, you can have the tent sides and posts. Do not forget the cloud representing God dwelling inside; it should be the very last piece.



### “God Ordains the Day of Atonement”

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.



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### Journal Page: “The Need for Cleansing”

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**

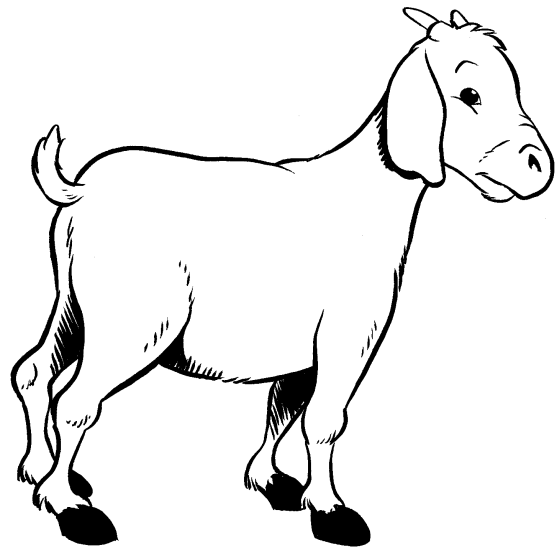
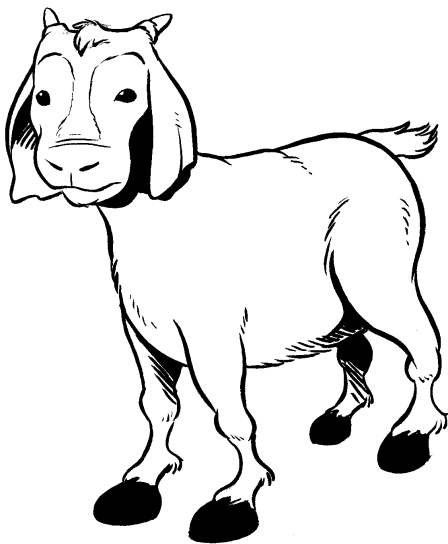
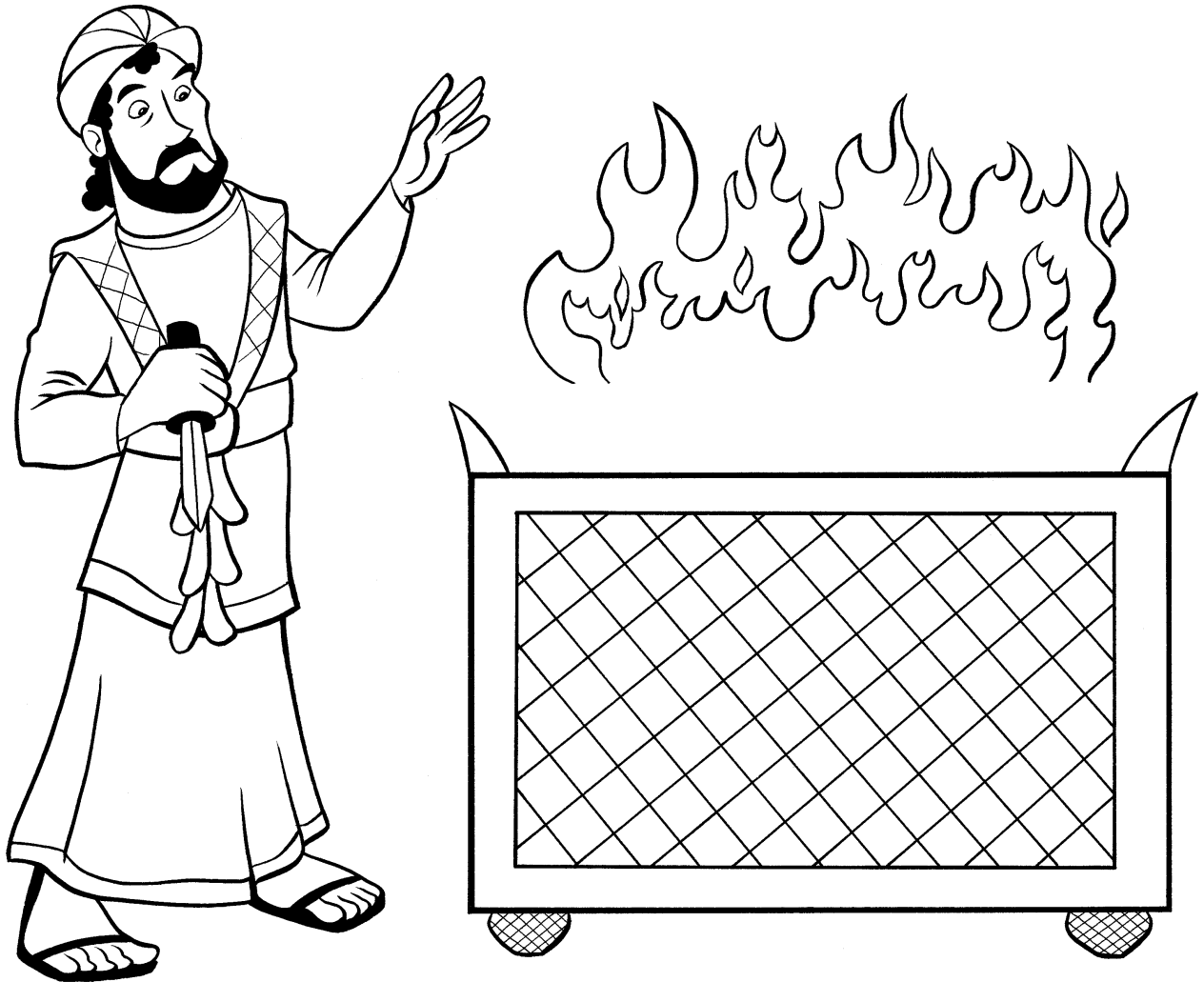
Give each student a copy of the coloring sheets at the back of this lesson. The students can color the pages in class or at home.



### **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).

# Day of Atonement



**“And he shall take from the congregation of the children of Israel two kids of the goats as a sin offering, and one ram as a burnt offering” (Leviticus 16:5).**



# “God Is Holy” Bracelet Reminder

God Is Holy

God Is Holy

God Is Holy

God Is Holy

God Is Holy





# God

*Ordains the*

# Day of Atonement



Leviticus 16

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. The priest was allowed to enter the \_\_\_\_\_ only once a year.

tabernacle

Holy of Holies

Tent of Meeting

2. What two things did the high priest have to do before entering the Holy of Holies?

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3. The high priest had to offer a \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ to God on the Day of Atonement (Lev. 16:6–7).

4. Circle the correct answers. The high priest had to make atonement for \_\_\_\_\_

himself

his family

the land

the mountain

the people

the holy things

5. Why was one goat set free and the other killed? \_\_\_\_\_

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6. How can you be cleansed from sin? See 1 John 1:9. \_\_\_\_\_

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# The Need for Cleansing

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**“This shall be an everlasting statute for you, to make atonement for the children of Israel, for all their sins, once a year.” And he did as the LORD commanded Moses” (Leviticus 16:34).**

How would you feel if you were required to be spotlessly clean every day but could only meet that requirement one day a year? You probably would quickly see that your daily efforts could not meet the requirement and that a day of granted cleanliness was not enough. That’s exactly what God wanted the Israelites to see regarding their sins—their own efforts could not cleanse their sins once for all. The Day of Atonement was only temporary, but Christ completely atoned for sins once and for all.

In the space next to each statement below put either an A for atonement or a C for Christ.

\_\_\_\_\_ The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world (John 1:29).

\_\_\_\_\_ To make atonement for the children of Israel, for all their sins once a year (Lev. 16:34)

\_\_\_\_\_ He entered the Most Holy Place once for all, having obtained eternal redemption (Heb. 9:12).

\_\_\_\_\_ In those sacrifices there is a reminder of sins every year (Heb. 10:3).

Which is best, once a year or once for all?

According to the Bible lesson today, how do sinners receive forgiveness that’s eternal?

# The Need for Cleansing

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**“This shall be an everlasting statute for you, to make atonement for the children of Israel, for all their sins, once a year.” And he did as the LORD commanded Moses” (Leviticus 16:34).**

How would you feel if you were required to be spotlessly clean every day but could only meet that requirement one day a year? You probably would quickly see that your daily efforts could not meet the requirement and that a day of granted cleanliness was not enough. That’s exactly what God wanted the Israelites to see regarding their sins—their own efforts could not cleanse their sins once for all. The Day of Atonement was only temporary, but Christ completely atoned for sins once and for all.

In the space next to each statement below put either an A for atonement or a C for Christ.

\_\_\_\_\_ The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world (John 1:29).

\_\_\_\_\_ To make atonement for the children of Israel, for all their sins once a year (Lev. 16:34)

\_\_\_\_\_ He entered the Most Holy Place once for all, having obtained eternal redemption (Heb. 9:12).

\_\_\_\_\_ In those sacrifices there is a reminder of sins every year (Heb. 10:3).

Which is best, once a year or once for all?

According to the Bible lesson today, how do sinners receive forgiveness that’s eternal?

If Christ is your Savior, because He has paid for your sins, you can go to Him and ask for forgiveness each day and be perfectly clean. In 1 John 1:9, we are told, "If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."

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What do you need to be cleansed from?

What do you need to be cleansed from?

I need to be cleansed from the sin of \_\_\_\_\_.

I need to be cleansed from the sin of \_\_\_\_\_.

I will confess \_\_\_\_\_

I will confess \_\_\_\_\_

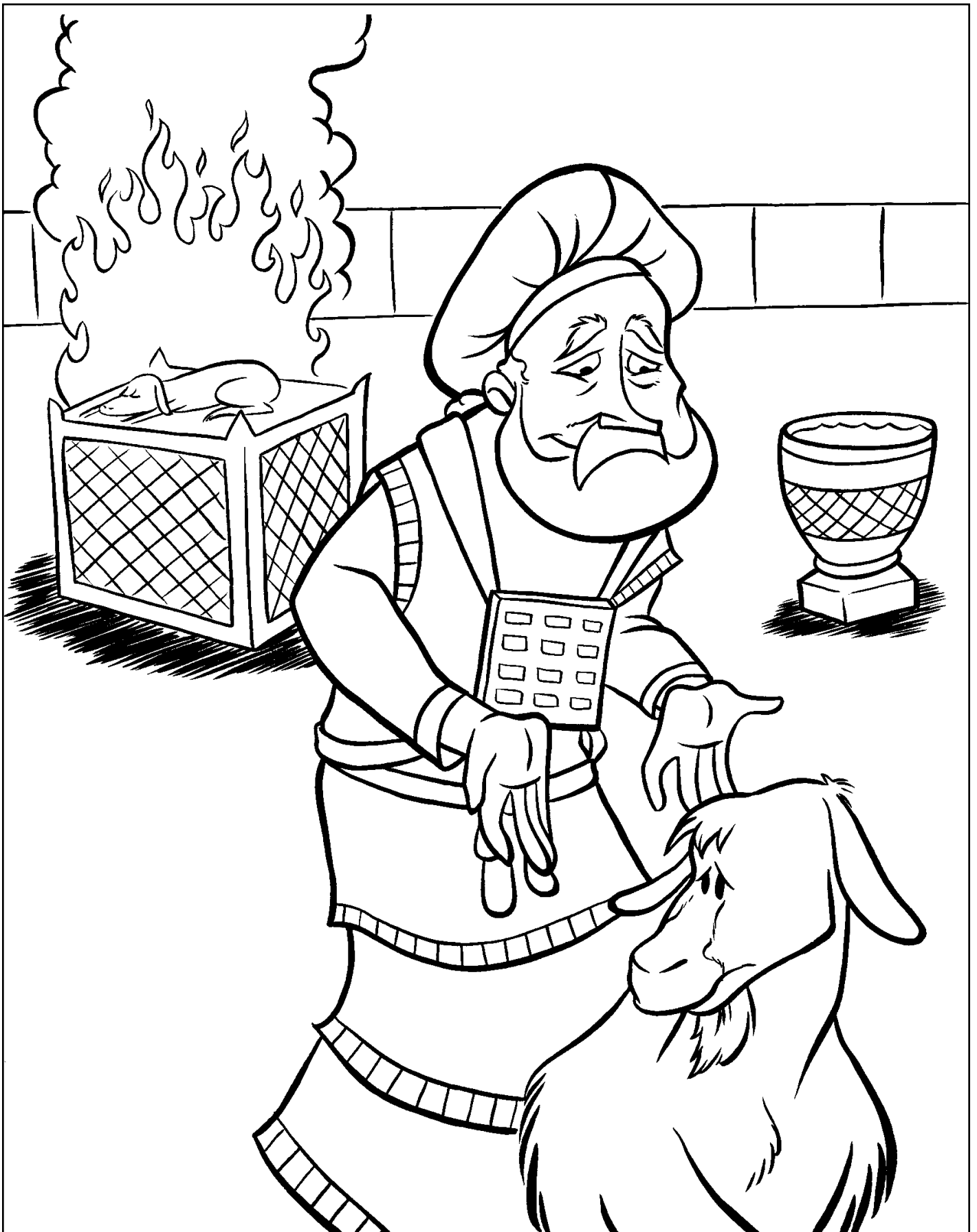
God will \_\_\_\_\_

God will \_\_\_\_\_



**Two goats were offered on the Day of Atonement to cleanse Israel from their sin (Leviticus 16:5).**





**On the Day of Atonement, one goat was sacrificed, and one was chased into the wilderness to show that Israel's sin was taken away (Leviticus 16:15–22).**

