

## A T O N E D

**LEVITICUS 8–10 & 21–22**

MEDIATORS OF ATONEMENT

MARCH 1, 2026

**OPENING****Ice Breaker – 5 minutes**

- Have you ever had someone represent you in an important moment (lawyer, coach, spokesperson, pastor)? How did it feel knowing they were speaking on your behalf?

In Leviticus 8–10 and 21–22, we see the priests set apart as mediators—men who stand between a holy God and sinful people. What does that teach us about God, about sin, and about Christ?

**Read the Text Together**

Listen for: God’s holiness, the role of the priest, the seriousness of approaching God

- Leviticus 8:1–9 (ordination of Aaron)
- Leviticus 9:22–24 (glory of the Lord appears)
- Leviticus 10:1–3 (Nadab and Abihu)
- Leviticus 21:6–8
- Leviticus 22:31–33

**SUMMARY**

Leviticus 8–10 describes the consecration of Aaron and his sons as priests—set apart to mediate between God and His people. They are washed, clothed, anointed, and commissioned to serve in the tabernacle.

In chapter 9, God’s glory appears and fire consumes the offering—signifying acceptance. But in chapter 10, Nadab and Abihu offer “unauthorized fire” before the Lord, and they die. The message is unmistakable: God is holy, and He must be approached on His terms.

Leviticus 21–22 reinforces that priests must reflect God’s holiness in their conduct and sacrifices. Mediators must be set apart because they represent both God to the people and the people to God.

A holy God provides mediators—but those mediators must be holy. Ultimately, these chapters point forward to Christ, the perfect High Priest who mediates once for all.



## DISCUSSION

### Observation Questions

- In Leviticus 8, what steps are taken to consecrate the priests?
- What happens when God's glory appears in 9:22–24?
- What was wrong with Nadab and Abihu's offering in chapter 10?
- What repeated emphasis do you see in chapters 21–22 regarding holiness?

### Interpretation & Theological Reflection

- What do these chapters teach us about the holiness of God?
- Why was it so serious for the priests to approach God wrongly?
- What does the role of the priest reveal about humanity's need for a mediator?
- How do these passages help us better understand Jesus as our High Priest?

### Application Questions

- What does it look like to take God's holiness seriously without withdrawing in fear or feeling judged or ashamed? How do we "offer God acceptable worship, with reverence and awe" (Heb 12:28)?
- How might you be tempted to approach God on your own terms rather than His?
- How does knowing Christ is your perfect mediator change your confidence before God?
- As believers (a "royal priesthood"), how should holiness shape our lives? How do we serve as mediators on behalf of Christ?

### Closing Prayer

- Praise God for His holiness and glory.
- Thank Jesus for being our perfect High Priest and once-for-all sacrifice.
- Confess any casual attitudes toward sin or disregard for God's holiness.
- Thank God that we no longer rely on imperfect mediators.



This document can be used for either personal or group reflection.

Group facilitator: Please feel empowered to use only the questions that are helpful for the context of your group.



- Pray for reverence and joy in worship.
- Ask God to shape your life in holiness and pray that the church would reflect His glory.

### Optional Take-Home Reflection

- How does seeing the seriousness of the Old Testament priesthood deepen your gratitude for Jesus? And what difference will that make in how you live?



**PREPARE FOR  
NEXT WEEK:**

Leviticus 11 & 20