

Bible Project Video

Character of God: Holiness: <https://bibleproject.com/explore/video/holiness/>

Week 9

March 3 – March 8, 2026

BIBLE STUDY COMPANION GUIDE

Main Sermon Passage

Leviticus 19:1-8

Study Passages of the Week

Leviticus 1–18; Psalm 25

Theme or Focus

In Leviticus 19:1–18, the Lord commands His people, “Be holy because I, the LORD your God, am holy.” This command flows out of the sacrificial system (Leviticus 1–7) and the purity laws (Leviticus 11–18), showing that holiness isn’t abstract morality but covenant relationship expressed in worship, obedience, justice, and love. The sacrificial instructions in Leviticus 1–7 establish that sinful people approach a holy God through atonement and worship. Leviticus 11–18 then outlines distinctions between clean and unclean, reinforcing Israel’s identity as a people set apart from surrounding nations. Holiness touches every dimension of life: food, worship, sexuality, justice, and community relationships. Leviticus 19 brings these themes together, moving from ritual holiness to relational holiness. The chapter includes reverence for parents, Sabbath observance, provision for the poor, honesty in business, justice in judgment, and the command to “love your neighbor as yourself” (19:18). Holiness is both vertical (devotion to God) and horizontal (love for others).

Psalm 25 complements this theme as a prayer of dependence, guidance, and covenant faithfulness. The psalmist seeks God’s ways and asks to be taught His paths, reinforcing that holiness is learned through humility, repentance, and trust.

Together, these passages emphasize that God’s holiness shapes His people’s identity. They are redeemed to reflect His character in worship, ethics, justice, and love.

Memory Verse

Leviticus 19:2: “Speak to the entire assembly of Israel and say to them: ‘Be holy because I, the LORD your God, am holy.’”

How does the command to love your neighbor (Leviticus 19:18) summarize the chapter’s vision of holiness?

In Psalm 25, how does seeking God’s guidance relate to living a holy and set-apart life?

Fill in the Blanks

1. “Be _____, because I, the LORD your God, am _____.”
Leviticus 19:2
2. The book of Leviticus teaches that approaching a holy God requires _____. Leviticus 1–7
3. Leviticus 11–18 distinguishes between the _____ and the _____.
4. “You shall love your _____ as yourself.” Leviticus 19:18
5. In Psalm 25, the psalmist asks God to teach him His _____ and guide him in His _____.

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Reflection & Discussion

According to Leviticus 19:1–2, what is the foundation for Israel’s call to holiness?

How do the sacrificial laws in Leviticus 1–7 prepare the people to live holy lives?

What patterns do you notice in Leviticus 19 that connect worship practices with ethical commands?