

- Song 20 and Prayer
- Opening Comments (3 min. or less)

TREASURES FROM GOD'S WORD

- “The Purpose of Offerings”: (10 min.)
[Play the video Introduction to Leviticus.]



1:3; 2:1, 12; 3:1

The offerings, or sacrifices, commanded under the Law covenant pleased Jehovah and pointed to Jesus and the ransom sacrifice or to the benefits from that sacrifice.—Heb 8:3-5; 9:9; 10:5-10.

- Just as all animals to be sacrificed were to be sound and unblemished, Jesus sacrificed his perfect, unblemished body.—1Pe 1:18, 19
- Just as burnt offerings were presented in their entirety to God, Jesus gave himself wholly to Jehovah



- Just as those who offered an acceptable communion sacrifice were at peace with God, the anointed who share in the Lord's Evening Meal are at peace with God

- (Leviticus 1:3) “If his offering is a burnt offering from the herd, he should present a sound male animal. He should present it of his own free will before Jehovah at the entrance of the tent of meeting.
- (Leviticus 2:1) “Now if someone presents a grain offering to Jehovah, his offering must be fine flour, and he should pour oil on it and put frankincense on it.
- (Leviticus 2:12) “You may present them to Jehovah as an offering of the firstfruits, but they must not be brought to the altar as a pleasing aroma.
- (Leviticus 3:1) “If his offering is a communion sacrifice and if he is presenting it from the herd, whether a male or a female, he should present a sound animal before Jehovah.
- (Hebrews 8:3-5) For every high priest is appointed to offer both gifts and sacrifices; so it was necessary for this one also to have something to offer. 4 If he were on earth, he would not be a priest, since there are already men who offer the gifts according to the Law. 5 These men are offering sacred service in a typical representation and a shadow of the heavenly things; just as Moses, when about to construct the tent, was given the divine command: For He says: “See that you make all things after their pattern that was shown to you in the mountain.”
- (Hebrews 9:9) This tent is an illustration for the present time, and according to this arrangement, both gifts and sacrifices are offered. However, these are not able to make the conscience of the man doing sacred service perfect.
- (Hebrews 10:5-10) So when he comes into the world, he says: “Sacrifice and

offering you did not want, but you prepared a body for me. 6 You did not approve of whole burnt offerings and sin offerings.' 7 Then I said: 'Look! I have come (in the scroll it is written about me) to do your will, O God.'" 8 After first saying: "You did not want nor did you approve of sacrifices and offerings and whole burnt offerings and sin offerings"—sacrifices that are offered according to the Law— 9 then he says: "Look! I have come to do your will." He does away with what is first in order to establish what is second. 10 By this "will" we have been sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all time.

- (1 Peter 1:18, 19) For you know that it was not with corruptible things, with silver or gold, that you were set free from your futile way of life handed down to you by your forefathers. 19 But it was with precious blood, like that of an unblemished and spotless lamb, that of Christ.

Le 1:3; 2:1, 12—The purpose of burnt offerings and grain offerings (it-2 525; 528 ¶4)

(Leviticus 1:3) "If his offering is a burnt offering from the herd, he should present a sound male animal. He should present it of his own free will before Jehovah at the entrance of the tent of meeting.

(Leviticus 2:1) "Now if someone presents a grain offering to Jehovah, his offering must be fine flour, and he should pour oil on it and put frankincense on it.

(Leviticus 2:12) "You may present them to Jehovah as an offering of the firstfruits, but they must not be brought to the altar as a pleasing aroma.

*** it-2 p. 525 Offerings ***

Burnt offerings. Burnt offerings were presented in their entirety to God; no part of the animal being retained by the worshiper. (Compare Jg 11:30, 31, 39, 40.) They constituted an appeal to Jehovah to accept, or to signify acceptance of, the sin offering that sometimes accompanied them. As a "burnt offering" Jesus Christ gave himself wholly, fully.

- (Judges 11:30, 31) Then Jeph'thah made a vow to Jehovah and said: "If you give the Am'mon-ites into my hand, 31 then whoever comes out of the door of my house to meet me when I return in peace from the Am'mon-ites will become Jehovah's, and I will offer that one up as a burnt offering."
- (Judges 11:39, 40) At the end of two months, she returned to her father, after which he carried out the vow he had made regarding her. She never had relations with a man. And it became a custom in Israel: 40 From year to year, the young women of Israel would go to give commendation to the daughter of Jeph'thah the Gil'e-ad-ite four days in the year.

*** it-2 p. 528 Offerings ***

Grain offerings. Grain offerings were made along with communion offerings, burnt offerings, and sin offerings, and also as firstfruits; at other times they were made independently. (Ex 29:40-42; Le 23:10-13, 15-18; Nu 15:8, 9, 22-24; 28:9, 10, 20, 26-28; chap 29) These were in recognition of God's bounty in supplying blessings and prosperity. They were often accompanied by oil and frankincense. Grain offerings could be in the form of fine flour, roasted grain, or ring-shaped cakes or wafers that were baked, griddle cooked, or from the deep-fat kettle. Some of the grain offering was put on the altar of burnt offering, some was eaten by the priests, and in

communion offerings the worshiper partook. (Le 6:14-23; 7:11-13; Nu 18:8-11) None of the grain offerings presented on the altar could contain leaven or “honey” (apparently referring to the syrup of figs or juice of fruits) that might ferment.—Le 2:1-16.

- (Exodus 29:40-42) A tenth part of an e'phah measure of fine flour mixed with a fourth of a hin of beaten oil, and a drink offering of a fourth of a hin of wine, will go for the first young ram. 41 You will offer the second young ram at twilight, along with the same grain and drink offerings as in the morning. You will render it as a pleasing aroma, an offering made by fire to Jehovah. 42 It is to be a regular burnt offering throughout your generations at the entrance of the tent of meeting before Jehovah, where I will present myself to you to speak to you there.
- (Leviticus 23:10-13) “Speak to the Israelites and tell them, ‘When you eventually come into the land that I am giving you and you have reaped its harvest, you must bring a sheaf of the firstfruits of your harvest to the priest. 11 And he will wave the sheaf back and forth before Jehovah to gain approval for you. The priest should wave it on the day after the Sabbath. 12 On the day you have the sheaf waved, you must offer a sound young ram in its first year, as a burnt offering to Jehovah. 13 Its grain offering will be two tenths of an e'phah of fine flour mixed with oil, as an offering made by fire to Jehovah, a pleasing aroma. Its drink offering will be a fourth of a hin of wine.
- (Leviticus 23:15-18) “You are to count seven sabbaths from the day after the Sabbath, from the day that you bring the sheaf of the wave offering. They should be complete weeks. 16 You will count off 50 days until the day after the seventh Sabbath, and then you should present a

new grain offering to Jehovah. 17 You should bring from your dwelling places two loaves as a wave offering. These should be made of two tenths of an e'phah of fine flour. They should be baked with leaven, as first ripe fruits to Jehovah. 18 And you should present along with the loaves seven sound male lambs, each a year old, and one young bull and two rams. They will serve as a burnt offering to Jehovah along with the corresponding grain offering and drink offerings, as an offering made by fire, of a pleasing aroma to Jehovah.

- (Numbers 15:8, 9) “But if you should offer a male of the herd as a burnt offering or a sacrifice to perform a special vow or communion sacrifices to Jehovah, 9 you should also present together with the male of the herd a grain offering of three tenths of an e'phah measure of fine flour mixed with half a hin of oil.
- (Numbers 15:22-24) “Now if you make a mistake and fail to observe all these commandments that Jehovah has spoken to Moses, 23 all that Jehovah has commanded you through Moses from the day that Jehovah commanded and onward for your generations, 24 and if it was done by mistake and without the knowledge of the assembly, the whole assembly must offer one young bull as a burnt offering for a pleasing aroma to Jehovah, together with its grain offering and its drink offering according to the regular procedure, and one young goat as a sin offering.
- (Numbers 28:9, 10) “However, on the Sabbath day, the offering should be two sound year-old male lambs and two tenths of an e'phah measure of fine flour mixed with oil as a grain offering, together with its drink offering. 10 This is the burnt offering for the Sabbath, along

with the regular burnt offering and its drink offering.

- (Numbers 28:20) You should offer them with their grain offerings of fine flour mixed with oil, three tenth measures for a bull and two tenth measures for the ram.
- (Numbers 28:26-28) “On the day of the first ripe fruits, when you present a new grain offering to Jehovah, you should hold a holy convention in your feast of weeks. You must not do any hard work. 27 You will present as a burnt offering for a pleasing aroma to Jehovah two young bulls, one ram, and seven male lambs each a year old, 28 and as their grain offering of fine flour mixed with oil, three tenth measures for each bull, two tenth measures for the one ram,
- (Numbers 29:1-40) omitted due to length.
- (Leviticus 6:14-23) “Now this is the law of the grain offering: You sons of Aaron are to present it before Jehovah in front of the altar. 15 One of them will take a handful from the fine flour of the grain offering and some of its oil and all the frankincense that is on the grain offering, and he will make it smoke on the altar as a pleasing aroma for a token offering to Jehovah. 16 Aaron and his sons will eat what is left of it. It will be eaten as unleavened bread in a holy place. They will eat it in the courtyard of the tent of meeting. 17 It should not be baked with anything leavened. I have given it as their share out of my offerings made by fire. It is something most holy, like the sin offering and like the guilt offering. 18 Every male among the sons of Aaron will eat it. It is their permanent allowance throughout your generations from Jehovah’s offerings made by fire. Everything that touches them will become holy.” 19 Jehovah

spoke again to Moses: 20 “This is the offering that Aaron and his sons will present to Jehovah on the day he is anointed: the tenth of an e'phah of fine flour as a regular grain offering, half of it in the morning and half of it in the evening. 21 It will be made with oil on a griddle. You will bring it well-mixed with oil and present it in pieces as a baked product of the grain offering as a pleasing aroma to Jehovah. 22 The anointed priest who succeeds him from among his sons will make it. It is a lasting regulation: As a whole offering it will be made to smoke to Jehovah. 23 Every grain offering of a priest should be a whole offering. It must not be eaten.”

- (Leviticus 7:11-13) “Now this is the law of the communion sacrifice that one may present to Jehovah: 12 If he presents it as an expression of thanksgiving, he will present along with the thanksgiving sacrifice unleavened ring-shaped loaves mixed with oil, unleavened wafers spread with oil, and ring-shaped loaves made with fine flour, well-mixed and blended with oil. 13 He will present his offering along with ring-shaped loaves of leavened bread and the thanksgiving sacrifice of his communion sacrifices.
- (Numbers 18:8-11) Jehovah spoke further to Aaron: “I myself put you in charge of the contributions made to me. I have given to you and to your sons a portion of all the holy things contributed by the Israelites as a permanent allowance. 9 This will be yours out of the most holy offerings made by fire: every offering they make, including their grain offerings and their sin offerings and their guilt offerings that they bring to me. It is something most holy for you and for your sons. 10 In a most holy place you should eat it. Every male may eat it. It will be something holy to you. 11 This also belongs to you: the gifts they

contribute together with all the wave offerings of the Israelites. I have given them to you and your sons and your daughters with you as a permanent allowance. Everyone clean in your house may eat it.

- (Leviticus 2:1-16) “Now if someone presents a grain offering to Jehovah, his offering must be fine flour, and he should pour oil on it and put frankincense on it. 2 Then he will bring it to the sons of Aaron, the priests, and the priest will take a handful of the fine flour and oil and all its frankincense, and he will make it smoke as a token offering on the altar, an offering made by fire of a pleasing aroma to Jehovah. 3 Whatever is left of the grain offering belongs to Aaron and his sons as something most holy from Jehovah’s offerings made by fire. 4 “If you present a grain offering that has been baked in the oven, it should be of fine flour, unleavened ring-shaped loaves mixed with oil or unleavened wafers spread with oil. 5 “If your offering is a grain offering from the griddle, it should be of fine, unleavened flour mixed with oil. 6 It should be broken into pieces, and you are to pour oil on it. It is a grain offering. 7 “If your offering is a grain offering prepared in a pan, it should be made of fine flour with oil. 8 You should bring the grain offering that was made of these to Jehovah, and it will be presented to the priest, who will bring it near to the altar. 9 And the priest will lift off some of the grain offering as a token offering and make it smoke on the altar as an offering made by fire of a pleasing aroma to Jehovah. 10 What is left of the grain offering belongs to Aaron and his sons as something most holy of Jehovah’s offerings by fire. 11 “No grain offering that you present to Jehovah should be leavened, for you must not make any sourdough or honey smoke as an offering made by fire to Jehovah.

12 “You may present them to Jehovah as an offering of the firstfruits, but they must not be brought to the altar as a pleasing aroma. 13 “Every grain offering you make is to be seasoned with salt; and you must not allow the salt of the covenant of your God to be missing from your grain offering. Along with every offering of yours, you will present salt. 14 “If you present the grain offering of the first ripe fruits to Jehovah, you should present new grain roasted with fire, coarsely crushed new kernels, as the grain offering of your first ripe fruits. 15 You are to put oil on it and place frankincense on it. It is a grain offering. 16 The priest will make it smoke as a token offering, that is, some of the coarse grain and oil along with all its frankincense, as an offering made by fire to Jehovah.

Le 3:1—The purpose of communion offerings (it-2 526 ¶1)

(Leviticus 3:1) 3 “If his offering is a communion sacrifice and if he is presenting it from the herd, whether a male or a female, he should present a sound animal before Jehovah.

*** it-2 p. 526 Offerings ***

Communion offerings (or peace offerings). Communion offerings acceptable to Jehovah denoted peace with him. The worshiper and his household partook (in the courtyard of the tabernacle; according to tradition, booths were set up around the inside of the curtain surrounding the courtyard; in the temple, dining rooms were provided). The officiating priest received a portion, and the priests on duty, another portion. Jehovah, in effect, received the pleasing smoke of the burning fat. The blood, representing the life, was given to God as his. Therefore the priests, the worshipers, and Jehovah were as if together at the meal, signifying peaceful relationships. The person

partaking while in a state of uncleanness (any of the uncleannesses mentioned in the Law) or who ate the flesh after it had been kept beyond the prescribed time (in the warm climate it would begin to putrefy) was to be cut off from his people. He defiled or desecrated the meal, because of either being unclean himself or eating that which was foul before Jehovah God, showing disrespect for sacred things.—Le 7:16-21; 19:5-8.

- (Leviticus 7:16-21) “If the sacrifice of his offering is a vow or a voluntary offering, it is to be eaten on the day he presents his sacrifice, and what is left of it may also be eaten on the next day. 17 But whatever is left of the flesh of the sacrifice on the third day is to be burned with fire. 18 However, if any of the flesh of his communion sacrifice is eaten on the third day, the one presenting it will not be accepted with approval. It will not be credited to him; it is an offensive thing, and the person who eats some of it will answer for his error. 19 Flesh that touches anything unclean is not to be eaten. It is to be burned with fire. Everyone who is clean may eat the clean flesh. 20 “But any person who is unclean and eats the flesh of the communion sacrifice, which is for Jehovah, that person must be cut off from his people. 21 If someone touches anything unclean, whether the uncleanness of a man or an unclean animal or any unclean disgusting thing, and eats some of the flesh of the communion sacrifice, which is for Jehovah, that person must be cut off from his people.”
- (Leviticus 19:5-8) “Now if you offer a communion sacrifice to Jehovah, you should sacrifice it in such a way that you gain approval for yourselves. 6 It should be eaten on the day of your sacrifice and on the next day, but what is left over until the third day should be burned in the fire. 7 If, though, any of it is eaten on

the third day, it is an offensive thing that will not be accepted with approval. 8 The one eating it will answer for his error because he has profaned a holy thing of Jehovah, and that person must be cut off from his people.

Digging for Spiritual Gems:

Le 2:13—Why did salt have to be presented with every offering? (Eze 43:24; w04 5/15 22 ¶1)

(Leviticus 2:13) 13 “Every grain offering you make is to be seasoned with salt; and you must not allow the salt of the covenant of your God to be missing from your grain offering. Along with every offering of yours, you will present salt.

(Ezekiel 43:24) 24 You are to present them to Jehovah, and the priests must throw salt on them and offer them up as a whole burnt offering to Jehovah.

*** w04 5/15 p. 22 par. 1 Highlights From the Book of Leviticus ***

2:13—Why did salt have to be presented “with every offering”? This was not done to enhance the flavor of the sacrifices. Around the world, salt is used as a preservative. It was likely presented with offerings because it represents freedom from corruption and decay.

Le 3:17—Why were the Israelites prohibited from eating fat, and what lesson does this teach? (it-1 813; w04 5/15 22 ¶2)

(Leviticus 3:17) 17 “It is a lasting statute for your generations, in all your dwelling places: You must not eat any fat or any blood at all.”

*** it-1 p. 813 Fat ***

Reason for the law. Under the Law covenant, both the blood and fat were looked upon as exclusively Jehovah's. The blood contains the life, which only Jehovah can give; therefore it belongs to him. (Le 17:11, 14) The fat was viewed as the richest part of the flesh of the animal. The offering of the fat of the animal would evidently be in recognition of the fact that the best parts belong to Jehovah, who provides abundantly, and it would demonstrate the desire of the worshiper to offer the best to God. Because it was symbolic of the Israelites' devotion of their best to Jehovah, it was said to smoke upon the altar as "food" and for "a restful odor" to him. (Le 3:11, 16) To eat fat, therefore, was an illegal appropriation of what was sanctified to God, an invasion of the rights of Jehovah. Eating fat would incur the death penalty. Unlike blood, however, fat could be used for other purposes, at least in the case of an animal that died of itself or was killed by another beast.—Le 7:23-25.

- (Leviticus 17:11) For the life of the flesh is in the blood, and I myself have given it on the altar for you to make atonement for yourselves, because it is the blood that makes atonement by means of the life in it.
- (Leviticus 17:14) For the life of every sort of flesh is its blood, because the life is in it. Consequently, I said to the Israelites: "You must not eat the blood of any sort of flesh because the life of every sort of flesh is its blood. Anyone eating it will be cut off."
- (Leviticus 3:11) And the priest will make it smoke on the altar as food, an offering made by fire to Jehovah.
- (Leviticus 3:16) The priest will make them smoke on the altar as food, an offering made by fire for a pleasing aroma. All the fat belongs to Jehovah.

- (Leviticus 7:23-25) "Tell the Israelites, 'You must not eat any fat of a bull or a young ram or a goat. 24 The fat of an animal found dead and the fat of an animal killed by another animal may be used for any other purpose, but you must never eat it. 25 For whoever eats fat from an animal that he presents as an offering made by fire to Jehovah must be cut off from his people.'

*** w04 5/15 p. 22 par. 2 Highlights From the Book of Leviticus ***

3:17. Since the fat was regarded as the best or the richest part, the prohibition against eating it evidently impressed upon the Israelites that the best part belonged to Jehovah. (Genesis 45:18) This reminds us that we should give our very best to Jehovah.—Proverbs 3:9, 10; Colossians 3:23, 24

- (Leviticus 3:17) "'It is a lasting statute for your generations, in all your dwelling places: You must not eat any fat or any blood at all.'"
- (Genesis 45:18) and take your father and your households and come here to me. I will give you the good things of the land of Egypt, and you will eat the richest part of the land.'
- (Proverbs 3:9, 10) Honor Jehovah with your valuable things, With the firstfruits of all your produce; 10 Then your storehouses will be completely filled, And your vats will overflow with new wine.
- (Colossians 3:23, 24) Whatever you are doing, work at it whole-souled as for Jehovah, and not for men, 24 for you know that it is from Jehovah you will receive the inheritance as a reward. Slave for the Master, Christ.

What spiritual gems from this week's Bible reading would you like to share regarding Jehovah God, the field ministry, or something else?

**Bible Reading:) (4 min. or less) • Le 1:1-17
(th study 10)**

(Leviticus 1:1-17) 1 And Jehovah called Moses and spoke to him from the tent of meeting, saying: 2 "Speak to the Israelites and tell them, 'If any one of you would present an offering to Jehovah from the domestic animals, you should present your offering from the herd or from the flock. 3 "If his offering is a burnt offering from the herd, he should present a sound male animal. He should present it of his own free will before Jehovah at the entrance of the tent of meeting. 4 He is to lay his hand on the head of the burnt offering, and it will be accepted in his behalf to make atonement for him. 5 "Then the young bull must be slaughtered before Jehovah, and the sons of Aaron, the priests, will present the blood and sprinkle the blood on all sides of the altar, which is at the entrance of the tent of meeting. 6 The burnt offering should be skinned and cut into pieces. 7 The sons of Aaron, the priests, are to put fire on the altar and arrange wood on the fire. 8 The sons of Aaron, the priests, will arrange the pieces of the offering with the head and the suet over the wood that is on the fire on the altar. 9 Its intestines and its shanks will be washed with water, and the priest is to make all of it smoke on the altar as a burnt

offering, an offering made by fire of a pleasing aroma to Jehovah. 10 "If his offering for a burnt offering is from the flock, from the young rams or the goats, he should present a sound male. 11 It is to be slaughtered at the north side of the altar before Jehovah, and the sons of Aaron, the priests, will sprinkle its blood on all sides of the altar. 12 He will cut it up into pieces, and with its head and its suet, the priest will arrange them over the wood on the fire on the altar. 13 He will wash the intestines and the shanks with water, and the priest will present all of it and make it smoke on the altar. It is a burnt offering, an offering made by fire of a pleasing aroma to Jehovah. 14 "However, if he offers birds as a burnt offering to Jehovah, he will present his offering from the turtledoves or the young pigeons. 15 The priest will present it at the altar and nip off its head and make it smoke on the altar, but its blood should be drained out on the side of the altar. 16 He should remove its crop and its feathers and throw them beside the altar, to the east, to the place for the ashes. 17 He will split it at its wings without dividing it into two parts. Then the priest will make it smoke on the altar over the wood that is on the fire. It is a burnt offering, an offering made by fire of a pleasing aroma to Jehovah.

APPLY YOURSELF TO THE FIELD MINISTRY

• Return Visit Video: (5 min.) Discussion.
Play the video. Stop the video at each pause, and ask the audience the questions that appear in the video.

• **Return Visit: (3 min. or less) Use the sample conversation. (th study 2)**

•● RETURN VISIT

Question: What will God's Kingdom accomplish?

Scripture: Mt 14:19, 20 or Ps 72:16

Link: When will God's Kingdom rule the earth?

FIND THIS SCRIPTURE IN THE TEACHING TOOLBOX:

• bhs 35 ¶19

- (Matthew 14:19, 20) And he instructed the crowds to recline on the grass. Then he took the five loaves and two fish, and looking up to heaven, he said a blessing, and after breaking the loaves, he gave them to the disciples, and the disciples gave them to the crowds. 20 So they all ate and were satisfied, and they took up the leftover fragments, 12 baskets full.
- (Psalm 72:16) There will be an abundance of grain on the earth; On the top of the mountains it will overflow. His fruit will flourish as in Leb'a-non, And in the cities people will blossom like the vegetation of the earth.

• **Return Visit: (5 min. or less) Begin with the sample conversation. Offer a publication from the Teaching Toolbox. (th study 11)**

•● RETURN VISIT

Question: What will God's Kingdom accomplish?

Scripture: Mt 14:19, 20 or Ps 72:16

Link: When will God's Kingdom rule the earth?

FIND THIS SCRIPTURE IN THE TEACHING TOOLBOX:

• bhs 35 ¶19

• (Matthew 14:19, 20) And he instructed the crowds to recline on the grass. Then he took the five loaves and two fish, and looking up to heaven, he said a blessing, and after breaking the loaves, he gave them to the disciples, and the disciples gave them to the crowds. 20 So they all ate and were satisfied, and they took up the leftover fragments, 12 baskets full.

• (Psalm 72:16) There will be an abundance of grain on the earth; On the top of the mountains it will overflow. His fruit will flourish as in Leb'a-non, And in the cities people will blossom like the vegetation of the earth.

LIVING AS CHRISTIANS

Song 53

• **“The Value of ‘Two Small Coins’”: (15 min.) Discussion by an elder. Play the video ‘A Gift in Hand to Jehovah.’ Read the letter from the branch expressing appreciation for the donations received during the past service year.**



LIVING AS CHRISTIANS

The Value of “Two Small Coins”

The value of the widow's contribution was hardly enough to buy a simple meal. (See “all the means of living she had” study note on Luke 21:4, nwtsty.) However, her donation

demonstrated her deep love and appreciation for Jehovah’s arrangements. For this reason, it had great value in the eyes of her heavenly Father.—Mr 12:43.

- (Luke 21:4) 4 For all of these put in gifts out of their surplus, but she, out of her want, put in all the means of living she had.”
- (Mark 12:43) 43 So he called his disciples to him and said to them: “Truly I say to you that this poor widow put in more than all the others who put money into the treasury chests.

WATCH THE VIDEO ‘A GIFT IN HAND TO JEHOVAH,’ AND THEN ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:



- What are some of the activities that our donations support?



- Why are our donations valuable even if the amount we contribute seems small?



- How can we learn more about the donation options available where we live?—See the box “Learn More Online”

LEARN MORE ONLINE

Click on the “Donations” link at the bottom of the home page on the JW Library app. Depending on the country in which you live, there may be an additional link to a “Frequently Asked Questions” (FAQ) document that supplies answers to common questions about donations. The video Tutorial for Making Donations Electronically also provides helpful information on donation methods that are available.

Congregation Bible Study: (30 min.)

**Congregation Bible Study: (30 min. or less)
 jy p. 317**

To Imitate Jesus, Be . . .

COMPASSIONATE

As a perfect man, Jesus did not experience many of the distresses and concerns that other humans did. Yet he showed deep feeling for people. He was willing to go out of his way for them, to do things beyond what might have seemed necessary. Yes, compassion moved him to help others. Reflect on the examples in Chapters 32, 37, 57, 99.

APPROACHABLE

People of all ages—young and old—felt that they could approach Jesus because he did not have an air of aloofness or superiority. Sensing Jesus' personal interest in them, people felt at ease in his presence. To note this, see Chapters 25, 27, 95.

PRAYERFUL

Jesus regularly turned to his Father in earnest prayer, privately and when with true worshippers. He prayed on many occasions, not only at mealtimes. He prayed to thank his Father, to praise him, and to seek his direction before making serious decisions. Consider the examples found in Chapters 24, 34, 91, 122, 123.

UNSELFISH

At times when he could have benefited from some needed rest and relaxation, Jesus still put himself out for others. He did not have a me-first attitude. In this too, he provided a model that we can follow closely. Study how that model is reflected in Chapters 19, 41, 52.

FORGIVING

Jesus did more than teach about the need to be forgiving—he demonstrated forgiveness in dealing with his disciples and others. Meditate on examples found in Chapters 26, 40, 64, 85, 131.

ZEALOUS

It was foretold that most Jews would refuse to accept the Messiah and that his enemies would kill him. So Jesus could easily have been self-sparing in what he did for people. Instead, he zealously promoted true worship. He set an example of zeal for all his followers who face indifference or even opposition. See Chapters 16, 72, 103.

HUMBLE

Jesus was superior to imperfect humans in countless ways, such as in knowledge and wisdom. His perfection undoubtedly gave him physical and mental abilities beyond what anyone around him had. Yet he humbly served others. You will find lessons about this in Chapters 10, 62, 66, 94, 116.

PATIENT

Jesus consistently showed patience with his apostles and others when they failed to imitate his example or apply what he said. He patiently repeated lessons that they needed so that they could draw closer to Jehovah. Reflect on examples of Jesus' patience in Chapters 74, 98, 118, 135.

- Concluding Comments (3 min. or less)
- Song 120 and Prayer