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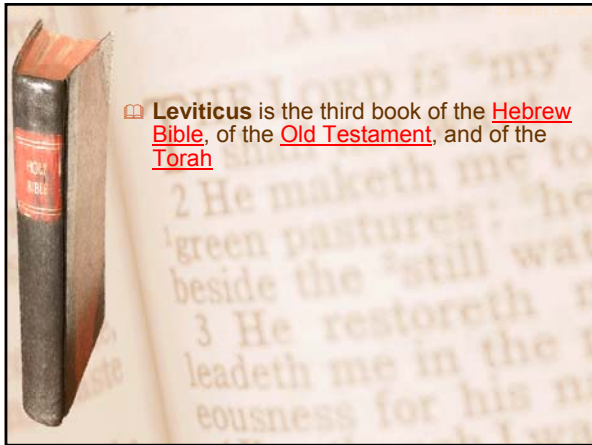
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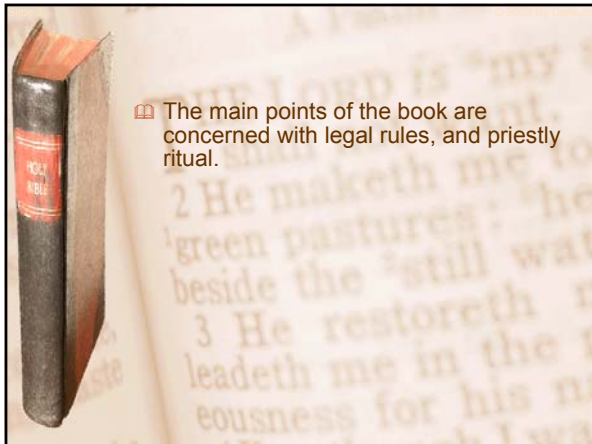
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📖 The first part Leviticus 1-16, and Leviticus 27, constitutes the main portion of the **Priestly Code**, which describes the details of rituals, and of worship, as well as details of ritual cleanliness and uncleanness

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📖 Chapters 17-26 describe the holiness code, including the injunction in chapter 19 to love one's neighbor as oneself

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📖 Among its many prohibitions, the book uses the word "abomination" 16 times, including dietary restrictions prohibiting **shellfish**, certain **fowl**, and "Whatsoever goeth upon the belly, and whatsoever goeth upon all four, or whatsoever hath more feet among all creeping things that creep upon the earth, them ye shall not eat; for they are an abomination"(chapter 11);

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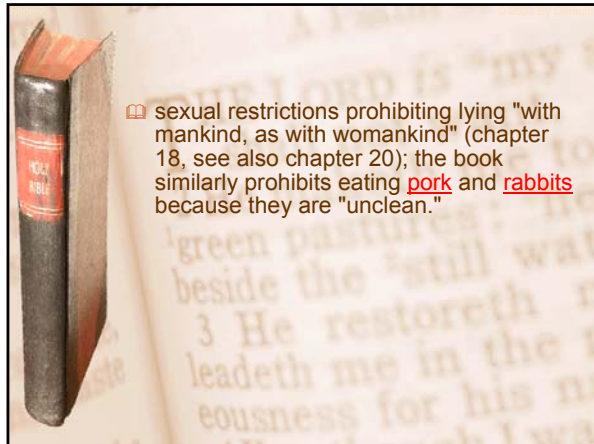
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☞ sexual restrictions prohibiting lying "with mankind, as with womankind" (chapter 18, see also chapter 20); the book similarly prohibits eating **pork** and **rabbits** because they are "unclean."

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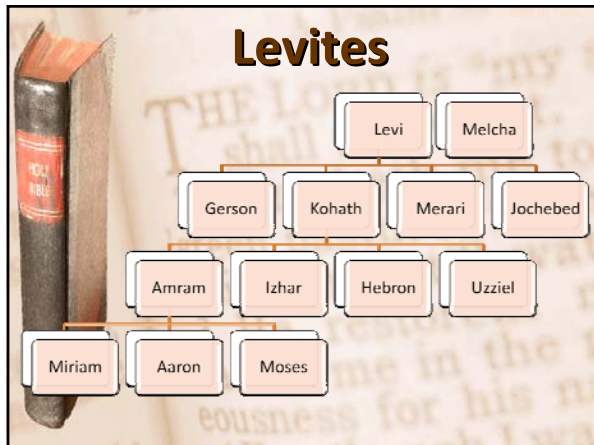
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## Levites

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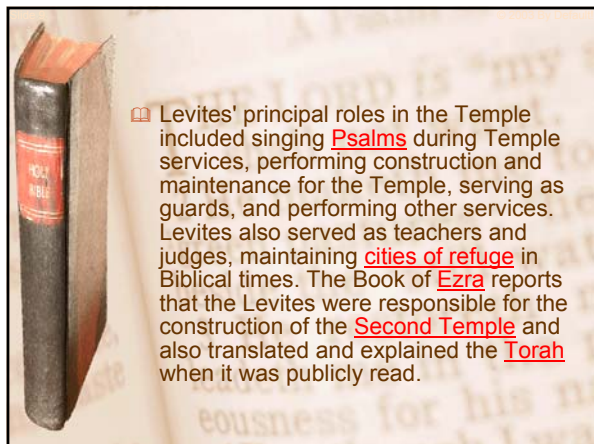
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☞ Levites' principal roles in the Temple included singing **Psalms** during Temple services, performing construction and maintenance for the Temple, serving as guards, and performing other services. Levites also served as teachers and judges, maintaining **cities of refuge** in Biblical times. The Book of **Ezra** reports that the Levites were responsible for the construction of the **Second Temple** and also translated and explained the **Torah** when it was publicly read.

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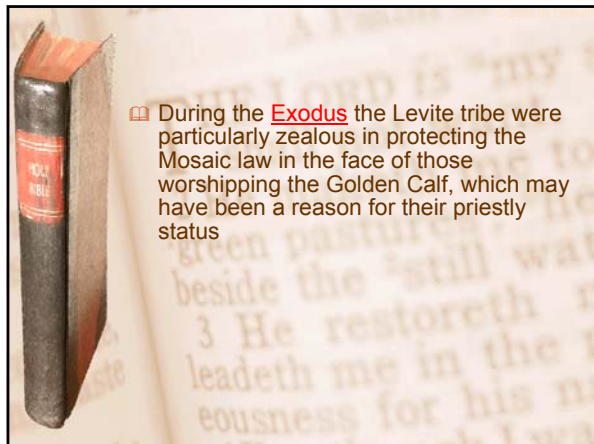
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📖 During the **Exodus** the Levite tribe were particularly zealous in protecting the Mosaic law in the face of those worshipping the Golden Calf, which may have been a reason for their priestly status

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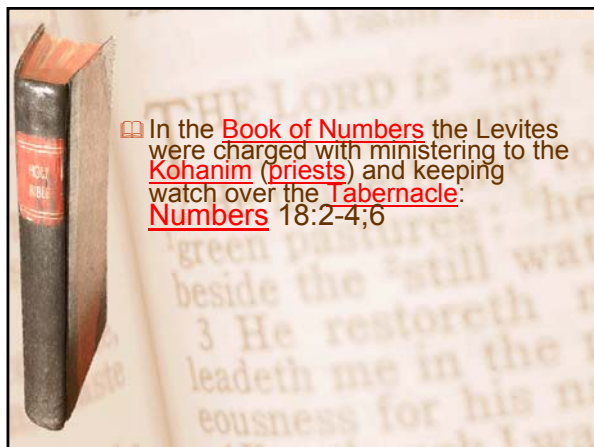
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📖 In the **Book of Numbers** the Levites were charged with ministering to the **Kohanim (priests)** and keeping watch over the **Tabernacle**:  
**Numbers 18:2-4;6**

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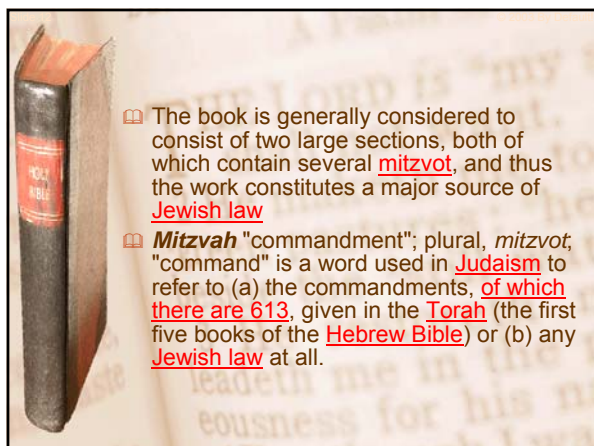
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📖 The book is generally considered to consist of two large sections, both of which contain several **mitzvot**, and thus the work constitutes a major source of **Jewish law**

📖 **Mitzvah** "commandment"; plural, *mitzvot*; "command" is a word used in **Judaism** to refer to (a) the commandments, **of which there are 613**, given in the **Torah** (the first five books of the **Hebrew Bible**) or (b) any **Jewish law** at all.

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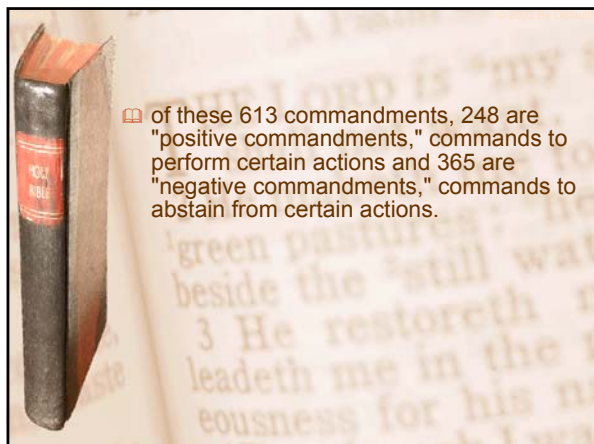
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📖 of these 613 commandments, 248 are "positive commandments," commands to perform certain actions and 365 are "negative commandments," commands to abstain from certain actions.

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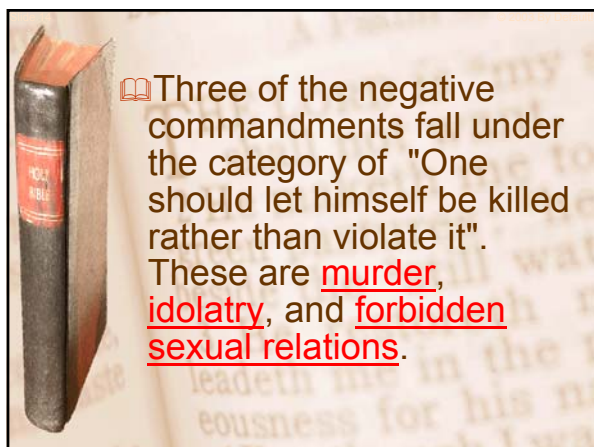
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📖 Three of the negative commandments fall under the category of "One should let himself be killed rather than violate it". These are murder, idolatry, and forbidden sexual relations.

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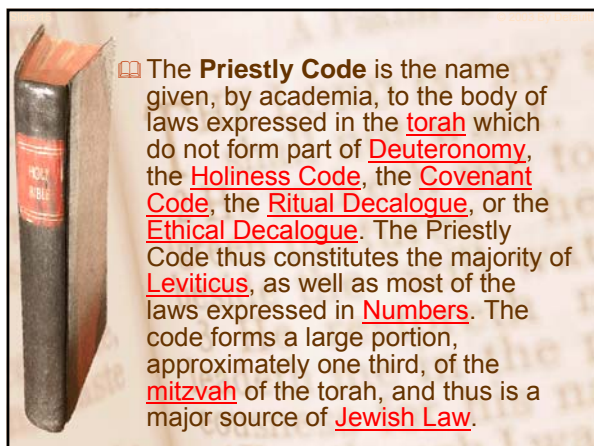
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📖 The **Priestly Code** is the name given, by academia, to the body of laws expressed in the torah which do not form part of Deuteronomy, the Holiness Code, the Covenant Code, the Ritual Decalogue, or the Ethical Decalogue. The Priestly Code thus constitutes the majority of Leviticus, as well as most of the laws expressed in Numbers. The code forms a large portion, approximately one third, of the mitzvah of the torah, and thus is a major source of Jewish Law.

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The **Holiness Code** is a term used in **Biblical Criticism** to refer to **Leviticus 17-26**, and is so called due to its highly repeated use of the word *Holy*. It has no special traditional religious significance and traditional Jews and Christians do not regard it as having any distinction from any other part of the Book Leviticus. Biblical scholars have regarded it as a distinct unit and have noted that the style is noticeably different from the main body of Leviticus: unlike the remainder of Leviticus, the many laws of the Holiness code are expressed very closely packed together, and very briefly.

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The **Covenant Code**, or alternatively **Book of the Covenant**, is the name given by academics to a text appearing in the **Torah** at **Exodus 21:2 - 23:33**. Biblically, the text is the second of the law codes given to **Moses**, by **Yahweh**, at **Mount Sinai**.

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The **Ritual Decalogue** is one of the two very different lists within the **Torah** that are known as the **Decalogue** or **Ten Commandments** — the name *decalogue* (δέκα λόγοι) merely means *ten sayings*. The Ritual Decalogue is the list of commandments in **Exodus 34**. As they concern points of ritual, rather than ethics, they are viewed as having minor significance compared to the **Ethical Decalogue**.

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☞ The Ethical Decalogue or **The Ten Commandments**, are a list of religious and moral imperatives that according to religious tradition as recorded in the **Bible**, were written by **God** and given to **Moses** on **Mount Sinai** in the form of two stone tablets

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☞ While the first part Leviticus 1-16, and Leviticus 27, constitutes the main portion of the **Priestly Code**

☞ The second part, Leviticus 17-26, is known as the **Holiness Code**, and places particular, and noticeable, emphasis on holiness, and the **holy**

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