

# Leviticus 10:18

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Behold, the blood of it was not brought in within the holy place: ye should indeed have eaten it in the holy place, as I commanded.

## Analysis

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**Behold, the blood of it was not brought in within the holy place: ye should indeed have eaten it in the holy place, as I commanded.**

This verse falls within the section on **Nadab and Abihu's Unauthorized Fire**. The tragic death of Aaron's sons for offering unauthorized fire demonstrates the severity of approaching God improperly.

The central theme of Leviticus is God's holiness and the call for His people to be holy. The Hebrew word *qadosh* (קֹדֶשׁ) means 'set apart' or 'sacred,' emphasizing both separation from sin and consecration to God's purposes. Leviticus 17:11 declares 'the life of the flesh is in the blood,' establishing blood's sacred role in atonement, pointing to Christ's blood shed for redemption.

The holiness demanded in Leviticus becomes possible through Christ, who both satisfies God's righteous requirements and transforms believers by His Spirit.

## Historical Context

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The tragic death of Aaron's sons for offering unauthorized fire demonstrates the severity of approaching God improperly. Chapters 8-10 describe the priesthood's consecration and early ministry. Aaron and his sons received special anointing for their mediatorial role between God and Israel. The tragic account of Nadab and Abihu (ch. 10) demonstrates that approaching God requires reverence and

obedience. Ancient Near Eastern cultures had various sacrificial systems, but Israel's sacrificial worship was unique in its ethical foundation, monotheistic framework, and emphasis on atonement rather than appeasement. Unlike pagan rituals focused on manipulating deities, Israel's sacrifices acknowledged God's sovereignty and sought reconciliation based on His gracious provision. Ancient sacrificial texts from cultures surrounding Israel demonstrate the widespread practice of animal sacrifice, but Israel's system uniquely emphasized moral atonement over magical efficacy.

## Related Passages

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**Romans 1:17** — The righteous shall live by faith

**Hebrews 11:1** — Definition of faith

## Study Questions

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1. How does God's holiness, as revealed in this verse, shape your understanding of worship, obedience, and daily living?
2. How does understanding the purpose behind God's laws help you obey Him from the heart rather than mere duty?
3. In what practical ways should this verse influence your church life, family relationships, or personal integrity?

## Interlinear Text

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הִנֵּה	לֹא	הוּבָא	אֶת	דָּמַה	אֶל	בֵּקִי דָשׁ	פֶּנִּי יְמֵה
<b>Behold</b>	H3808	<b>of it was not brought</b>	H853	<b>the blood</b>	H413	<b>it in the holy</b>	<b>in within</b>
H2005		H935		H1818		H6944	H6441
וְתֹאכְלוּ	וְתֹאכְלוּ	אֶת־הַ	בֵּקִי דָשׁ	כְּאֲשֶׁר		צִוֵּיתִי:	
<b>have eaten</b>	<b>have eaten</b>	H853	<b>it in the holy</b>	H834		<b>place as I commanded</b>	
H398	H398		H6944			H6680	

## Additional Cross-References

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**Leviticus 6:30** (Holy): And no sin offering, whereof any of the blood is brought into the tabernacle of the congregation to reconcile withal in the holy place, shall be eaten: it shall be burnt in the fire.

**Leviticus 6:26** (Holy): The priest that offereth it for sin shall eat it: in the holy place shall it be eaten, in the court of the tabernacle of the congregation.

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