

# Leviticus 13:25

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Then the priest shall look upon it: and, behold, if the hair in the bright spot be turned white, and it be in sight deeper than the skin; it is a leprosy broken out of the burning: wherefore the priest shall pronounce him unclean: it is the plague of leprosy.

## Analysis

**Then the priest shall look upon it: and, behold, if the hair in the bright spot be turned white, and it be in sight deeper than the skin; it is a leprosy broken out of the burning: wherefore the priest shall pronounce him unclean: it is the plague of leprosy.**

This verse falls within the section on **Diagnosing Skin Diseases**. Detailed procedures for priests to diagnose skin diseases (תַּצְהַרְתָּ, tzaraat), often translated 'leprosy' but covering various conditions.

The Aaronic priesthood mediated between God and Israel, offering sacrifices and maintaining the tabernacle. This prefigured Christ's superior priesthood after the order of Melchizedek. Ritual purity laws taught Israel to distinguish between clean and unclean, holy and common, training them in discernment and reverence for God's presence.

Hebrews 9-10 explains how Christ's once-for-all sacrifice supersedes the repeated Levitical offerings, providing permanent cleansing from sin.

## Historical Context

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Detailed procedures for priests to diagnose skin diseases (צָרָעָת, tzaraat), often translated 'leprosy' but covering various conditions. Chapters 11-15 address ritual purity, teaching Israel to distinguish clean from unclean. These laws served multiple purposes: promoting health, teaching spiritual lessons about sin's defilement, and separating Israel from pagan practices. Archaeological evidence shows Canaanite worship involved practices Israel's laws explicitly prohibited. Israel received these laws while encamped at Sinai, before entering Canaan. The laws prepared them for life in the promised land, distinguishing them from Canaanite practices and establishing their identity as God's holy nation. The portable tabernacle, central to Levitical worship, accompanied them through wilderness wanderings and eventually found permanent form in Solomon's temple. Ancient texts like the Code of Hammurabi show that law codes were common in the ancient Near East, but biblical law uniquely grounded ethics in God's character rather than merely social convention.

## Related Passages

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**John 15:13** — Greatest form of love

**1 John 4:8** — God is love

## Study Questions

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1. How does Christ's superior priesthood, prefigured in this verse, assure you of access to God and effective intercession?
2. How can you develop greater spiritual discernment in distinguishing what honors God from what defiles?
3. How can you use this verse to worship God more fully, obey Him more faithfully, or love others more sacrificially?

## Interlinear Text

וְיָרַא הַמֶּלֶךְ	אֵת הַמְּלֵאָה	וְיִתְּבָא הַמְּלֵאָה	וְיִתְּבָא הַמְּלֵאָה
<b>shall look</b>	H854	<b>Then the priest</b>	H2009

רְשָׁעַ	לְבִ	בְּבָהּ	רַת	וּמְרַאַ	עַמְ
upon it and behold if the hair	white	in the bright spot	and it be in sight	deeper	
H8181	H3836	H934	H4758	H6013	

מִל	רְבָע	צָבָע	וְרָא	הַמְּכִינִי	בְּפִכְךָ	פְּכַח
H4480	<b>than the skin</b>	<b>it is a leprosy</b>	H1931	<b>out of the burning</b>		<b>broken</b>

אָמַר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת־ shall pronounce him unclean	H853	וְיִשְׁחַר הַכֹּהֵן   Then the priest	H3548	וְיִגְעַל הַמְּבָשֵׂר   it is the plague	H5061	וְיִגְעַל הַלְּבָשָׂה   it is a leprosy	H6883
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הו:

H1931

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