

Leviticus 14:12

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And the priest shall take one he lamb, and offer him for a trespass offering, and the log of oil, and wave them for a wave offering before the LORD:

Analysis

And the priest shall take one he lamb, and offer him for a trespass offering, and the log of oil, and wave them for a wave offering before the LORD:

This verse falls within the section on **Cleansing from Skin Diseases**. Elaborate cleansing ritual for healed lepers, involving birds, blood, and multiple offerings, symbolizing restoration.

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. The five main offerings (burnt, grain, peace, sin, and guilt) addressed different aspects of relationship with God, all fulfilled in Christ's comprehensive sacrifice.

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

Historical Context

Elaborate cleansing ritual for healed lepers, involving birds, blood, and multiple offerings, symbolizing restoration. 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. The Israelite dietary laws in Leviticus 11 have no exact parallel in surrounding cultures, though some ancient cultures had food taboos, suggesting unique revelation rather than borrowed customs.

Related Passages

Romans 2:1 — Judging others

Revelation 20:12 — Judgment according to deeds

Study Questions

1. How does Christ's superior priesthood, prefigured in this verse, assure you of access to God and effective intercession?
2. What does this verse teach about the costliness of true worship and dedication to God?
3. What does this verse teach about the seriousness of sin, the cost of redemption, or the beauty of holiness?

Interlinear Text

אֶת־זֶה קָרְבָּן בְּשֵׂרֶב אֶת־בְּכָה | וְלֹקֶת

shall take And the priest H853

H3947

H3548

בָּשָׂר

he lamb

H3532

בָּשָׂר

one

H259

בְּאֹתֶן יְבָשָׂר

and offer

H853

אֶת־זֶה קָרְבָּן בְּשֵׂרֶב אֶת־בְּכָה | וְלֹקֶת

אֶת־זֶה קָרְבָּן בְּשֵׂרֶב אֶת־בְּכָה | וְלֹקֶת

him for a trespass offering

H817

אֶת־

and the log

H3849

לְגַת

בְּשֵׂרֶב

of oil

H8081

בְּשֵׂרֶב

and wave

H5130

H853

אֶת־זֶה קָרְבָּן בְּשֵׂרֶב אֶת־בְּכָה | וְלֹקֶת

them for a wave offering

H8573

בְּפָנָי

the LORD

H6440

H3068

Additional Cross-References

Exodus 29:24 (Sacrifice): And thou shalt put all in the hands of Aaron, and in the hands of his sons; and shalt wave them for a wave offering before the LORD.

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