

# Leviticus 14:13

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And he shall slay the lamb in the place where he shall kill the sin offering and the burnt offering, in the holy place: for as the sin offering is the priest's, so is the trespass offering: it is most holy:

## Analysis

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**And he shall slay the lamb in the place where he shall kill the sin offering and the burnt offering, in the holy place: for as the sin offering is the priest's, so is the trespass offering: it is most holy:**

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 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. 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

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

**James 2:17** — Faith and works

## 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. In what ways does this verse deepen your appreciation for Christ's atoning sacrifice and the seriousness of sin?
3. How does Christ's superior priesthood, prefigured in this verse, assure you of access to God and effective intercession?

## Interlinear Text

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|                         |                             |                        |                 |            |                   |      |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|------|
| וַיַּשְׁחֵט             | אֶת                         | הַכֶּבֶד               | בַּמָּקוֹם      | אֲשֶׁר     | וַיַּשְׁחֵט       | אֶת  |
| And he shall slay       | H853                        | the lamb               | in the place    | H834       | And he shall slay | H853 |
| H7819                   |                             | H3532                  | H4725           |            | H7819             |      |
| כִּי חַטָּאת            | וְאֶת                       | הָעֹלָה                | בַּמָּקוֹם      | קֹדֶשׁ יִם | כִּי יִ           |      |
| for as the sin offering | H853                        | and the burnt offering | in the place    | holy       | H3588             |      |
| H2403                   |                             | H5930                  | H4725           | H6944      |                   |      |
| כִּי חַטָּאת            | הָאֲשֶׁם                    | הוא                    | לַכֹּהֵן        | קֹדֶשׁ יִם |                   |      |
| for as the sin offering | so is the trespass offering | H1931                  | is the priest's | holy       |                   |      |
| H2403                   | H817                        |                        | H3548           | H6944      |                   |      |
| קֹדֶשׁ יִם              | הוא:                        |                        |                 |            |                   |      |
| holy                    | H1931                       |                        |                 |            |                   |      |
| H6944                   |                             |                        |                 |            |                   |      |

## Additional Cross-References

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**Exodus 29:11** (Parallel theme): And thou shalt kill the bullock before the LORD, by the door of the tabernacle of the congregation.

**Leviticus 4:24** (Sin): And he shall lay his hand upon the head of the goat, and kill it in the place where they kill the burnt offering before the LORD: it is a sin offering.

**Leviticus 1:11** (Sacrifice): And he shall kill it on the side of the altar northward before the LORD: and the priests, Aaron's sons, shall sprinkle his blood round about upon the altar.

**Leviticus 4:4** (Parallel theme): And he shall bring the bullock unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation before the LORD; and shall lay his hand upon the bullock's head, and kill the bullock before the LORD.

**Leviticus 2:3** (Holy): And the remnant of the meat offering shall be Aaron's and his sons': it is a thing most holy of the offerings of the LORD made by fire.

