

# Leviticus 14:25

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And he shall kill the lamb of the trespass offering, and the priest shall take some of the blood of the trespass offering, and put it upon the tip of the right ear of him that is to be cleansed, and upon the thumb of his right hand, and upon the great toe of his right foot:

## Analysis

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**And he shall kill the lamb of the trespass offering, and the priest shall take some of the blood of the trespass offering, and put it upon the tip of the right ear of him that is to be cleansed, and upon the thumb of his right hand, and upon the great toe of his right foot:**

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. Ritual purity laws taught Israel to distinguish between clean and unclean, holy and common, training them in discernment and reverence for God's presence. 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.

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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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. Archaeological discoveries at sites like Ugarit reveal Canaanite religious practices Israel's laws explicitly rejected, confirming the Bible's historical reliability and the distinctiveness of Israelite worship.

## Related Passages

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**1 John 4:8** — God is love

**1 Corinthians 13:4** — Characteristics of love

**Romans 2:1** — Judging others

**Matthew 25:31** — Final judgment

## 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. What does this verse teach about the costliness of true worship and dedication to God?

3. How can you develop greater spiritual discernment in distinguishing what honors God from what defiles?

## Interlinear Text

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וְשָׁחַט	אֶת	כֶּבֶשׂ	הָאֵשׁ	וְלָקַח	הַכֹּהֵן
And he shall kill	H853	the lamb	of the trespass offering	shall take	and the priest
H7819		H3532	H817	H3947	H3548
מִדַּם	הָאֵשׁ	וְנָתַן	עַל	תֵּן וְ	אָזֶן
some of the blood	of the trespass offering	and put	H5921	it upon the tip	ear
H1818	H817	H5414		H8571	H241
הַמִּטֶּה	הַיְמָנִית:	וְעַל	בְּהֵן	יָדוֹ	
of him that is to be cleansed	of his right	H5921	and upon the great toe	hand	
H2891	H3233		H931	H3027	
הַיְמָנִית:	וְעַל	בְּהֵן	רַגְלוֹ	הַיְמָנִית:	
of his right	H5921	and upon the great toe	foot	of his right	
H3233		H931	H7272	H3233	

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