

# Leviticus 14:28

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And the priest shall put of the oil that is in his hand 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, upon the place of the blood of the trespass offering:

## Analysis

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**And the priest shall put of the oil that is in his hand 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, upon the place of the blood of the trespass offering:**

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.

What Leviticus portrayed through types and shadows, Christ fulfilled in reality through His incarnation, perfect life, atoning death, and resurrection.

## 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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**John 3:16** — God's love and salvation

**Ephesians 2:8** — Salvation by grace through faith

## 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

וְנָתַן	וְהַכֹּהֵן	מִן	הַשֶּׁמֶן	אֲשֶׁר	עַל	כַּף	וְ	עַל
shall put	And the priest	H4480	of the oil	H834	H5921	that is in his hand	H3709	H5921
H5414	H3548		H8081					
וְעַל	הַיָּמִין	יָת	הַמִּטֶּה	אֶזְן	תֵּבַח	וְ		
of his right	H5921	H3233	of him that is to be cleansed	H2891	ear	H241	upon the tip	H8571
וְעַל	הַיָּמִין	יָת	יָדוֹ	בְּ	הֵן	וְ		
H5921	H3233	H3027	hand	and upon the great toe	H931	foot	H7272	
הָאֲשָׁם:	דָּם	מִקַּח	וְ	עַל	הַיָּמִין	יָת		
of the trespass offering	H817	of the blood	H1818	upon the place	H4725	of his right	H3233	H5921