

# Leviticus 16:15

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Then shall he kill the goat of the sin offering, that is for the people, and bring his blood within the vail, and do with that blood as he did with the blood of the bullock, and sprinkle it upon the mercy seat, and before the mercy seat:

## Analysis

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**Then shall he kill the goat of the sin offering, that is for the people, and bring his blood within the vail, and do with that blood as he did with the blood of the bullock, and sprinkle it upon the mercy seat, and before the mercy seat:**

This verse falls within the section on **Day of Atonement**. The most sacred day in Israel's calendar, when the high priest entered the Holy of Holies to make atonement for all Israel's sins.

The five main offerings (burnt, grain, peace, sin, and guilt) addressed different aspects of relationship with God, all fulfilled in Christ's comprehensive sacrifice. 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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The most sacred day in Israel's calendar, when the high priest entered the Holy of Holies to make atonement for all Israel's sins. The Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)

described in chapter 16 became Israel's most sacred day. Only on this annual day could the high priest enter the Holy of Holies, making atonement for the entire nation. This ceremony, still observed in Judaism, found ultimate fulfillment in Christ's entrance into heaven itself (Hebrews 9:11-12). 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

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

**Romans 10:9** — Confession and belief for salvation

**Revelation 20:12** — Judgment according to deeds

**Romans 2:1** — Judging others

## Study Questions

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1. In what ways does this verse deepen your appreciation for Christ's atoning sacrifice and the seriousness of sin?
2. What does this verse teach about the costliness of true worship and dedication to God?
3. How can you use this verse to worship God more fully, obey Him more faithfully, or love others more sacrificially?

## Interlinear Text

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וְשַׁחַט תְּ	אֶת	שָׁעַר יְ	שְׁעַר אֶת	רְחִמְתָּאָת	אֲשֶׁר	לְעַמּ
Then shall he kill	H853	the goat	H8163	of the sin offering	H2403	that is for the people
	H7819		H8163		H2403	
וְהַבֵּיא	אֶת	לְעַמּ	אֶת	לְפָרְכָת	עֲשָׂה	לְעַמּ
and bring	H853	his blood	H413	within	H1004	the veil
	H935		H1818		H6532	
וְהַבֵּיא	אֶת	לְעַמּ	אֶת	לְפָרְכָת	עֲשָׂה	לְעַמּ
and do	H834	his blood	H6213	of the bullock	H1818	and sprinkle
וְהַבֵּיא	אֶת	לְעַמּ	רְ	בְּפָרְכָת	עַל	אֶת
and do	H6213	his blood	H6499	and sprinkle	H5137	the mercy seat
וְהַבֵּיא	אֶת	לְעַמּ	רְ	בְּפָרְכָת	עַל	אֶת
and before	H6440	it upon the mercy seat	H3727	it upon the mercy seat	H3727	the mercy seat

## Additional Cross-References

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**Hebrews 9:7** (Blood): But into the second went the high priest alone once every year, not without blood, which he offered for himself, and for the errors of the people:

**Hebrews 2:17** (Grace): Wherefore in all things it behoved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people.

**Hebrews 9:12** (Blood): Neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us.

**Hebrews 9:3** (Parallel theme): And after the second veil, the tabernacle which is called the Holiest of all;

**Hebrews 5:3** (Sin): And by reason hereof he ought, as for the people, so also for himself, to offer for sins.

**Hebrews 6:19** (Parallel theme): Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and stedfast, and which entereth into that within the veil;

**Leviticus 16:2** (Grace): And the LORD said unto Moses, Speak unto Aaron thy brother, that he come not at all times into the holy place within the vail before the mercy seat, which is upon the ark; that he die not: for I will appear in the cloud upon the mercy seat.

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