

# Leviticus 16:27

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And the bullock for the sin offering, and the goat for the sin offering, whose blood was brought in to make atonement in the holy place, shall one carry forth without the camp; and they shall burn in the fire their skins, and their flesh, and their dung.

## Analysis

**And the bullock for the sin offering, and the goat for the sin offering, whose blood was brought in to make atonement in the holy place, shall one carry forth without the camp; and they shall burn in the fire their skins, and their flesh, and their dung.**

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 central theme of Leviticus is God's holiness and the call for His people to be holy. The Hebrew word qadosh (קָדוֹשׁ) means 'set apart' or 'sacred,' emphasizing both separation from sin and consecration to God's purposes. The Hebrew word kaphar (כַּפֵּר) means 'to cover' or 'to make atonement.' The sacrificial system provided temporary covering for sin, pointing forward to Christ's perfect, once-for-all sacrifice. 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.

The access to God's presence that Leviticus carefully regulated is now freely available through Christ's blood, tearing the veil and opening the way to God.

## 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. Ancient sacrificial texts from cultures surrounding Israel demonstrate the widespread practice of animal sacrifice, but Israel's system uniquely emphasized moral atonement over magical efficacy.

## Related Passages

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**James 2:17** — Faith and works

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

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

## Interlinear Text

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וְאַתָּה	פָּר	בְּמִטְבֵּת	אֶת	שָׂעִיר	וְאֶת	תְּנִזְבֵּחַ
H853	H6499	H2403	H853	H8163		
And the bullock	for the sin offering			and the goat		
וְאַתָּה	רֵאשִׁית	בְּמִטְבֵּת	אֶת	לְכַפֵּר	רְאֵם	לְכַפֵּר
for the sin offering	H834	was brought in	H853	whose blood	H1818	to make atonement
H2403		H935	H1818		H3722	
בְּקָדְשָׁה	וְאַתָּה	אֶל	לְפָנֵי	מִחְיָה	וְאַל	
in the holy	place shall one carry forth	H413	without	the camp	H4264	
H6944	H3318	H2351				
וְשָׁרֶפֶת	בְּאֹשֶׁר	וְאֶת	בְּשֶׁבֶת	וְאֶת		
and they shall burn	in the fire	H853	their skins	H853	and their flesh	H853
H8313	H784	H5785		H1320		
פְּרַשְׁתָּם:						
and their dung						
H6569						

## Additional Cross-References

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**Leviticus 4:21** (Sin): And he shall carry forth the bullock without the camp, and burn him as he burned the first bullock: it is a sin offering for the congregation.

**Leviticus 6:30** (Holy): And no sin offering, whereof any of the blood is brought into the tabernacle of the congregation to reconcile withal in the holy place, shall be eaten: it shall be burnt in the fire.