

Leviticus 27:14

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And when a man shall sanctify his house to be holy unto the LORD, then the priest shall estimate it, whether it be good or bad: as the priest shall estimate it, so shall it stand.

Analysis

And when a man shall sanctify his house to be holy unto the LORD, then the priest shall estimate it, whether it be good or bad: as the priest shall estimate it, so shall it stand.

This verse falls within the section on **Vows and Dedications**. Regulations for voluntary vows and dedicating persons or property to God, teaching careful commitment.

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 Aaronic priesthood mediated between God and Israel, offering sacrifices and maintaining the tabernacle. This prefigured Christ's superior priesthood after the order of Melchizedek.

Every sacrifice and ritual in Leviticus points forward to Jesus Christ, who fulfills the entire sacrificial system as both perfect sacrifice and eternal high priest.

Historical Context

Regulations for voluntary vows and dedicating persons or property to God, teaching careful commitment. Chapters 17-27, often called the 'Holiness Code,' expand covenant obligations beyond ritual to encompass all of life—sexuality,

economics, justice, and relationships. The repeated refrain 'I am the LORD' grounds these laws in God's character and covenant relationship with Israel. 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

Genesis 1:1 — Creation of heavens and earth

Psalm 19:1 — Heavens declare God's glory

Study Questions

1. How does God's holiness, as revealed in this verse, shape your understanding of worship, obedience, and daily living?
2. How does Christ's superior priesthood, prefigured in this verse, assure you of access to God and effective intercession?
3. How does this verse reveal God's character, and how should that revelation shape your relationship with Him?

Interlinear Text

לְיִהְיֶה	ה	קְדֻשָּׁה	קְדֻשָּׁה	בֵּית	וְ	אַתָּה	יְקַדֵּשׁ	פִּי	וְאַתָּה	וְאַתָּה
And when a man	H3588	shall sanctify		H853	his house		to be holy		unto the LORD	
	H376		H6942			H1004		H6944		H3068
בְּאַשְׁר	ר	בְּעֵבֶד	בְּעֵבֶד	ט	וּבְ	בְּיִרְאָה	בְּיִרְאָה	בְּיִרְאָה	בְּיִרְאָה	בְּיִרְאָה
shall estimate		as the priest	H996	it whether it be good	H996				or bad	H834
H6186		H3548		H2896					H7451	
בְּאַשְׁר	ר	בְּעֵבֶד	בְּעֵבֶד	ט	וּבְ	בְּיִרְאָה	בְּיִרְאָה	בְּיִרְאָה	בְּיִרְאָה	בְּיִרְאָה
shall estimate	H853	as the priest	H3651	it so shall it stand	H6965					
H6186		H3548		H6965						

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