

Leviticus 27:30

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And all the tithe of the land, whether of the seed of the land, or of the fruit of the tree, is the LORD'S: it is holy unto the LORD.

Analysis

And all the tithe of the land, whether of the seed of the land, or of the fruit of the tree, is the LORD'S: it is holy unto the LORD.

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* (קֹדֶשׁ) means 'set apart' or 'sacred,' emphasizing both separation from sin and consecration to God's purposes.

Hebrews 9-10 explains how Christ's once-for-all sacrifice supersedes the repeated Levitical offerings, providing permanent cleansing from sin.

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. 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

John 3:16 — God's love and salvation

Ephesians 2:8 — Salvation by grace through faith

Study Questions

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 challenge contemporary cultural values or your personal attitudes?
3. How does this verse help you understand both God's justice and His mercy in salvation?

Interlinear Text

וְכָל	מַעֲשֵׂה	הָאֶרֶץ	מִן הַבֶּעַר	הָאֶרֶץ	מִפְּרִי
H3605	And all the tithe	of the land	whether of the seed	of the land	or of the fruit
	H4643	H776	H2233	H776	H6529
הָעֵץ	לַיהוָה:	הוּא	קֹדֶשׁ	לַיהוָה:	
of the tree	is the LORD'S	H1931	it is holy	is the LORD'S	
H6086	H3068		H6944	H3068	

Additional Cross-References

Genesis 28:22 (Parallel theme): And this stone, which I have set for a pillar, shall be God's house: and of all that thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto thee.

Nehemiah 13:12 (Parallel theme): Then brought all Judah the tithe of the corn and the new wine and the oil unto the treasuries.

Matthew 23:23 (Parallel theme): Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone.

Genesis 14:20 (Parallel theme): And blessed be the most high God, which hath delivered thine enemies into thy hand. And he gave him tithes of all.

Luke 18:12 (Parallel theme): I fast twice in the week, I give tithes of all that I possess.

2 Chronicles 31:12 (Parallel theme): And brought in the offerings and the tithes and the dedicated things faithfully: over which Cononiah the Levite was ruler, and Shimei his brother was the next.

Nehemiah 12:44 (Parallel theme): And at that time were some appointed over the chambers for the treasures, for the offerings, for the firstfruits, and for the tithes, to gather into them out of the fields of the cities the portions of the law for the priests and Levites: for Judah rejoiced for the priests and for the Levites that waited.

Nehemiah 13:5 (Parallel theme): And he had prepared for him a great chamber, where aforetime they laid the meat offerings, the frankincense, and the vessels, and the tithes of the corn, the new wine, and the oil, which was commanded to be given to the Levites, and the singers, and the porters; and the offerings of the priests.

Luke 11:42 (Parallel theme): But woe unto you, Pharisees! for ye tithe mint and rue and all manner of herbs, and pass over judgment and the love of God: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone.

