

# Leviticus 7:33

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

He among the sons of Aaron, that offereth the blood of the peace offerings, and the fat, shall have the right shoulder for his part.

## Analysis

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**He among the sons of Aaron, that offereth the blood of the peace offerings, and the fat, shall have the right shoulder for his part.**

This verse falls within the section on **Further Offering Regulations**. Additional laws concerning offerings, including prohibitions on eating fat and blood, establishing boundaries for holy things.

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. 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 New Testament reveals that Christ's sacrifice accomplishes what the Levitical system could only symbolize—complete forgiveness and restoration of relationship with God.

## Historical Context

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Additional laws concerning offerings, including prohibitions on eating fat and blood, establishing boundaries for holy things. Leviticus was given to Israel at

Mount Sinai, shortly after the tabernacle's construction described in Exodus. The name 'Leviticus' (from Latin Leviticus, referring to the Levites) reflects its focus on priestly duties, though the Hebrew title Wayyiqra ('And He called') emphasizes God's initiative in revealing these laws. The first seven chapters detail the five main offerings, providing both worshiper instructions and priestly procedures. Ancient Near Eastern cultures had various sacrificial systems, but Israel's sacrificial worship was unique in its ethical foundation, monotheistic framework, and emphasis on atonement rather than appeasement. Unlike pagan rituals focused on manipulating deities, Israel's sacrifices acknowledged God's sovereignty and sought reconciliation based on His gracious provision. 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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**Colossians 1:16** — All things created through Christ

**Psalms 19:1** — Heavens declare God's glory

## **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. In what practical ways should this verse influence your church life, family relationships, or personal integrity?

## Interlinear Text

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הַמִּקְרִיב	אֶת	דָּם	הַשְּׁלָמִים	וְאֶת	הַחֵלֶב
that offereth	H853	the blood	of the peace offerings	H853	and the fat
H7126		H1818	H8002		H2459
מִבְּנֵי	אֶהְרֹן	לֹ	תְהִי	שִׁוְקֹ	הֵמָּן
He among the sons	of Aaron	H0	H1961	shoulder	shall have the right
H1121	H175			H7785	H3225
לְמֹנֶה:					
for his part					
H4490					

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