

# Leviticus 7:6

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Every male among the priests shall eat thereof: it shall be eaten in the holy place: it is most holy.

## Analysis

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**Every male among the priests shall eat thereof: it shall be eaten in the holy place: it is most holy.**

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 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. 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.

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

## 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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**Hebrews 11:1** — Definition of faith

**James 2:17** — Faith and works

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

**Romans 2:1** — Judging others

## **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. How does Christ's superior priesthood, prefigured in this verse, assure you of access to God and effective intercession?
3. What does this verse teach about the seriousness of sin, the cost of redemption, or the beauty of holiness?

## Interlinear Text

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כָּל	זָכָר	בְּכֹהֲנֵי יְהוָה	יֹאכֵל	בְּמִקְוֵהוּ	קֹדֶשׁ	יֹאכֵל
H3605	Every male	among the priests	shall eat	place	in the holy	shall eat
	H2145	H3548	H398	H4725	H6918	H398
יְהוָה	קֹדֶשׁ	יְהוָה	קֹדֶשׁ	יְהוָה	קֹדֶשׁ	יְהוָה
	holy	holy				
	H6944	H6944	H1931			

## Additional Cross-References

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**Leviticus 6:29** (Holy): All the males among the priests shall eat thereof: it is most holy.

**Leviticus 2:3** (Holy): And the remnant of the meat offering shall be Aaron's and his sons': it is a thing most holy of the offerings of the LORD made by fire.