

Deuteronomy 16:6

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

But at the place which the LORD thy God shall choose to place his name in, there thou shalt sacrifice the passover at even, at the going down of the sun, at the season that thou camest forth out of Egypt.

Analysis

Neither shall there any thing of the flesh, which thou sacrificedst the first day at even, remain all night until the morning. The Passover lamb must be completely consumed or burned before morning - no portion could remain. This ensured the sacrifice served its full purpose on the night of deliverance without corruption.

Prohibiting leftovers prevented the sacred sacrifice from becoming common. What was set apart for redemptive purpose must not be treated casually or allowed to spoil. This taught reverence for God's provision of atonement.

The complete consumption symbolized complete appropriation of redemption. Israel must fully receive and apply God's deliverance, not partially participate while retaining elements of the old life.

Christ as our Passover provides complete atonement that must be fully appropriated by faith. Partial acceptance of His work is insufficient - believers must completely trust His sacrifice and fully identify with His death and resurrection.

Historical Context

Exodus 12:10 similarly commanded burning any remaining lamb portions by morning. This prevented profaning the sacred sacrifice through decomposition or inappropriate use of consecrated meat.

The requirement that the lamb be consumed in single night by households or groups prevented individual families from being too small to fully utilize the sacrifice, promoting community participation in redemption.

Related Passages

Ephesians 2:8 — Salvation by grace through faith

Romans 10:9 — Confession and belief for salvation

Study Questions

1. What does complete consumption of the sacrifice teach about appropriating redemption?
2. How does preventing leftovers demonstrate proper reverence for sacred things?
3. Why must redemption be fully received rather than partially accepted?
4. How does this principle apply to complete trust in Christ's atoning sacrifice?
5. What dangers exist in treating sacred things casually or commonly?

Interlinear Text

יְהִי הַ
H3068
יְבִטְחֵךְ רַ
H977
אֲשֶׁר בָּמָקֵם וּמְ
H834
בָּמָקֵם וּמְאַלְמָכָי
H4725
But at the place

אֱלֹהָי יְ
H430
thy God
לְשַׁחַט | שְׁמָמָן
H7931
to place
שְׁמָמָן
H8034
his name
תְּחִיבָּה כִּי
H2076
in there thou shalt sacrifice

מָעֵד הַשְׁׁמַשׁ
H8121
at the season
מִזְרָחָה כְּבָתָר
H4150
at the going down
בְּעֵת כָּבֵד
H935
at even
בְּעֵת סְחָד
H6153
the passover

מִמִּצְרַיִם:
H4714
out of Egypt
צָאתָךְ
H3318
that thou camest forth

Additional Cross-References

Deuteronomy 12:5 (References God): But unto the place which the LORD your God shall choose out of all your tribes to put his name there, even unto his habitation shall ye seek, and thither thou shalt come:

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