

Exodus 30:24

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And of cassia five hundred shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary, and of oil olive an hin:

Analysis

The sacred anointing oil—myrrh, cinnamon, calamus, cassia in olive oil—represents the Holy Spirit's multifaceted work. Each spice contributes unique fragrance, together creating complete anointing. The oil's holiness (never for common use) emphasizes that the Spirit is sacred, not to be counterfeited or treated casually. Christ was anointed with this spiritual reality, receiving the Spirit without measure (John 3:34). Believers receive the same Spirit, though in measure.

Historical Context

The specific spice formula was divinely prescribed and forbidden for common use—counterfeit anointing oil incurred severe penalty. This protected the sacred symbolism and prevented profaning what represented God's Spirit.

Related Passages

John 15:13 — Greatest form of love

1 Corinthians 13:4 — Characteristics of love

Romans 2:1 — Judging others

Matthew 25:31 — Final judgment

Study Questions

1. How does each spice's unique contribution illustrate the Holy Spirit's multifaceted work?
2. What does the oil's sacred exclusivity teach about treating the Holy Spirit with reverence?

Interlinear Text

וְקִיָּה	חֲמִשָּׁה	מֵאֹת	בְּשֵׁקֶל	הַקֹּדֶשׁ
And of cassia	five	hundred	shekels after the shekel	of the sanctuary
H6916	H2568	H3967	H8255	H6944
וְשֶׁן	יֵת	הֵין		
and of oil	olive	an hin		
H8081	H2132	H1969		

Additional Cross-References

Psalms 45:8 (Parallel theme): All thy garments smell of myrrh, and aloes, and cassia, out of the ivory palaces, whereby they have made thee glad.

Exodus 29:40 (Parallel theme): And with the one lamb a tenth deal of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil; and the fourth part of an hin of wine for a drink offering.