

Ezekiel 45:15

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And one lamb out of the flock, out of two hundred, out of the fat pastures of Israel; for a meat offering, and for a burnt offering, and for peace offerings, to make reconciliation for them, saith the Lord GOD.

Analysis

And one lamb out of the flock, out of two hundred, out of the fat pastures of Israel—The livestock contribution rate is 0.5% (1 sheep per 200), the lightest tax yet. The Hebrew tso'n (צֹאן, "flock") and mimishqeh (מִיִּשְׁקֵה, "fat pastures," literally "place of watering") emphasize God's blessing—abundant flocks in well-watered land. This lamb serves three purposes: **for a meat offering, and for a burnt offering, and for peace offerings, to make reconciliation** (lechaper, לְכַפֵּר, "to atone/cover").

The triple function (grain offering/minchah, burnt offering/olah, peace offering/shelamim) covers gratitude, dedication, and fellowship. The phrase "to make reconciliation" uses the same root as Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement), pointing to the sacrificial system's purpose: restoring relationship between holy God and sinful people. Christ fulfills all three offerings—His life (grain/minchah) perfectly devoted (burnt/olah) establishes peace (peace/shelamim) through His blood (Colossians 1:20). The emphasis on offerings from Israel's abundance ("fat pastures") reminds us that worship flows from gratitude for blessing, not mere duty.

Historical Context

In the Mosaic system, individuals brought personal sacrifices. Ezekiel's vision introduces communal provision where the people collectively supply the prince's offerings on their behalf. This shifts responsibility from individual to corporate, creating shared investment in national worship and reducing the burden on any single family while maintaining regular temple service.

Related Passages

Revelation 20:12 — Judgment according to deeds

Romans 2:1 — Judging others

Study Questions

1. How do the three types of offerings (meal, burnt, peace) together paint a complete picture of Christ's work?
2. What does it mean that reconciliation offerings come 'out of the fat pastures'—from our abundance rather than poverty?

Interlinear Text

וְשֶׁה	אֶחָד	מִן	הַצֹּאן	מִן	הַמֵּאֵת יָם
lamb	And one	H4480	out of the flock	H4480	out of two hundred
H7716	H259		H6629		H3967
מִמִּשְׁקֵה	יִשְׂרָאֵל	לְמִנְחָה	וְלִעֹלָה		
out of the fat pastures	of Israel	for a meat offering	and for a burnt offering		
H4945	H3478	H4503	H5930		
וְלִשְׁלָמִים	לַכִּפּוּר	עֲלֵיהֶם	נֹאֲמֵם	אֲדֹנָי	
and for peace offerings	to make reconciliation	H5921	for them saith	the Lord	
H8002	H3722		H5002	H136	
יְהוָה:					
GOD					
H3069					

Additional Cross-References

Leviticus 1:4 (Sacrifice): And he shall put his hand upon the head of the burnt offering; and it shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him.

Leviticus 6:30 (Sacrifice): And no sin offering, whereof any of the blood is brought into the tabernacle of the congregation to reconcile withal in the holy place, shall be eaten: it shall be burnt in the fire.