

# Leviticus 1:14

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And if the burnt sacrifice for his offering to the LORD be of fowls, then he shall bring his offering of turtledoves, or of young pigeons.

## Analysis

**And if the burnt sacrifice for his offering to the LORD be of fowls, then he shall bring his offering of turtledoves, or of young pigeons.**

This verse falls within the section on **Burnt Offerings**. The burnt offering (**עֹלָה**, olah) represents complete consecration to God. Unlike other offerings, it was entirely consumed on the altar, symbolizing total dedication.

The five main offerings (burnt, grain, peace, sin, and guilt) addressed different aspects of relationship with God, all fulfilled in Christ's comprehensive sacrifice. The holiness demanded in Leviticus becomes possible through Christ, who both satisfies God's righteous requirements and transforms believers by His Spirit.

## Historical Context

The burnt offering (**עֹלָה**, olah) represents complete consecration to God. Unlike other offerings, it was entirely consumed on the altar, symbolizing total dedication. 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. Archaeological discoveries at sites like Ugarit reveal Canaanite religious practices Israel's laws explicitly rejected, confirming the Bible's historical reliability and the distinctiveness of Israelite worship.

## Related Passages

## 1 Corinthians 13:4 – Characteristics of love

**John 15:13** – Greatest form of love

## Study Questions

1. What does this verse teach about the costliness of true worship and dedication to God?
2. In what practical ways should this verse influence your church life, family relationships, or personal integrity?
3. How does this verse help you understand both God's justice and His mercy in salvation?

## Interlinear Text

לְהִזְבָּחַ תְּבִרְכֵנִי  
עַל הַבָּשָׂר וְמִן  
בְּעֵזֶב וְמִן  
בְּעֵזֶב וְמִן  
H518 H4480 be of fowls And if the burnt sacrifice for his offering to the LORD  
H5775 H5930 H7133 H3068

בְּנֵי	הַזְּבָבִים	אֲתָה	בְּנֵי הַזְּבָבִים
sons	turtledoves	you	sons of turtledoves

לְרַבְתָּנוֹ  
for his offering

## Additional Cross-References

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**Luke 2:24** (Sacrifice): And to offer a sacrifice according to that which is said in the law of the Lord, A pair of turtledoves, or two young pigeons.

**Leviticus 5:7** (Sacrifice): And if he be not able to bring a lamb, then he shall bring for his trespass, which he hath committed, two turtledoves, or two young pigeons, unto the LORD; one for a sin offering, and the other for a burnt offering.

**Leviticus 12:8** (Sacrifice): And if she be not able to bring a lamb, then she shall bring two turtles, or two young pigeons; the one for the burnt offering, and the other for a sin offering: and the priest shall make an atonement for her, and she shall be clean.

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