

# Leviticus 1:9

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

But his inwards and his legs shall he wash in water: and the priest shall burn all on the altar, to be a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the LORD.

## Analysis

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**But his inwards and his legs shall he wash in water: and the priest shall burn all on the altar, to be a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the LORD.**

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 Aaronic priesthood mediated between God and Israel, offering sacrifices and maintaining the tabernacle. This prefigured Christ's superior priesthood after the order of Melchizedek. 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 New Testament reveals that Christ's sacrifice accomplishes what the Levitical system could only symbolize—complete forgiveness and restoration of relationship with God.

## Historical Context

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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. 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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**1 Corinthians 13:4** — Characteristics of love

**1 John 4:8** — God is love

## **Study Questions**

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1. How does Christ's superior priesthood, prefigured in this verse, assure you of access to God and effective intercession?
2. What does this verse teach about the costliness of true worship and dedication to God?
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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וְקִרְבָּו	וְכַרְעָיו	יִרְחֹץ	בַּמַּיִם	וְהִקְטִיר	הַכֹּהֵן וְ
But his inwards	and his legs	shall he wash	in water	shall burn	and the priest
H7130	H3767	H7364	H4325	H6999	H3548
אֶת־כָּל־הַמִּזְבֵּחַ	עַל־הָאֵשׁ	רִיחַ־נִיחֻם־לַיהוָה	אֶת־כָּל־הַמִּזְבֵּחַ	עַל־הָאֵשׁ	רִיחַ־נִיחֻם־לַיהוָה
H853	H3605	H4196	H5930	H801	H7381
all on the altar	to be a burnt sacrifice	an offering made by fire	savour		
H5207	H3068				
of a sweet	unto the LORD				

## Additional Cross-References

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**Genesis 8:21** (References Lord): And the LORD smelled a sweet savour; and the LORD said in his heart, I will not again curse the ground any more for man's sake; for the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth; neither will I again smite any more every thing living, as I have done.

**Leviticus 1:13** (Creation): But he shall wash the inwards and the legs with water: and the priest shall bring it all, and burn it upon the altar: it is a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the LORD.

**Ephesians 5:2** (Sacrifice): And walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us, and hath given himself for us an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweetsmelling savour.

**Exodus 29:18** (Creation): And thou shalt burn the whole ram upon the altar: it is a burnt offering unto the LORD: it is a sweet savour, an offering made by fire unto the LORD.

**2 Corinthians 2:15** (Parallel theme): For we are unto God a sweet savour of Christ, in them that are saved, and in them that perish:

**Ezekiel 20:41** (Parallel theme): I will accept you with your sweet savour, when I bring you out from the people, and gather you out of the countries wherein ye have been scattered; and I will be sanctified in you before the heathen.

**Leviticus 3:11** (Creation): And the priest shall burn it upon the altar: it is the food of the offering made by fire unto the LORD.

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