

# Leviticus 5:11

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

But if he be not able to bring two turtledoves, or two young pigeons, then he that sinned shall bring for his offering the tenth part of an ephah of fine flour for a sin offering; he shall put no oil upon it, neither shall he put any frankincense thereon: for it is a sin offering.

## Analysis

**But if he be not able to bring two turtledoves, or two young pigeons, then he that sinned shall bring for his offering the tenth part of an ephah of fine flour for a sin offering; he shall put no oil upon it, neither shall he put any frankincense thereon: for it is a sin offering.**

This verse falls within the section on **Guilt Offerings**. The guilt offering (עֲשָׂמֵח, *asham*) addressed specific trespasses requiring both sacrifice and restitution, emphasizing sin's relational damage.

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 access to God's presence that Leviticus carefully regulated is now freely available through Christ's blood, tearing the veil and opening the way to God.

## Historical Context

The guilt offering (עֲשָׂמֵח, *asham*) addressed specific trespasses requiring both sacrifice and restitution, emphasizing sin's relational damage. 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

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

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

## Study Questions

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1. In what ways does this verse deepen your appreciation for Christ's atoning sacrifice and the seriousness of sin?
2. What does this verse teach about the costliness of true worship and dedication to God?
3. How does this verse point to Christ, and how does that deepen your faith and gratitude?

## Interlinear Text

וְאֵם	לֹא	מִשְׁאָג	וְאֵד	לְשָׁגִין	תְּרֵימָה	אוֹז	לְשָׁגִין
H518	H3808	<b>be not able to bring</b>	<b>But if he</b>	<b>or two</b>	<b>turtledoves</b>	H176	<b>or two</b>
		H5381	H3027	H8147	H8449		H8147

בְּנִי	יְוָנָה	וְהַבְּ יָא	אָתָה	קָרְבָּן וְ	אֲשֶׁר	חֶטְא
<b>young</b>	<b>pigeons</b>	<b>shall bring</b>	H853	<b>for his offering</b>	H834	<b>then he that sinned</b>
H1121	H3123	H935		H7133		H2398

עֲשֵׂרִים	תְּבָאֵף	סְלֵת	מְפַטֵּת	לֹא	בְּשֵׁם
the tenth	part of an ephah	of fine flour	for a sin offering	H3808	he shall put
H6224	H374	H5560	H2403		H7760

לְבָנָה עַל יְמִינָה וְלֹא שֶׁ מִן עַל יְמִינָה עַל יְמִינָה

וְאֵת טַל הַיּוֹם  
H3588 for a sin offering H1931  
H2403

## Additional Cross-References

**Numbers 5:15** (Sin): Then shall the man bring his wife unto the priest, and he shall bring her offering for her, the tenth part of an ephah of barley meal; he shall pour no oil upon it, nor put frankincense thereon; for it is an offering of jealousy, an offering of memorial, bringing iniquity to remembrance.

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