

Leviticus 6:15

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And he shall take of it his handful, of the flour of the meat offering, and of the oil thereof, and all the frankincense which is upon the meat offering, and shall burn it upon the altar for a sweet savour, even the memorial of it, unto the LORD.

Analysis

And he shall take of it his handful, of the flour of the meat offering, and of the oil thereof, and all the frankincense which is upon the meat offering, and shall burn it upon the altar for a sweet savour, even the memorial of it, unto the LORD.

This verse falls within the section on **Priestly Instructions for Offerings**. Detailed regulations for priests administering the sacrificial system, emphasizing holiness and proper handling of sacred things.

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

Detailed regulations for priests administering the sacrificial system, emphasizing holiness and proper handling of sacred things. 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

James 2:17 — Faith and works

Hebrews 11:1 — Definition of faith

Study Questions

1. What does this verse teach about the costliness of true worship and dedication to God?
2. How can you use this verse to worship God more fully, obey Him more faithfully, or love others more sacrificially?
3. How does this verse help you understand both God's justice and His mercy in salvation?

Interlinear Text

וְהָרַם יָם	מִמֶּנּוּ	בְּקֶמֶץ ו	מִסֵּלֶת	הַמִּנְחָה
And he shall take	H4480	of it his handful	of the flour	of the meat offering
H7311		H7062	H5560	H4503
וּמִשֶּׁמֶן הַ	וְאֵת	כָּל	הַלֵּבָנָה	עַל אֶשֶׁר
and of the oil	H853	H3605	thereof and all the frankincense	H834 H5921
H8081			H3828	
הַמִּנְחָה הַ	וְהִקְטִיר יֵר	הַמִּזְבֵּחַ	יֵי יֵם	נִיחֵי
of the meat offering	and shall burn	it upon the altar	savour	for a sweet
H4503	H6999	H4196	H7381	H5207
אֲזַכֵּרֶתָּהּ	לַיהוָה:			
even the memorial	of it unto the LORD			
H234	H3068			

Additional Cross-References

Leviticus 2:2 (Sacrifice): And he shall bring it to Aaron's sons the priests: and he shall take thereout his handful of the flour thereof, and of the oil thereof, with all the frankincense thereof; and the priest shall burn the memorial of it upon the altar, to be an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the LORD:

Leviticus 2:9 (Sacrifice): And the priest shall take from the meat offering a memorial thereof, and shall burn it upon the altar: it is an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the LORD.