

Leviticus 6:9

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Command Aaron and his sons, saying, This is the law of the burnt offering: It is the burnt offering, because of the burning upon the altar all night unto the morning, and the fire of the altar shall be burning in it.

Analysis

Command Aaron and his sons, saying, This is the law of the burnt offering: It is the burnt offering, because of the burning upon the altar all night unto the morning, and the fire of the altar shall be burning in it.

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 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 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 tabernacle's design parallels ancient Near Eastern temple architecture, yet its portable nature and absence of divine images distinguished it from pagan temples.

Related Passages

Romans 2:1 — Judging others

Revelation 20:12 — Judgment according to deeds

Colossians 1:16 — All things created through Christ

Psalm 19:1 — Heavens declare God's glory

Study Questions

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. How does understanding the purpose behind God's laws help you obey Him from the heart rather than mere duty?

Interlinear Text

תֹּוךְ תְּזִאת לְאַמְרֵךְ אֶת צָרְךָ	זֶה אָתָּה אֶת אֶחָד אֶת אֶחָד	וְאֶת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֶת אֶחָד אֶת אֶחָד
Command H853	Aaron H853	and his sons H1121
H6680	H175	H559
		H2063
		This is the law H8451
הַעֲלֵל הַזֶּה וְאֶת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֶת אֶחָד אֶת אֶחָד	בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֶת אֶחָד אֶת אֶחָד	מִזְבֵּחַ הַזֶּה וְאֶת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֶת אֶחָד אֶת אֶחָד
It is the burnt offering H1931	It is the burnt offering H5930	because of the burning H4169
H5930	H5930	H4169
עַל בְּמִזְבֵּחַ כָּל עַד כָּל יְלָה כָּל קָרְבָּן עַל שִׁבְעַת	עַל בְּמִזְבֵּחַ כָּל עַד כָּל יְלָה כָּל קָרְבָּן עַל שִׁבְעַת	עַל בְּמִזְבֵּחַ כָּל עַד כָּל יְלָה כָּל קָרְבָּן עַל שִׁבְעַת
H5921	H3605	H5704
of the altar H4196	all night H3915	unto the morning H1242
H4196	H3915	H1242
בְּמִזְבֵּחַ כָּל יְלָה כָּל קָרְבָּן כָּל שִׁבְעַת	בְּמִזְבֵּחַ כָּל יְלָה כָּל קָרְבָּן כָּל שִׁבְעַת	בְּמִזְבֵּחַ כָּל יְלָה כָּל קָרְבָּן כָּל שִׁבְעַת
of the altar shall be burning H0		H784
H4196	H3344	

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