

# 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

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**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

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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**

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**Romans 2:1** — Judging others

**Revelation 20:12** — Judgment according to deeds

**Colossians 1:16** — All things created through Christ

**Psalms 19:1** — Heavens declare God's glory

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

## Interlinear Text

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צו	את	אֶהֱרֹן	וְאֶת	בְּנֵי יוֹ	לֵאמֹר	זֶה	את	תֹּכַח
<b>Command</b>	H853	<b>Aaron</b>	H853	<b>and his sons</b>	<b>saying</b>	H2063		<b>This is the law</b>
H6680		H175		H1121	H559			H8451
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הָעֹלָה	הָוָה	הָעֹלָה	עַל	מִזְבֵּחַ	הָעֹלָה	בְּגִלְגָּל	הָעֹלָה	בְּגִלְגָּל
<b>It is the burnt offering</b>	H1931	<b>It is the burnt offering</b>	H5921	<b>because of the burning</b>				
H5930		H5930		H4169				
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עַל	הַמִּזְבֵּחַ	כָּל	לַיְלָה	עַד	הַבֹּקֶר	וְאֵשׁ		
H5921	<b>of the altar</b>	H3605	<b>all night</b>	H5704	<b>unto the morning</b>	<b>and the fire</b>		
	H4196		H3915		H1242	H784		
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הַמִּזְבֵּחַ	תִּשְׂרֹף	בָּוֶה:						
<b>of the altar</b>	<b>shall be burning</b>	H0						
H4196	H3344							

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