

Numbers 28:5

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And a tenth part of an ephah of flour for a meat offering, mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil.

Analysis

The grain offering of a tenth of an ephah of flour mixed with a fourth of a hin of beaten oil accompanies the lamb, demonstrating that worship involves comprehensive giving—not just animal sacrifice but also grain and oil, representing agricultural labor. The specific measurements show that God prescribes not just what we offer but how much. The beaten oil (made by crushing olives) represents the Spirit's work through affliction, producing the oil that makes our offerings acceptable. Nothing we bring to God is acceptable without the Spirit's enabling work.

Historical Context

The grain offering (minchah) represented the fruit of human labor—planting, cultivating, harvesting, grinding, and baking. Offering it to God acknowledged that all productivity comes from Him and belongs to Him. The oil mixed with flour created a rich, fragrant bread partially burned and partially eaten by priests, demonstrating that worship feeds both God's pleasure and His ministers' sustenance.

Related Passages

Ephesians 2:8 — Salvation by grace through faith

John 3:16 — God's love and salvation

Study Questions

1. What does offering both animal and grain teach about comprehensive devotion?
2. How does beaten oil symbolize affliction that produces spiritual fruit?
3. In what ways should our daily labor be seen as potential offering to God?

Interlinear Text

בְּשָׂעִיר יְתָהַר לְמַנְדָּח הַמְּלֵאָה בְּלֹאָלָה מִן

And a tenth part of an ephah of flour for a meat offering mingled oil

H6224

H374

H5560

H4503

H1101

H8081

בְּהִיא: פְּתַת יְתָהַר רְבִיעֵת הַמְּלֵאָה בְּשָׂעִיר יְתָהַר

of beaten with the fourth part of an hin

H3795

H7243

H1969

Additional Cross-References

Leviticus 2:1 (Sacrifice): And when any will offer a meat offering unto the LORD, his offering shall be of fine flour; and he shall pour oil upon it, and put frankincense thereon:

Exodus 16:36 (Parallel theme): Now an omer is the tenth part of an ephah.