

# Numbers 29:22

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And one goat for a sin offering; beside the continual burnt offering, and his meat offering, and his drink offering.

## Analysis

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**One goat for a sin offering**—Day three's chatat uses sa'ir (שָׂעִיר, male goat) rather than se'ir, though meaning is identical. The goat, commonly used for sin offerings (Leviticus 4:23, 9:3, 16:9), symbolized sin-bearing, contrasted with lambs representing innocence.

The goat/lamb distinction illuminated Christ's dual typology: the lamb led to slaughter (Isaiah 53:7, John 1:29) and the scapegoat bearing iniquity into wilderness (Leviticus 16:21-22). Each day's single goat reminded Israel that atonement was always necessary, even during joyful celebration.

## Historical Context

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Goats, harder than sheep, thrived in Judea's rocky terrain. Their use in sin offerings may reflect their association with wilderness (scapegoat sent to Azazel) versus sheep's pastoral domesticity. Priestly manuals specified age, gender, and type of animal for each offering category.

## Related Passages

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**John 3:16** — God's love and salvation

**Ephesians 2:8** — Salvation by grace through faith

**Romans 1:17** — The righteous shall live by faith

## Study Questions

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1. Why did God designate goats rather than lambs for most sin offerings, and what does this teach about atonement's nature?
2. How does the daily sin offering's regularity challenge the presumption that spiritual maturity eliminates the need for confession?

## Interlinear Text

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וְשָׂעֵר יְהוָה	מִלְבָד	עַל	תְּמִימָה יְהוָה
goat	burnt offering	beside	the continual
H8163	H5930		H8548

וְמִנְחָת הָעֹלָה  
and his meat offering    and his drink offering

H4503

H5262

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