

# Numbers 29:6

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Beside the burnt offering of the month, and his meat offering, and the daily burnt offering, and his meat offering, and their drink offerings, according unto their manner, for a sweet savour, a sacrifice made by fire unto the LORD.

## Analysis

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**Beside the burnt offering of the month** (מלבד עלת חצץ)–the Feast of Trumpets fell on the first day of the seventh month, thus requiring both the regular new moon offerings (Numbers 28:11-15) and the special Trumpets offerings (Numbers 29:1-5). Additionally, **the daily burnt offering** (עלת התמיד, olat hatamid) continued twice daily. This layering created the year's most offering-intensive day outside Yom Kippur and Tabernacles.

**According unto their manner** (כמישפט, kemishpatam)—according to their prescribed ordinance. Mishpat (משפט) means judgment, justice, or legal requirement, emphasizing that worship followed divine statute, not human invention. **For a sweet savour, a sacrifice made by fire unto the LORD**—the concluding formula reiterates worship's purpose: pleasing God through obedience. This phrase, repeated throughout Leviticus-Numbers, finds ultimate fulfillment in Christ who loved us, and gave himself for us an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweetsmelling savour (Ephesians 5:2).

## Historical Context

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The cumulative nature of offerings (daily + monthly + festival) made Israel's worship life richly complex and economically significant. The Temple and

priesthood required substantial resources, supported by tithes, offerings, and Temple tax. This system ensured that worship was central to national life, not peripheral. When Malachi condemned Israel for robbing God in tithes (Malachi 3:8-10), he addressed neglect of this entire worship economy.

## Related Passages

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**Genesis 1:1** — Creation of heavens and earth

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

## Study Questions

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1. How does the layering of daily, monthly, and festival offerings shape a rhythm of worship that is both regular and special?
2. What does it mean that worship follows divine ordinance rather than personal preference or cultural fashion?
3. How does Ephesians 5:2's use of sweetsmelling savour connect Christ's sacrifice to all these Old Testament offerings?

## Interlinear Text

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מִלְבָד      וְעַל      תְּפִלָּה      וְמִנְחָת      הַיּוֹם      וְמִנְחָת      הַיּוֹם  
H905      Beside the burnt offering      H5930      of the month      and his meat offering  
H2320      H4503

וְעַל      תְּפִלָּה      וְמִנְחָת      הַיּוֹם      וְמִנְחָת      הַיּוֹם      וְנַסְפִּיהָ  
Beside the burnt offering      and the daily      and his meat offering      and their drink offerings  
H5930      H8548      H4503      H5262

כְּמַשְׁפֵּט      לְכַיּוֹן      נִיחָה      אֶשׁ  
according unto their manner      savour      for a sweet      a sacrifice made by fire  
H4941      H7381      H5207      H801

לִיהְיוֹה:  
unto the LORD  
H3068

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