

# 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

**Beside the burnt offering of the month** (מִלְבָּד עֲלֵת הַחֹדֶשׁ, milevad olat hachodesh)—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** (עֲלֵת יוֹמִי, olat hatamid) continued twice daily. This layering created the year's most offering-intensive day outside Yom Kippur and Tabernacles.

**According unto their manner** (כִּמִּשְׁפָּטָם, kemishpatam)—according to their prescribed ordinance. Mishpat (מִשְׁפָּט) 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

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 sweet-smelling savour connect Christ's sacrifice to all these Old Testament offerings?

## Interlinear Text

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מִלְבַּד

H905

וְעַל־ת

**Beside the burnt offering**

H5930

הַחֹדֶשׁ

**of the month**

H2320

וּמִנְחָתוֹ הִוא

**and his meat offering**

H4503

וְעַל־ת

**Beside the burnt offering**

H5930

וְהַתְּמִיד

**and the daily**

H8548

וּמִנְחָתוֹ הִוא

**and his meat offering**

H4503

וְנִסְכֵּיהֶם

**and their drink offerings**

H5262

כְּמִשְׁפָּטוֹ

**according unto their manner**

H4941

לֶחֶם יֵם

**savour**

H7381

נִיחֹם

**for a sweet**

H5207

אֵשׁ הִוא

**a sacrifice made by fire**

H801

לַיהוָה:

**unto the LORD**

H3068

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