

# Numbers 7:88

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And all the oxen for the sacrifice of the peace offerings were twenty and four bullocks, the rams sixty, the he goats sixty, the lambs of the first year sixty. This was the dedication of the altar, after that it was anointed.

## Analysis

---

**All the oxen for the sacrifice of the peace offerings were twenty and four bullocks, the rams sixty, the he goats sixty, the lambs of the first year sixty** (כל-הבקר זבח פשლמים עשרים וארבעה פרים)—The peace offering totals dwarf the burnt and sin offerings: 24 oxen, 60 rams, 60 goats, 60 lambs (204 total animals). This abundance demonstrates that fellowship with God is the goal and joy of worship, not mere duty.

**This was the dedication of the altar, after that it was anointed** (זהת חנוךת) (המזבח אפרק ה纯净ו אותו)—The dedication (chanukkah) celebrates the altar's sanctification. The sacrifices don't sanctify the altar; the anointing does. The offerings express gratitude for God's condescension to dwell among His people. The 24 oxen recall the 24 priestly courses and 24 elders before God's throne (Revelation 4:4), while the sixty of each category ( $60 + 60 + 60 = 180$ ) symbolizes completeness multiplied.

## Historical Context

---

Peace offerings were unique in that portions were eaten by the worshiper and family (Leviticus 7:11-21), symbolizing covenant fellowship. The abundance of

peace offerings compared to burnt/sin offerings reflects God's desire for relationship over transaction. The dedication concluded the tabernacle's consecration (Exodus 40, Leviticus 8-9).

## Related Passages

## **John 3:16 – God's love and salvation**

## **Ephesians 2:8 – Salvation by grace through faith**

## Study Questions

1. Why are peace offerings so much more abundant than burnt or sin offerings, and what does this reveal about God's priorities?
2. How does the declaration that the dedication occurred 'after it was anointed' emphasize that the altar's sanctity comes from God, not human offering?
3. What might the numbers 24 (oxen) and 60 (rams, goats, lambs) symbolize, especially given their appearance elsewhere in Scripture?

## Interlinear Text

וְכֹל	בָּקָר	זֶבַח	בְּשָׂלָמִים	בְּשָׂרִים
H3605	And all the oxen	for the sacrifice	of the peace offerings	were twenty
	H1241	H2077	H8002	H6242
וְאֶרְבֶּעָה	פָּרִים	אַיִלִים	שְׁשָׁה יָמִים	שְׁשָׁה יָמִים
and four	bullocks	the rams	sixty	the he goats
H702	H6499	H352	H8346	H6260
בָּנִים	שְׁשָׁה יָמִים	שְׁנָה הַ	שְׁנָה תְּ	שְׁנָה תְּ
of the first	year	sixty	H2063	This was the dedication
H1121	H8141	H8346		H2598
אַחֲרֵי	הַמְּשִׁחַ	אַתָּה	זֶבַח	בְּמִזְבֵּחַ
after	that it was anointed		H853	H4196
H310	H4886			

## Additional Cross-References

---

**Numbers 7:1** (Sacrifice): And it came to pass on the day that Moses had fully set up the tabernacle, and had anointed it, and sanctified it, and all the instruments thereof, both the altar and all the vessels thereof, and had anointed them, and sanctified them;

**Numbers 7:10** (Sacrifice): And the princes offered for dedicating of the altar in the day that it was anointed, even the princes offered their offering before the altar.

---

From KJV Study • [kjvstudy.org](http://kjvstudy.org)