

LEVITICUS 1

Wholly Given to God

The Whole Burnt Offering

BACKGROUND

Leviticus follows Exodus. This may not be shocking news, but it still very important to understand if we are going to interpret its message correctly. This work is the next in a series which will present this new nation, Israel, with what they need to know before taking on the world and its system.

In Exodus, the Tent of Meeting, the Tabernacle, a place where the holy God could dwell in the midst of His chosen people had just been completed as instructed. It was made according to the pattern shown to Moses on Mt. Sinai. This was a model of heaven's relationships.

When the Tabernacle is finished and God's presence fills it, even Moses is unable to enter into the holy presence of God. This is why God does not summon him within, but calls to him from the Tabernacle with instructions.

When the next book in the series starts (*Numbers 1:1*) we find God speaking to Moses inside of the Tabernacle. A system has been set up whereby a holy people can get close to the most Holy God.

SCRIPTURE ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION (1:1-2)

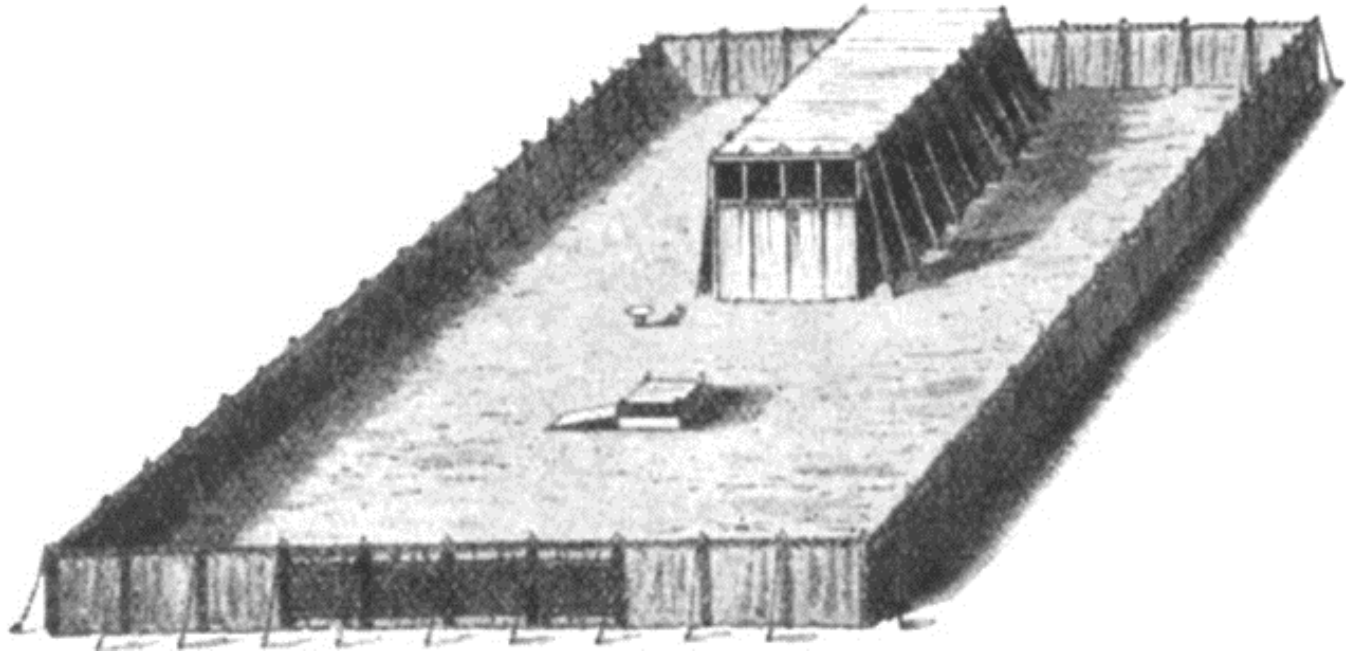
The LORD called to Moses from the Tabernacle and said to him,

²“Give the following instructions to the people of Israel. When you present an animal as an offering to the LORD, you may take it from your herd of cattle or your flock of sheep and goats.

First, the Tabernacle was a tent structure which Moses had built according to the pattern God had showed him on Mt. Sinai (*Exodus 25:9*). The details of its plan and how it was built is recorded for us in the previous book (*25-27; 30-31*). Moses had the people build it *exactly* as the Lord had showed him (*39:32*). It is a shadow representation of the reality of heavenly things (*Hebrews 8:5*).

Second, once it was put together it became a forbidden place that not even Moses could enter (*Exodus 40:34-35*). When *Leviticus* begins, The LORD calls to Moses *from* the Tabernacle to give him instructions on how to enter into His presence. The fact that we find in *Numbers 1:1* that the Lord is speaking to Moses *in* the Tabernacle shows that God is dwelling with the people and they are able to approach Him according to what is learned in *Leviticus*.

Third, it will help to orient us to the Tabernacle pictured below. The entrance to the courtyard surrounding this tent dwelling faced East. This means that North would have been to the right of the first altar and that it was approached from the South by means of a small ramp.



The burnt offering is the first of five different types of sacrificial offerings that God will use to teach His people about Him:

1. Burnt (1:3-17; 6:8-13)
2. Grain (2:1-16; 6:14-23)
3. Peace (3:1-17; 7:11-21)
4. Sin (4:1-5:13; 6:24-30)
5. Guilt (5:14-6:7; 7:1-10)

The instructions to follow pertain to a gift (*qorban* from the verb *qarab* meaning to ‘come near’). Coppes notes that

1. What is offered “reflects” the worshipper’s “self-sacrifice ... from his life’s sustenance and products.
2. It must be “without blemish because the best belongs to God. ... only this could reflect the moral purity of the necessary and perfect sacrifice” (*Christ – ‘the precious blood of Christ, like that of a lamb without blemish or spot.’ – 1 Peter 1:9*).
3. The gift was “divinely specified” and “brought to a divinely appointed place.
4. “Acceptable worship depends on meeting God’s standards.”
5. “Hands were laid on the living sacrifice setting it apart for the task ..., transferring to it not only the intentions but the guilt of the offerer The self-confessed penalty of death was then vicariously inflicted upon the beast
6. “The whole was consummated by a divine indication of acceptance.”
7. “One should be careful to note that unlike pagan concepts of sacrifice, the biblical teaching indicates that there was no transference of value to God ...

8. In NT times, *qorbān* represented a vow whereby one's goods were ideally given to the temple (but in reality retained), and hence could not be given to others (Mk 7:11: Mt 15:5....¹)

The focus of the whole burnt offering is not so much on WHAT is offered, but in the manner it is offered and its purpose. The gift can be from the herd, from the flock, and we will find out, even of birds, but they are to be completely consumed by the fire of the altar (*'ola* comes from the verb *'ala* which means to 'go up, climb, ascend.' This offering entirely goes UP IN SMOKE.

This sacrifice is to make the worshipper purified (atoned)! The word *kapar* means "to atone by offering a substitute" (TWOT).

It seems clear that this word aptly illustrates the theology of reconciliation in the OT. The life of the sacrificial animal specifically symbolized by its blood was required in exchange for the life of the worshipper. Sacrifice of animals in OT theology was not merely an expression of thanks to the deity by a cattleraising people. It was the symbolic expression of innocent life given for guilty life. This symbolism is further clarified by the action of the worshipper in placing his hands on the head of the sacrifice and confessing his sins over the animal (cf. Lev 16:21; 1:4; 4:4, etc.) which was then killed or sent out as a scapegoat.²

HERD ANIMAL (1:3-9)

³If the animal you present as a burnt offering is from the herd, it must be a male with no defects. Bring it to the entrance of the Tabernacle so you may be accepted by the LORD.

⁴Lay your hand on the animal's head, and the LORD will accept its death in your place to purify you, making you right with him.

⁵Then slaughter the young bull in the LORD's presence, and Aaron's sons, the priests, will present the animal's blood by splattering it against all sides of the altar that stands at the entrance to the Tabernacle.

⁶Then skin the animal and cut it into pieces.

⁷The sons of Aaron the priest will build a wood fire on the altar.

⁸They will arrange the pieces of the offering, including the head and fat, on the wood burning on the altar.

⁹But the internal organs and the legs must first be washed with water.

Then the priest will burn the entire sacrifice on the altar as a burnt offering.

It is a special gift, a pleasing aroma to the LORD.

FLOCK ANIMAL (1:10-13)

¹⁰If the animal you present as a burnt offering is from the flock, it may be either a sheep or a goat, but it must be a male with no defects.

¹¹Slaughter the animal on the north side of the altar in the LORD's presence, and Aaron's sons, the priests, will splatter its blood against all sides of the altar.

¹²Then cut the animal in pieces, and the priests will arrange the pieces of the offering, including the head and fat, on the wood burning on the altar.

¹³But the internal organs and the legs must first be washed with water.

Then the priest will burn the entire sacrifice on the altar as a burnt offering.

It is a special gift, a pleasing aroma to the LORD.

We should take note of some of the similarities in the requirements for what is offered from the herd or from the flock as they differ somewhat from how birds are given.

We note some differences in these two offerings:

¹ Leonard J. Coppes, *Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament*, 1999, 813.

² R. Laird Harris, *Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament*, 1999, 453.

1. With the young bull, the worshipper is to lay his hands on the head of the animal. This transfers symbolically the identity of the man to the animal. It now stands in the place of the one making the offering as his substitute. It is not necessary to identify who is the owner of the gift from the flock or the bird.
2. The animal dies instead of the worshipper.
3. The blood is not burned, but spattered on the sides of the altar. The gift is on the altar.
4. This death is required to purify the worshipper making him right with God.
5. The smell of this offering is a pleasing aroma to the Lord.
6. The offering from the flock is slaughtered closer in on the North side of the altar. Perhaps because these smaller offerings had less mess being smaller. Note that the birds are prepared right at the altar.
7. Washing

BIRD (1:14-17)

With these options, why would God go on to mention the giving of birds? We find that the previous offerings are very costly depending upon how wealthy someone is. For a poor person, these things were so expensive as to render sacrifice to God out of their price range.

¹⁴“If you present a bird as a burnt offering to the LORD, choose either a turtledove or a young pigeon.

¹⁵The priest will take the bird to the altar, wring off its head, and burn it on the altar. But first he must drain its blood against the side of the altar.

¹⁶The priest must also remove the crop and the feathers and throw them in the ashes on the east side of the altar.

¹⁷Then, grasping the bird by its wings, the priest will tear the bird open, but without tearing it apart.

Then he will burn it as a burnt offering on the wood burning on the altar.

It is a special gift, a pleasing aroma to the LORD.

Herd Animals	Flock Animals	Bird as Offering
Male w/o defects	Male w/o defects	
Young Bull	Sheep or Goat	Turtledove or Young Pigeon
Entrance		
Lay Hands on Head	?	?
Slaughter	Slaughter on North Side	Priest wrings off head at altar
Priest Splatters Blood	Priest Splatters Blood	Drain blood against altar
		Burns Head
		Removes crop, feathers to Ashes on East Side
Skinned & Cut into Pieces	Cut into Pieces	Tear open by wings
Burn on Wood Fire	Burn on Wood Fire	Burn on Wood Fire
Wash with Water	Wash with Water	
Entire Sacrifice Burned	Entire Sacrifice Burned	Entire Sacrifice Burned

What is really unique about this offering is that the entire offering is burned up. I can see someone saying, “What a waste!” None of it is shared with any human being, not even God’s priestly family, the Levites.

The point is that this offering is enjoyed by the holy God alone. It is

A true relationship with a holy God recognizes that worshipping Him is worth a total sacrifice, even if we get nothing out of it.

Remember that this sacrifice atones (*kaphar*).

ADDITIONAL HELP ON THE PASSAGE

1:3 Offering is the word *qorban* which means to dedicate.

Burnt offering is *olah*

No defects

entrance

1:4 Purify

Making you right

1:7 The sons of Aaron the priest will put fire on the altar and arrange the wood on the fire. The LXX, Sam., Syr., Tg., and a few Hebrew manuscripts have the plural “priests” instead of the singular “priest.” This changes the word from a descriptive term for Aaron (or whichever priest was presiding) to a descriptive term for his sons.³ The NET Bible notes indicate this is probably a textual corruption caused by conflation with 1:5 and 8 which has the plural “priests.”

1:9 special gift

Pleasing aroma

1:11 north side of the altar

1:14 turtledove

Young pigeon

1:16 crop

Ashes on the east side of the altar

Further Instructions on Burnt Offering (6:8-13)

⁸Then the LORD said to Moses,

⁹“Give Aaron and his sons the following instructions regarding the burnt offering. The burnt offering must be left on top of the altar until the next morning, and the fire on the altar must be kept burning all night. ¹⁰In the morning, after the priest on duty has put on his official linen clothing and linen undergarments, he must clean out the ashes of the burnt offering and put them beside the altar. ¹¹Then he must take off these garments, change back into his regular clothes, and carry the ashes outside the camp to a place that is ceremonially clean.

¹²Meanwhile, the fire on the altar must be kept burning; it must never go out. Each morning the priest will add fresh wood to the fire and arrange the burnt offering on it. He will then burn the fat of the peace offerings on it.

¹³Remember, the fire must be kept burning on the altar at all times. It must never go out.

REF	APPLICATION	REASONING
1:1	God is so holy that without following the proper procedures, even prophets cannot get near to His presence.	Moses is outside the tent, unable to enter in to God’s Holy Presence. Leviticus shows the way to approach.
1:4		
1:2,9,13,17		A whole burnt offering is completely consumed by fire for God’s pleasure.

³ Rick Brannan and Israel Loken, *The Lexham Textual Notes on the Bible* (Bellingham, WA: Lexham Press, 2014), Le 1:7.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTARY QUOTES

While the burnt offering was prescribed for the nation on a daily (Ex. 29:38–42; Num. 28:3–8), weekly (Num. 28:9–10), and monthly basis (Num. 28:11–15), and as a part of the sacrifices offered on numerous annual festival occasions (cf. Lev. 23; Num. 28–29), and for individuals at purification or other ceremonies (e.g., Lev. 14:12–20; 15:14–15, 29–30; Num. 6:9–12), it also could be brought voluntarily by an individual either as a separate offering of dedication (including an offering in fulfillment of a vow or a freewill offering, Lev. 22:17–20) or as an offering in a series after a sin offering (14:19–20; 15:14–15).⁴

The *distinctiveness* of the burnt offering was that the entire animal (except for the hide or the crop of a bird) was wholly burned on **the altar** (v. 9). This signified the worshiper's act of complete dedication or surrender to God in association with the sin (or guilt) offering in the process of atonement (cf. 2 Chron. 29:27–28). In a **burnt offering** God received everything and the worshiper received nothing.

The *typology* of the burnt offering is that while all of the animal offerings pointed forward to the death of Christ, the burnt offering typified Christ's death not so much as bearing sin as accomplishing the will of God; Christ was the Lamb of God given in complete dedication to the accomplishment of God's will, as indicated in Hebrews 9:14: "Christ ... offered Himself unblemished to God" (cf. Eph. 5:1–2; Phil. 2:8; Heb. 10:5–7).⁵

⁴ F. Duane Lindsey, *The Bible Knowledge Commentary: An Exposition of the Scriptures*, 1985, 1, 173–174.

⁵ F. Duane Lindsey, *The Bible Knowledge Commentary: An Exposition of the Scriptures*, 1985, 1, 175–176.

ATONEMENT (PURITY) WORD STUDY

1023 כָּפַר (*kāpar*) ו, **make an atonement, make reconciliation, purge.** (Denominative verb.) This root should probably be distinguished from *kāpar* II “to smear with pitch.”

1023a כֹּפֶר (*kōper*) ו, **ransom, gift to secure favor.**

The root *kāpar* is used some 150 times. ...There is an equivalent Arabic root meaning “cover,” or “conceal.” On the strength of this connection it has been supposed that the Hebrew word means “to cover over sin” and thus pacify the deity, making an atonement (so BDB). It has been suggested that the OT ritual symbolized a covering over of sin until it was dealt with in fact by the atonement of Christ. There is, however, very little evidence for this view. The connection of the Arabic word is weak and the Hebrew root is not used to mean “cover.” ...

כֹּפֶר (*kōper*). **Ransom.** Every Israelite was to give to the service of the sanctuary the “ransom” money of half a shekel (Ex 30:12). Egypt, in God’s sight, was given as a “ransom” for the restoration of Israel (Isa 43:3). This word “ransom” is parallel to the word “redeem” (*pādâ*, which see) in Ps 49:7. There is a warning that a man guilty of murder must be killed—no “ransom” can be given in exchange for his life (Num 35:31). The word is also used in a bad sense as a “bribe” which wrongly purchases favor (I Sam 12:3).

From the meaning of *kōper* “ransom,” the meaning of *kāpar* can be better understood. It means “to atone by offering a substitute.” The great majority of the usages concern the priestly ritual of sprinkling of the sacrificial blood thus “making an atonement” for the worshipper. There are forty-nine instances of this usage in Leviticus alone and no other meaning is there witnessed. The verb is always used in connection with the removal of sin or defilement, except for Gen 32:20; Prov 16:14; and Isa 28:18 where the related meaning of “appease by a gift” may be observed. It seems clear that this word aptly illustrates the theology of reconciliation in the OT. The life of the sacrificial animal specifically symbolized by its blood was required in exchange for the life of the worshipper. Sacrifice of animals in OT theology was not merely an expression of thanks to the deity by a cattleraising people. It was the symbolic expression of innocent life given for guilty life. This symbolism is further clarified by the action of the worshipper in placing his hands on the head of the sacrifice and confessing his sins over the animal (cf. Lev 16:21; 1:4; 4:4, etc.) which was then killed or sent out as a scapegoat.

R.L.H.⁶

⁶ R. Laird Harris, *Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament*, 1999, 452–453.

WHOLE (עֹלָה) BURNT OFFERING

<Lemma = lbs/he/עֹלָה> occurs 288 in 262 – NLT Translation – Idea Predates Leviticus

Noah	Gen 8:20	Then Noah built an altar to the LORD, and there he sacrificed as burnt offerings the animals and birds that had been approved for that purpose.
Abraham	Gen 22:2	“Take your son, your only son—yes, Isaac, whom you love so much—and go to the land of Moriah. Go and sacrifice him as a burnt offering on one of the mountains, which I will show you.”
	Gen 22:3	The next morning Abraham got up early. He saddled his donkey and took two of his servants with him, along with his son, Isaac. Then he chopped wood for a fire for a burnt offering and set out for the place God had told him about.
	Gen 22:6	So Abraham placed the wood for the burnt offering on Isaac’s shoulders, while he himself carried the fire and the knife. As the two of them walked on together,
	Gen 22:7	Isaac turned to Abraham and said, “Father?” “Yes, my son?” Abraham replied. “We have the fire and the wood,” the boy said, “but where is the sheep for the burnt offering?”
	Gen 22:8	“God will provide a sheep for the burnt offering, my son,” Abraham answered. And they both walked on together.
	Gen 22:13	Then Abraham looked up and saw a ram caught by its horns in a thicket. So he took the ram and sacrificed it as a burnt offering in place of his son.
Pharaoh	Exod 10:25	“No,” Moses said, “you must provide us with animals for sacrifices and burnt offerings to the LORD our God.
Jethro	Exod 18:12	Then Jethro, Moses’ father-in-law, brought a burnt offering and sacrifices to God. Aaron and all the elders of Israel came out and joined him in a sacrificial meal in God’s presence.
	Exod 20:24	“Build for me an altar made of earth, and offer your sacrifices to me—your burnt offerings and peace offerings, your sheep and goats, and your cattle. Build my altar wherever I cause my name to be remembered, and I will come to you and bless you.
Covenant Making	Exod 24:5	Then he sent some of the young Israelite men to present burnt offerings and to sacrifice bulls as peace offerings to the LORD.
	Exod 29:18	then burn the entire animal on the altar. This is a burnt offering to the LORD; it is a pleasing aroma, a special gift presented to the LORD.
	Exod 29:25	Afterward take the various breads from their hands, and burn them on the altar along with the burnt offering. It is a pleasing aroma to the LORD, a special gift for him.
	Exod 29:42	“These burnt offerings are to be made each day from generation to generation. Offer them in the LORD’s presence at the Tabernacle entrance; there I will meet with you and speak with you.
	Exod 30:9	Do not offer any unholy incense on this altar, or any burnt offerings, grain offerings, or liquid offerings.
Exclusive Altar	Exod 30:28	the altar of burnt offering and all its utensils, and the washbasin with its stand.
	Exod 31:9	the altar of burnt offering with all its utensils; the washbasin with its stand;
Paganism	Exod 32:6	The people got up early the next morning to sacrifice burnt offerings and peace offerings. After this, they celebrated with feasting and drinking, and they indulged in pagan revelry.
	Exod 35:16	the altar of burnt offering; the bronze grating of the altar and its carrying poles and utensils; the washbasin with its stand;
	Exod 38:1	Next Bezalel used acacia wood to construct the square altar of burnt offering . It was 7½ feet wide, 7½ feet long, and 4½ feet high.
	Exod 40:6	Place the altar of burnt offering in front of the Tabernacle entrance.
	Exod 40:10	Anoint the altar of burnt offering and its utensils to consecrate them. Then the altar will become absolutely holy.
	Exod 40:29	and he placed the altar of burnt offering near the Tabernacle entrance. On it he offered a burnt offering and a grain offering, just as the LORD had commanded him.
	Lev 1:3	“If the animal you present as a burnt offering is from the herd, it must be a male with no defects. Bring it to the entrance of the Tabernacle so you may be accepted by the LORD.
	Lev 1:4	Lay your hand on the animal's head, and the LORD will accept its death in your place to purify you, making you right with him.
	Lev 1:6	Then skin the animal and cut it into pieces.
	Lev 1:9	But the internal organs and the legs must first be washed with water. Then the priest will burn the entire sacrifice on the altar as a burnt offering. It is a special gift, a pleasing aroma to the LORD.
	Lev 1:10	“If the animal you present as a burnt offering is from the flock, it may be either a sheep or a goat, but it must be a male with no defects.

- [Lev 1:13](#) But the internal organs and the legs must first be washed with water. Then the priest will burn the entire sacrifice on the altar as a [burnt](#) offering. It is a special gift, a pleasing aroma to the LORD.
- [Lev 1:14](#) "If you present a bird as a [burnt](#) offering to the LORD, choose either a turtledove or a young pigeon.
- [Lev 1:17](#) Then, grasping the bird by its wings, the priest will tear the bird open, but without tearing it apart. Then he will burn it as a [burnt](#) offering on the wood burning on the altar. It is a special gift, a pleasing aroma to the LORD.
- [Lev 3:5](#) and Aaron's sons will burn them on top of the [burnt](#) offering on the wood burning on the altar. It is a special gift, a pleasing aroma to the LORD.
- [Lev 4:7](#) The priest will then put some of the blood on the horns of the altar for fragrant incense that stands in the LORD's presence inside the Tabernacle. He will pour out the rest of the bull's blood at the base of the altar for [burnt](#) offerings at the entrance of the Tabernacle.
- [Lev 4:10](#) just as he does with cattle offered as a peace offering, and burn them on the altar of [burnt](#) offerings.
- [Lev 4:18](#) He will then put some of the blood on the horns of the altar for fragrant incense that stands in the LORD's presence inside the Tabernacle. He will pour out the rest of the blood at the base of the altar for [burnt](#) offerings at the entrance of the Tabernacle.
- [Lev 4:24](#) He must lay his hand on the goat's head and slaughter it at the place where [burnt](#) offerings are slaughtered before the LORD. This is an offering for his sin.
- [Lev 4:25](#) Then the priest will dip his finger in the blood of the sin offering and put it on the horns of the altar for [burnt](#) offerings. He will pour out the rest of the blood at the base of the altar.
- [Lev 4:29](#) They must lay a hand on the head of the sin offering and slaughter it at the place where [burnt](#) offerings are slaughtered.
- [Lev 4:30](#) Then the priest will dip his finger in the blood and put it on the horns of the altar for [burnt](#) offerings. He will pour out the rest of the blood at the base of the altar.
- [Lev 4:33](#) They must lay a hand on the head of the sin offering and slaughter it at the place where [burnt](#) offerings are slaughtered.
- [Lev 4:34](#) Then the priest will dip his finger in the blood of the sin offering and put it on the horns of the altar for [burnt](#) offerings. He will pour out the rest of the blood at the base of the altar.
- [Lev 5:7](#) "But if you cannot afford to bring a sheep, you may bring to the LORD two turtledoves or two young pigeons as the penalty for your sin. One of the birds will be for a sin offering, and the other for a [burnt](#) offering.
- [Lev 5:10](#) The priest will then prepare the second bird as a [burnt](#) offering, following all the procedures that have been prescribed. Through this process the priest will purify you from your sin, making you right with the LORD, and you will be forgiven.
- [Lev 6:9](#) "Give Aaron and his sons the following instructions regarding the [burnt](#) offering. The [burnt](#) offering must be left on top of the altar until the next morning, and the fire on the altar must be kept burning all night.
- [Lev 6:10](#) In the morning, after the priest on duty has put on his official linen clothing and linen undergarments, he must clean out the ashes of the [burnt](#) offering and put them beside the altar.
- [Lev 6:12](#) Meanwhile, the fire on the altar must be kept burning; it must never go out. Each morning the priest will add fresh wood to the fire and arrange the [burnt](#) offering on it. He will then burn the fat of the peace offerings on it.
- [Lev 6:25](#) "Give Aaron and his sons the following instructions regarding the sin offering. The animal given as an offering for sin is a most holy offering, and it must be slaughtered in the LORD's presence at the place where the [burnt](#) offerings are slaughtered.
- [Lev 7:2](#) The animal sacrificed as a guilt offering must be slaughtered at the place where the [burnt](#) offerings are slaughtered, and its blood must be splattered against all sides of the altar.
- [Lev 7:8](#) In the case of the [burnt](#) offering, the priest may keep the hide of the [sacrificed](#) animal.
- [Lev 7:37](#) These are the instructions for the [burnt](#) offering, the grain offering, the sin offering, and the guilt offering, as well as the ordination offering and the peace offering.
- [Lev 8:18](#) Then Moses presented the ram for the [burnt](#) offering. Aaron and his sons laid their hands on the ram's head,
- [Lev 8:21](#) After washing the internal organs and the legs with water, Moses burned the entire ram on the altar as a [burnt](#) offering. It was a pleasing aroma, a special gift presented to the LORD, just as the LORD had commanded him.
- [Lev 8:28](#) Moses then took all the offerings back from them and burned them on the altar on top of the [burnt](#) offering. This was the ordination offering. It was a pleasing aroma, a special gift presented to the LORD.
- [Lev 9:2](#) He said to Aaron, "Take a young bull for a sin offering and a ram for a [burnt](#) offering, both without defects, and present them to the LORD.
- [Lev 9:3](#) Then tell the Israelites, 'Take a male goat for a sin offering, and take a calf and a lamb, both a year old and without defects, for a [burnt](#) offering.

- [Lev 9:7](#) Then Moses said to Aaron, "Come to the altar and sacrifice your sin offering and your [burnt](#) offering to purify yourself and the people. Then present the offerings of the people to purify them, making them right with the LORD, just as he has commanded."
- [Lev 9:12](#) Next Aaron slaughtered the animal for the [burnt](#) offering. His sons brought him the blood, and he splattered it against all sides of the altar.
- [Lev 9:13](#) Then they handed him each piece of the [burnt](#) offering, including the head, and he burned them on the altar.
- [Lev 9:14](#) Then he washed the internal organs and the legs and burned them on the altar along with the rest of the [burnt](#) offering.
- [Lev 9:16](#) Then he presented the [burnt](#) offering and sacrificed it in the prescribed way.
- [Lev 9:17](#) He also presented the grain offering, burning a handful of the flour mixture on the altar, in addition to the regular [burnt](#) offering for the morning.
- [Lev 9:22](#) After that, Aaron raised his hands toward the people and blessed them. Then, after presenting the sin offering, the [burnt](#) offering, and the peace offering, he stepped down from the altar.
- [Lev 9:24](#) Fire blazed forth from the LORD's presence and consumed the [burnt](#) offering and the fat on the altar. When the people saw this, they shouted with joy and fell face down on the ground.
- [Lev 10:19](#) Then Aaron answered Moses, "Today my sons presented both their sin offering and their [burnt](#) offering to the LORD. And yet this tragedy has happened to me. If I had eaten the people's sin offering on such a tragic day as this, would the LORD have been pleased?"
- [Lev 12:6](#) "When the time of purification is completed for either a son or a daughter, the woman must bring a one-year-old lamb for a [burnt](#) offering and a young pigeon or turtledove for a purification offering. She must bring her offerings to the priest at the entrance of the Tabernacle.
- [Lev 12:8](#) "If a woman cannot afford to bring a lamb, she must bring two turtledoves or two young pigeons. One will be for the [burnt](#) offering and the other for the purification offering. The priest will sacrifice them to purify her, and she will be ceremonially clean."
- [Lev 14:13](#) He will then slaughter the male lamb in the sacred area where sin offerings and [burnt](#) offerings are slaughtered. As with the sin offering, the guilt offering belongs to the priest. It is a most holy offering.
- [Lev 14:19](#) "Then the priest must present the sin offering to purify the person who was cured of the skin disease. After that, the priest will slaughter the [burnt](#) offering
- [Lev 14:20](#) and offer [it](#) on the altar along with the grain offering. Through this process, the priest will purify the person who was healed, and the person will be ceremonially clean.
- [Lev 14:22](#) The offering must also include two turtledoves or two young pigeons, whichever the person can afford. One of the pair must be used for the sin offering and the other for a [burnt](#) offering.
- [Lev 14:31](#) One of them is for a sin offering and the other for a [burnt](#) offering, to be presented along with the grain offering. Through this process, the priest will purify the person before the LORD.
- [Lev 15:15](#) The priest will offer one bird for a sin offering and the other for a [burnt](#) offering. Through this process, the priest will purify the man before the LORD for his discharge.
- [Lev 15:30](#) The priest will offer one for a sin offering and the other for a [burnt](#) offering. Through this process, the priest will purify her before the LORD for the ceremonial impurity caused by her bleeding.
- [Lev 16:3](#) "When Aaron enters the sanctuary area, he must follow these instructions fully. He must bring a young bull for a sin offering and a ram for a [burnt](#) offering.
- [Lev 16:5](#) Aaron must take from the community of Israel two male goats for a sin offering and a ram for a [burnt](#) offering.
- [Lev 16:24](#) Then he must bathe himself with water in a sacred place, put on his regular garments, and go out to sacrifice a [burnt](#) offering for himself and a [burnt](#) offering for the people. Through this process, he will purify himself and the people, making them right with the LORD.
- [Lev 17:8](#) "Give them this command as well. If any native Israelite or foreigner living among you offers a [burnt](#) offering or a sacrifice
- [Lev 22:18](#) "Give Aaron and his sons and all the Israelites these instructions, which apply both to native Israelites and to the foreigners living among you. "If you present a gift as a [burnt](#) offering to the LORD, whether it is to fulfill a vow or is a voluntary offering,
- [Lev 23:12](#) On that same day you must sacrifice a one-year-old male lamb with no defects as a [burnt](#) offering to the LORD.
- [Lev 23:18](#) Along with the bread, present seven one-year-old male lambs with no defects, one young bull, and two rams as [burnt](#) offerings to the LORD. These burnt offerings, together with the grain offerings and liquid offerings, will be a special gift, a pleasing aroma to the LORD.
- [Lev 23:37](#) ("These are the LORD's appointed festivals. Celebrate them each year as official days for holy assembly by presenting special gifts to the LORD—[burnt](#) offerings, grain offerings, sacrifices, and liquid offerings—each on its proper day.

w/ Sin offering	Num 6:11	The priest will offer one of the birds for a sin offering and the other for a burnt offering. In this way, he will purify them from the guilt they incurred through contact with the dead body. Then they must reaffirm their commitment and let their hair begin to grow again.
	Num 6:14	and offer their sacrifices to the LORD: a one-year-old male lamb without defect for a burnt offering, a one-year-old female lamb without defect for a sin offering, a ram without defect for a peace offering,
	Num 6:16	The priest will present these offerings before the LORD: first the sin offering and the burnt offering;
Tribal Leader	Num 7:15	He brought a young bull, a ram, and a one-year-old male lamb for a burnt offering,
	Num 7:21	He brought a young bull, a ram, and a one-year-old male lamb for a burnt offering,
	Num 7:27	He brought a young bull, a ram, and a one-year-old male lamb for a burnt offering,
	Num 7:33	He brought a young bull, a ram, and a one-year-old male lamb for a burnt offering,
	Num 7:39	He brought a young bull, a ram, and a one-year-old male lamb for a burnt offering,
	Num 7:45	He brought a young bull, a ram, and a one-year-old male lamb for a burnt offering,
	Num 7:51	He brought a young bull, a ram, and a one-year-old male lamb for a burnt offering,
	Num 7:57	He brought a young bull, a ram, and a one-year-old male lamb for a burnt offering,
	Num 7:63	He brought a young bull, a ram, and a one-year-old male lamb for a burnt offering,
	Num 7:69	He brought a young bull, a ram, and a one-year-old male lamb for a burnt offering,
	Num 7:75	He brought a young bull, a ram, and a one-year-old male lamb for a burnt offering,
	Num 7:81	He brought a young bull, a ram, and a one-year-old male lamb for a burnt offering,
	Num 7:87	Twelve young bulls, twelve rams, and twelve one-year-old male lambs were donated for the burnt offerings, along with their prescribed grain offerings. Twelve male goats were brought for the sin offerings.
w/ sin offering	Num 8:12	“Next the Levites will lay their hands on the heads of the young bulls. Present one as a sin offering and the other as a burnt offering to the LORD, to purify the Levites and make them right with the LORD.
w/peace offering	Num 10:10	Blow the trumpets in times of gladness, too, sounding them at your annual festivals and at the beginning of each month. And blow the trumpets over your burnt offerings and peace offerings. The trumpets will remind your God of his covenant with you. I am the LORD your God.”
	Num 15:3	you will offer special gifts as a pleasing aroma to the LORD. These gifts may take the form of a burnt offering, a sacrifice to fulfill a vow, a voluntary offering, or an offering at any of your annual festivals, and they may be taken from your herds of cattle or your flocks of sheep and goats.
	Num 15:5	For each lamb offered as a burnt offering or a special sacrifice, you must also present one quart of wine as a liquid offering.
	Num 15:8	“When you present a young bull as a burnt offering or as a sacrifice to fulfill a vow or as a peace offering to the LORD,
	Num 15:24	If the mistake was made unintentionally, and the community was unaware of it, the whole community must present a young bull for a burnt offering as a pleasing aroma to the LORD. It must be offered along with its prescribed grain offering and liquid offering and with one male goat for a sin offering.
Balaam & Balak	Num 23:3	Then Balaam said to Balak, “Stand here by your burnt offerings, and I will go to see if the LORD will respond to me. Then I will tell you whatever he reveals to me.” So Balaam went alone to the top of a bare hill,
	Num 23:6	So Balaam returned and found the king standing beside his burnt offerings with all the officials of Moab.
	Num 23:15	Then Balaam said to the king, “Stand here by your burnt offerings while I go over there to meet the LORD.”
	Num 23:17	So Balaam returned and found the king standing beside his burnt offerings with all the officials of Moab. “What did the LORD say?” Balak asked eagerly.
	Num 28:3	“Say to the people: This is the special gift you must present to the LORD as your daily burnt offering. You must offer two one-year-old male lambs with no defects.
	Num 28:6	This is the regular burnt offering instituted at Mount Sinai as a special gift, a pleasing aroma to the LORD.
	Num 28:10	This is the burnt offering to be presented each Sabbath day, in addition to the regular burnt offering and its accompanying liquid offering.
	Num 28:11	“On the first day of each month, present an extra burnt offering to the LORD of two young bulls, one ram, and seven one-year-old male lambs, all with no defects.
	Num 28:13	and two quarts with each lamb. This burnt offering will be a special gift, a pleasing aroma to the LORD.
	Num 28:14	You must also present a liquid offering with each sacrifice: two quarts of wine for each bull, a third of a gallon for the ram, and one quart for each lamb. Present this monthly burnt offering on the first day of each month throughout the year.
	Num 28:15	“On the first day of each month, you must also offer one male goat for a sin offering to the LORD. This is in addition to the regular burnt offering and its accompanying liquid offering.

- [Num 28:19](#) As a special gift you must present a [burnt](#) offering to the LORD—two young bulls, one ram, and seven one-year-old male lambs, all with no defects.
- [Num 28:23](#) Present these [offerings](#) in addition to your regular morning [burnt](#) offering.
- [Num 28:24](#) On each of the seven days of the festival, this is how you must prepare the food offering that is presented as a special gift, a pleasing aroma to the LORD. These will be offered in addition to the regular [burnt](#) offerings and liquid offerings.
- [Num 28:27](#) Present a special [burnt](#) offering on that day as a pleasing aroma to the LORD. It will consist of two young bulls, one ram, and seven one-year-old male lambs.
- [Num 28:31](#) Prepare these special burnt offerings, along with their liquid offerings, in addition to the regular [burnt](#) offering and its accompanying grain offering. Be sure that all the animals you sacrifice have no defects.
- [Num 29:2](#) On that day you must present a [burnt](#) offering as a pleasing aroma to the LORD. It will consist of one young bull, one ram, and seven one-year-old male lambs, all with no defects.
- [Num 29:6](#) [These](#) special sacrifices are in addition to your regular monthly and daily [burnt](#) offerings, and they must be given with their prescribed grain offerings and liquid offerings. These offerings are given as a special gift to the LORD, a pleasing aroma to him.
- [Num 29:8](#) You must present a [burnt](#) offering as a pleasing aroma to the LORD. It will consist of one young bull, one ram, and seven one-year-old male lambs, all with no defects.
- [Num 29:11](#) You must also sacrifice one male goat for a sin offering. This is in addition to the sin offering of atonement and the regular daily [burnt](#) offering with its grain offering, and their accompanying liquid offerings.
- [Num 29:13](#) On the first day of the festival, you must present a [burnt](#) offering as a special gift, a pleasing aroma to the LORD. It will consist of thirteen young bulls, two rams, and fourteen one-year-old male lambs, all with no defects.
- [Num 29:16](#) You must also sacrifice a male goat as a sin offering, in addition to the regular [burnt](#) offering with its accompanying grain offering and liquid offering.
- [Num 29:19](#) You must also sacrifice a male goat as a sin offering, in addition to the regular [burnt](#) offering with its accompanying grain offering and liquid offering.
- [Num 29:22](#) You must also sacrifice a male goat as a sin offering, in addition to the regular [burnt](#) offering with its accompanying grain offering and liquid offering.
- [Num 29:25](#) You must also sacrifice a male goat as a sin offering, in addition to the regular [burnt](#) offering with its accompanying grain offering and liquid offering.
- [Num 29:28](#) You must also sacrifice a male goat as a sin offering, in addition to the regular [burnt](#) offering with its accompanying grain offering and liquid offering.
- [Num 29:31](#) You must also sacrifice a male goat as a sin offering, in addition to the regular [burnt](#) offering with its accompanying grain offering and liquid offering.
- [Num 29:34](#) You must also sacrifice one male goat as a sin offering, in addition to the regular [burnt](#) offering with its accompanying grain offering and liquid offering.
- [Num 29:36](#) You must present a [burnt](#) offering as a special gift, a pleasing aroma to the LORD. It will consist of one young bull, one ram, and seven one-year-old male lambs, all with no defects.
- [Num 29:38](#) You must also sacrifice one male goat as a sin offering, in addition to the regular [burnt](#) offering with its accompanying grain offering and liquid offering.
- [Num 29:39](#) “You must present these offerings to the LORD at your annual festivals. These are in addition to the sacrifices and offerings you present in connection with vows, or as voluntary offerings, [burnt](#) offerings, grain offerings, liquid offerings, or peace offerings.”
- [Deut 12:6](#) There you will bring your [burnt](#) offerings, your sacrifices, your tithes, your sacred offerings, your offerings to fulfill a vow, your voluntary offerings, and your offerings of the firstborn animals of your herds and flocks.
- [Deut 12:11](#) you must bring everything I command you—your [burnt](#) offerings, your sacrifices, your tithes, your sacred offerings, and your offerings to fulfill a vow—to the designated place of worship, the place the LORD your God chooses for his name to be honored.
- [Deut 12:13](#) Be careful not to sacrifice your [burnt](#) offerings just anywhere you like.
- [Deut 12:14](#) You may do so only at the place the LORD will choose within one of your tribal territories. There you must offer your [burnt](#) offerings and do everything I command you.
- [Deut 12:27](#) You must offer the meat and blood of your [burnt](#) offerings on the altar of the LORD your God. The blood of your other sacrifices must be poured out on the altar of the LORD your God, but you may eat the meat.
- [Deut 27:6](#) Build the altar of uncut stones, and use it to [offer](#) burnt offerings to the LORD your God.
- [Josh 8:31](#) He followed the commands that Moses the LORD’s servant had written in the Book of Instruction: “Make me an altar from stones that are uncut and have not been shaped with iron tools.” Then on the altar they presented [burnt](#) offerings and peace offerings to the LORD.

- [Josh 22:23](#) If we have built an altar for ourselves to turn away from the LORD or to offer [burnt](#) offerings or grain offerings or peace offerings, may the LORD himself punish us.
- [Josh 22:26](#) “So we decided to build the altar, not for [burnt](#) offerings or sacrifices,
- [Josh 22:27](#) but as a memorial. It will remind our descendants and your descendants that we, too, have the right to worship the LORD at his sanctuary with our [burnt](#) offerings, sacrifices, and peace offerings. Then your descendants will not be able to say to ours, “You have no claim to the LORD.”
- [Josh 22:28](#) “If they say this, our descendants can reply, ‘Look at this copy of the LORD’s altar that our ancestors made. It is not for [burnt](#) offerings or sacrifices; it is a reminder of the relationship both of us have with the LORD.’
- [Josh 22:29](#) Far be it from us to rebel against the LORD or turn away from him by building our own altar for [burnt](#) offerings, grain offerings, or sacrifices. Only the altar of the LORD our God that stands in front of the Tabernacle may be used for that purpose.”
- Gideon** [Judg 6:26](#) Then build an altar to the LORD your God here on this hilltop sanctuary, laying the stones carefully. Sacrifice the bull as a [burnt](#) offering on the altar, using as fuel the wood of the Asherah pole you cut down.”
- Jephthah’s Vow** [Judg 11:31](#) I will give to the LORD whatever comes out of my house to meet me when I return in triumph. I will sacrifice it as a [burnt](#) offering.”
- Manoah** [Judg 13:16](#) “I will stay,” the angel of the LORD replied, “but I will not eat anything. However, you may prepare a [burnt](#) offering as a sacrifice to the LORD.” (Manoah didn’t realize it was the angel of the LORD.)
- [Judg 13:23](#) But his wife said, “If the LORD were going to kill us, he wouldn’t have accepted our [burnt](#) offering and grain offering. He wouldn’t have appeared to us and told us this wonderful thing and done these miracles.”
- [Judg 20:26](#) Then all the Israelites went up to Bethel and wept in the presence of the LORD and fasted until evening. They also brought [burnt](#) offerings and peace offerings to the LORD.
- [Judg 21:4](#) Early the next morning the people built an altar and presented their [burnt](#) offerings and peace offerings on it.
- Ark Returned** [1 Sam 6:14](#) The cart came into the field of a man named Joshua and stopped beside a large rock. So the people broke up the wood of the cart for a fire and killed the cows and sacrificed them to the LORD as a [burnt](#) offering.
- [1 Sam 6:15](#) Several men of the tribe of Levi lifted the Ark of the LORD and the chest containing the gold rats and gold tumors from the cart and placed them on the large rock. Many sacrifices and [burnt](#) offerings were offered to the LORD that day by the people of Beth-shemesh.
- [1 Sam 7:9](#) So Samuel took a young lamb and offered it to the LORD as a whole [burnt](#) offering. He pleaded with the LORD to help Israel, and the LORD answered him.
- [1 Sam 7:10](#) Just as Samuel was sacrificing the [burnt](#) offering, the Philistines arrived to attack Israel. But the LORD spoke with a mighty voice of thunder from heaven that day, and the Philistines were thrown into such confusion that the Israelites defeated them.
- Saul’s Error** [1 Sam 10:8](#) Then go down to Gilgal ahead of me. I will join you there to sacrifice [burnt](#) offerings and peace offerings. You must wait for seven days until I arrive and give you further instructions.”
- [1 Sam 13:9](#) So he demanded, “Bring me the [burnt](#) offering and the peace offerings!” And Saul sacrificed the [burnt](#) offering himself.
- [1 Sam 13:10](#) Just as Saul was finishing with the [burnt](#) offering, Samuel arrived. Saul went out to meet and welcome him,
- [1 Sam 13:12](#) So I said, ‘The Philistines are ready to march against us at Gilgal, and I haven’t even asked for the LORD’s help!’ So I felt compelled to offer the [burnt](#) offering myself before you came.”
- Obedience Better** [1 Sam 15:22](#) But Samuel replied, “What is more pleasing to the LORD: your [burnt](#) offerings and sacrifices or your obedience to his voice? Listen! Obedience is better than sacrifice, and submission is better than offering the fat of rams.
- King David** [2 Sam 6:17](#) They brought the Ark of the LORD and set it in its place inside the special tent David had prepared for it. And David sacrificed [burnt](#) offerings and peace offerings to the LORD.
- [2 Sam 6:18](#) When he had finished his sacrifices, David blessed the people in the name of the LORD of Heaven’s Armies.
- Temple Site** [2 Sam 24:22](#) “Take it, my lord the king, and use it as you wish,” Araunah said to David. “Here are oxen for the [burnt](#) offering, and you can use the threshing boards and ox yokes for wood to build a fire on the altar.
- [2 Sam 24:24](#) But the king replied to Araunah, “No, I insist on buying it, for I will not [present](#) burnt offerings to the LORD my God that have cost me nothing.” So David paid him fifty pieces of silver for the threshing floor and the oxen.
- [2 Sam 24:25](#) David built an altar there to the LORD and [sacrificed](#) burnt offerings and peace offerings. And the LORD answered his prayer for the land, and the plague on Israel was stopped.
- Solomon** [1 Kings 3:4](#) The most important of these places of worship was at Gibeon, so the king went there and [sacrificed](#) 1,000 burnt offerings.

	1 Kings 3:15	Then Solomon woke up and realized it had been a dream. He returned to Jerusalem and stood before the Ark of the Lord's Covenant, where he sacrificed burnt offerings and peace offerings. Then he invited all his officials to a great banquet.
Temple	1 Kings 8:64	That same day the king consecrated the central area of the courtyard in front of the LORD's Temple. He offered burnt offerings, grain offerings, and the fat of peace offerings there, because the bronze altar in the LORD's presence was too small to hold all the burnt offerings, grain offerings, and the fat of the peace offerings.
	1 Kings 9:25	Three times each year Solomon presented burnt offerings and peace offerings on the altar he had built for the LORD. He also burned incense to the LORD. And so he finished the work of building the Temple.
	1 Kings 10:5	she was overwhelmed. She was also amazed at the food on his tables, the organization of his officials and their splendid clothing, the cup-bearers, and the burnt offerings Solomon made at the Temple of the LORD.
Elijah	1 Kings 18:33	He piled wood on the altar, cut the bull into pieces, and laid the pieces on the wood. Then he said, "Fill four large jars with water, and pour the water over the offering and the wood."
	1 Kings 18:34	After they had done this, he said, "Do the same thing again!" And when they were finished, he said, "Now do it a third time!" So they did as he said,
	1 Kings 18:38	Immediately the fire of the LORD flashed down from heaven and burned up the young bull, the wood, the stones, and the dust. It even licked up all the water in the trench!
Moab	2 Kings 3:27	Then the king of Moab took his oldest son, who would have been the next king, and sacrificed him as a burnt offering on the wall. So there was great anger against Israel, and the Israelites withdrew and returned to their own land.
Naaman, Syrian	2 Kings 5:17	Then Naaman said, "All right, but please allow me to load two of my mules with earth from this place, and I will take it back home with me. From now on I will never again offer burnt offerings or sacrifices to any other god except the LORD.
Baal Worshipers	2 Kings 10:24	So they were all inside the temple to offer sacrifices and burnt offerings. Now Jehu had stationed eighty of his men outside the building and had warned them, "If you let anyone escape, you will pay for it with your own life."
	2 Kings 10:25	As soon as Jehu had finished sacrificing the burnt offering, he commanded his guards and officers, "Go in and kill all of them. Don't let a single one escape!" So they killed them all with their swords, and the guards and officers dragged their bodies outside. Then Jehu's men went into the innermost fortress of the temple of Baal.
King Ahaz' Syncretism	2 Kings 16:13	He presented a burnt offering and a grain offering, he poured out a liquid offering, and he sprinkled the blood of peace offerings on the altar.
	2 Kings 16:15	He told Uriah the priest, "Use the new altar for the morning sacrifices of burnt offering, the evening grain offering, the king's burnt offering and grain offering, and the burnt offerings of all the people, as well as their grain offerings and liquid offerings. Sprinkle the blood from all the burnt offerings and sacrifices on the new altar. The bronze altar will be for my personal use only."
	1 Chron 6:49	Only Aaron and his descendants served as priests. They presented the offerings on the altar of burnt offering and the altar of incense, and they performed all the other duties related to the Most Holy Place. They made atonement for Israel by doing everything that Moses, the servant of God, had commanded them.
	1 Chron 16:1	They brought the Ark of God and placed it inside the special tent David had prepared for it. And they presented burnt offerings and peace offerings to God.
	1 Chron 16:2	When he had finished his sacrifices, David blessed the people in the name of the LORD.
	1 Chron 16:40	They sacrificed the regular burnt offerings to the LORD each morning and evening on the altar, set aside for that purpose, obeying everything written in the Law of the LORD, as he had commanded Israel.
	1 Chron 21:23	"Take it, my lord the king, and use it as you wish," Araunah said to David. "I will give the oxen for the burnt offerings, and the threshing boards for wood to build a fire on the altar, and the wheat for the grain offering. I will give it all to you."
	1 Chron 21:24	But King David replied to Araunah, "No, I insist on buying it for the full price. I will not take what is yours and give it to the LORD. I will not present burnt offerings that have cost me nothing!"
	1 Chron 21:26	David built an altar there to the LORD and sacrificed burnt offerings and peace offerings. And when David prayed, the LORD answered him by sending fire from heaven to burn up the offering on the altar.
	1 Chron 21:29	At that time the Tabernacle of the LORD and the altar of burnt offering that Moses had made in the wilderness were located at the place of worship in Gibeon.
	1 Chron 22:1	Then David said, "This will be the location for the Temple of the LORD God and the place of the altar for Israel's burnt offerings!"
	1 Chron 23:31	They assisted with the burnt offerings that were presented to the LORD on Sabbath days, at new moon celebrations, and at all the appointed festivals. The required number of Levites served in the LORD's presence at all times, following all the procedures they had been given.

- [1 Chron 29:21](#) The next day they [brought](#) 1,000 bulls, 1,000 rams, and 1,000 male lambs as burnt offerings to the LORD. They also brought liquid offerings and many other sacrifices on behalf of all Israel.
- [2 Chron 1:6](#) There in front of the Tabernacle, Solomon went up to the bronze altar in the LORD's presence and [sacrificed](#) 1,000 burnt offerings on it.
- [2 Chron 2:4](#) I am about to build a Temple to honor the name of the LORD my God. It will be a place set apart to burn fragrant incense before him, to display the special sacrificial bread, and to sacrifice [burnt](#) offerings each morning and evening, on the Sabbaths, at new moon celebrations, and at the other appointed festivals of the LORD our God. He has commanded Israel to do these things forever.
- [2 Chron 4:6](#) He also made ten smaller basins for washing the utensils for the [burnt](#) offerings. He set five on the south side and five on the north. But the priests washed themselves in the Sea.
- [2 Chron 7:1](#) When Solomon finished praying, fire flashed down from heaven and burned up the [burnt](#) offerings and sacrifices, and the glorious presence of the LORD filled the Temple.
- [2 Chron 7:7](#) Solomon then consecrated the central area of the courtyard in front of the LORD's Temple. He offered [burnt](#) offerings and the fat of peace offerings there, because the bronze altar he had built could not hold all the [burnt](#) offerings, grain offerings, and sacrificial fat.
- [2 Chron 8:12](#) Then Solomon presented [burnt](#) offerings to the LORD on the altar he had built for him in front of the entry room of the Temple.
- [2 Chron 13:11](#) They present [burnt](#) offerings and fragrant incense to the LORD every morning and evening. They place the Bread of the Presence on the holy table, and they light the gold lampstand every evening. We are following the instructions of the LORD our God, but you have abandoned him.
- [2 Chron 23:18](#) Jehoiada now put the priests and Levites in charge of the Temple of the LORD, following all the directions given by David. He also commanded them to [present](#) burnt offerings to the LORD, as prescribed by the Law of Moses, and to sing and rejoice as David had instructed.
- [2 Chron 24:14](#) When all the repairs were finished, they brought the remaining money to the king and Jehoiada. It was used to make various articles for the Temple of the LORD—articles for worship services and for burnt offerings, including ladles and other articles made of gold and silver. And the [burnt](#) offerings were sacrificed continually in the Temple of the LORD during the lifetime of Jehoiada the priest.
- [2 Chron 29:7](#) They also shut the doors to the Temple's entry room, and they snuffed out the lamps. They stopped burning incense and [presenting](#) burnt offerings at the sanctuary of the God of Israel.
- [2 Chron 29:18](#) Then the Levites went to King Hezekiah and gave him this report: "We have cleansed the entire Temple of the LORD, the altar of [burnt](#) offering with all its utensils, and the table of the Bread of the Presence with all its utensils.
- [2 Chron 29:24](#) The priests then killed the goats as a sin offering and sprinkled their blood on the altar to make atonement for the sins of all Israel. The king had specifically commanded that this [burnt](#) offering and sin offering should be made for all Israel.
- [2 Chron 29:27](#) Then Hezekiah ordered that the [burnt](#) offering be placed on the altar. As the [burnt](#) offering was presented, songs of praise to the LORD were begun, accompanied by the trumpets and other instruments of David, the former king of Israel.
- [2 Chron 29:28](#) The entire assembly worshiped the LORD as the singers sang and the trumpets blew, until all the [burnt](#) offerings were finished.
- [2 Chron 29:31](#) Then Hezekiah declared, "Now that you have consecrated yourselves to the LORD, bring your sacrifices and thanksgiving offerings to the Temple of the LORD." So the people brought their sacrifices and thanksgiving offerings, and all whose hearts were willing brought [burnt](#) offerings, too.
- [2 Chron 29:32](#) •The people brought to the LORD 70 bulls, 100 rams, and 200 male lambs for [burnt](#) offerings.
- [2 Chron 29:34](#) But there were too few priests to prepare all the [burnt](#) offerings. So their relatives the Levites helped them until the work was finished and more priests had been purified, for the Levites had been more conscientious about purifying themselves than the priests had been.
- [2 Chron 29:35](#) There was an abundance of [burnt](#) offerings, along with the usual liquid offerings, and a great deal of fat from the many peace offerings. So the Temple of the LORD was restored to service.
- [2 Chron 30:15](#) On the fourteenth day of the second month, one month later than usual, the people slaughtered the Passover lamb. This shamed the priests and Levites, so they purified themselves and brought [burnt](#) offerings to the Temple of the LORD.
- [2 Chron 31:2](#) Hezekiah then organized the priests and Levites into divisions to offer the [burnt](#) offerings and peace offerings, and to worship and give thanks and praise to the LORD at the gates of the Temple.
- [2 Chron 31:3](#) The king also made a personal contribution of [animals](#) for the [daily](#) morning and evening [burnt](#) offerings, the weekly Sabbath festivals, the monthly new moon festivals, and the annual festivals as prescribed in the Law of the LORD.
- [2 Chron 35:12](#) They divided the [burnt](#) offerings among the people by their family groups, so they could offer them to the LORD as prescribed in the Book of Moses. They did the same with the cattle.
- [2 Chron 35:14](#) Afterward the Levites prepared Passover offerings for themselves and for the priests—the descendants of Aaron—because the priests had been busy from morning till night offering the [burnt](#) offerings and the fat portions. The Levites took responsibility for all these preparations.

	2 Chron 35:16	The entire ceremony for the LORD's Passover was completed that day. All the burnt offerings were sacrificed on the altar of the LORD, as King Josiah had commanded.
Zerubbabel	Ezra 3:2	Then Jeshua son of Jehozadak joined his fellow priests and Zerubbabel son of Shealtiel with his family in rebuilding the altar of the God of Israel. They wanted to sacrifice burnt offerings on it, as instructed in the Law of Moses, the man of God.
	Ezra 3:3	Even though the people were afraid of the local residents, they rebuilt the altar at its old site. Then they began to sacrifice burnt offerings on the altar to the LORD each morning and evening.
	Ezra 3:4	They celebrated the Festival of Shelters as prescribed in the Law, sacrificing the number of burnt offerings specified for each day of the festival.
	Ezra 3:5	They also offered the regular burnt offerings and the offerings required for the new moon celebrations and the annual festivals as prescribed by the LORD. The people also gave voluntary offerings to the LORD.
	Ezra 3:6	Fifteen days before the Festival of Shelters began, the priests had begun to sacrifice burnt offerings to the LORD. This was even before they had started to lay the foundation of the LORD's Temple.
	Ezra 8:35	Then the exiles who had come out of captivity sacrificed burnt offerings to the God of Israel. They presented twelve bulls for all the people of Israel, as well as ninety-six rams and seventy-seven male lambs. They also offered twelve male goats as a sin offering. All this was given as a burnt offering to the LORD.
Nehemiah	Neh 10:33	This will provide for the Bread of the Presence; for the regular grain offerings and burnt offerings; for the offerings on the Sabbaths, the new moon celebrations, and the annual festivals; for the holy offerings; and for the sin offerings to make atonement for Israel. It will provide for everything necessary for the work of the Temple of our God.
Job	Job 1:5	When these celebrations ended—sometimes after several days—Job would purify his children. He would get up early in the morning and offer a burnt offering for each of them. For Job said to himself, "Perhaps my children have sinned and have cursed God in their hearts." This was Job's regular practice.
3 Friends	Job 42:8	So take seven bulls and seven rams and go to my servant Job and offer a burnt offering for yourselves. My servant Job will pray for you, and I will accept his prayer on your behalf. I will not treat you as you deserve, for you have not spoken accurately about me, as my servant Job has."
	Ps 20:3	May he remember all your gifts and look favorably on your burnt offerings. <i>Interlude</i>
	Ps 40:6	You take no delight in sacrifices or offerings. Now that you have made me listen, I finally understand—you don't require burnt offerings or sin offerings.
	Ps 50:8	I have no complaint about your sacrifices or the burnt offerings you constantly offer.
	Ps 51:16	You do not desire a sacrifice, or I would offer one. You do not want a burnt offering.
	Ps 51:19	Then you will be pleased with sacrifices offered in the right spirit— with burnt offerings and whole burnt offerings. Then bulls will again be sacrificed on your altar.
	Ps 66:13	Now I come to your Temple with burnt offerings to fulfill the vows I made to you—
	Ps 66:15	That is why I am sacrificing burnt offerings to you— the best of my rams as a pleasing aroma, and a sacrifice of bulls and male goats. <i>Interlude</i>
Not wanted	Isa 1:11	"What makes you think I want all your sacrifices?" says the LORD. "I am sick of your burnt offerings of rams and the fat of fattened cattle. I get no pleasure from the blood of bulls and lambs and goats.
	Isa 40:16	All the wood in Lebanon's forests and all Lebanon's animals would not be enough to make a burnt offering worthy of our God.
	Isa 43:23	You have not brought me sheep or goats for burnt offerings. You have not honored me with sacrifices, though I have not burdened and wearied you with requests for grain offerings and frankincense.
Accepted Again	Isa 56:7	I will bring them to my holy mountain of Jerusalem and will fill them with joy in my house of prayer. I will accept their burnt offerings and sacrifices, because my Temple will be called a house of prayer for all nations.
Not wanted	Jer 6:20	There's no use offering me sweet frankincense from Sheba. Keep your fragrant calamus imported from distant lands! I will not accept your burnt offerings. Your sacrifices have no pleasing aroma for me."
	Jer 7:21	This is what the LORD of Heaven's Armies, the God of Israel, says: "Take your burnt offerings and your other sacrifices and eat them yourselves!
	Jer 7:22	When I led your ancestors out of Egypt, it was not burnt offerings and sacrifices I wanted from them.
	Jer 14:12	When they fast, I will pay no attention. When they present their burnt offerings and grain offerings to me, I will not accept them. Instead, I will devour them with war, famine, and disease."
	Jer 17:26	And from all around Jerusalem, from the towns of Judah and Benjamin, from the western foothills and the hill country and the Negev, the people will come with their burnt offerings and sacrifices. They will bring their grain offerings, frankincense, and thanksgiving offerings to the LORD's Temple.
Human Sacrifices	Jer 19:5	They have built pagan shrines to Baal, and there they burn their sons as sacrifices to Baal. I have never commanded such a horrible deed; it never even crossed my mind to command such a thing!

	Jer 33:18	And there will always be Levitical priests to offer burnt offerings and grain offerings and sacrifices to me.”
Millennial Temple?	Ezek 40:26	This gateway also had a stairway of seven steps leading up to it, and an entry room at the inner end, and palm tree decorations along the dividing walls.
	Ezek 40:38	A door led from the entry room of one of the inner gateways into a side room, where the meat for sacrifices was washed.
	Ezek 40:39	On each side of this entry room were two tables, where the sacrificial animals were slaughtered for the burnt offerings, sin offerings, and guilt offerings.
	Ezek 40:42	There were also four tables of finished stone for preparation of the burnt offerings, each 31½ inches square and 21 inches high. On these tables were placed the butchering knives and other implements for slaughtering the sacrificial animals.
	Ezek 43:18	Then he said to me, “Son of man, this is what the Sovereign LORD says: These will be the regulations for the burning of offerings and the sprinkling of blood when the altar is built.
	Ezek 43:24	You are to present them to the LORD, and the priests are to sprinkle salt on them and offer them as a burnt offering to the LORD.
	Ezek 43:27	On the eighth day, and on each day afterward, the priests will sacrifice on the altar the burnt offerings and peace offerings of the people. Then I will accept you. I, the Sovereign LORD, have spoken!”
	Ezek 44:11	They may still be Temple guards and gatekeepers, and they may slaughter the animals brought for burnt offerings and be present to help the people.
	Ezek 45:15	and one sheep or goat for every 200 in your flocks in Israel. These will be the grain offerings, burnt offerings, and peace offerings that will make atonement for the people who bring them, says the Sovereign LORD.
	Ezek 45:17	The prince will be required to provide offerings that are given at the religious festivals, the new moon celebrations, the Sabbath days, and all other similar occasions. He will provide the sin offerings, burnt offerings, grain offerings, liquid offerings, and peace offerings to purify the people of Israel, making them right with the LORD.
	Ezek 45:23	On each of the seven days of the feast he will prepare a burnt offering to the LORD, consisting of seven young bulls and seven rams without defects. A male goat will also be given each day for a sin offering.
	Ezek 45:25	“During the seven days of the Festival of Shelters, which occurs every year in early autumn, the prince will provide these same sacrifices for the sin offering, the burnt offering, and the grain offering, along with the required olive oil.
	Ezek 46:2	The prince will enter the entry room of the gateway from the outside. Then he will stand by the gatepost while the priest offers his burnt offering and peace offering. He will bow down in worship inside the gateway passage and then go back out the way he came. The gateway will not be closed until evening.
	Ezek 46:4	“Each Sabbath day the prince will present to the LORD a burnt offering of six lambs and one ram, all with no defects.
	Ezek 46:12	When the prince offers a voluntary burnt offering or peace offering to the LORD, the east gateway to the inner courtyard will be opened for him, and he will offer his sacrifices as he does on Sabbath days. Then he will leave, and the gateway will be shut behind him.
Ezek 46:13	“Each morning you must sacrifice a one-year-old lamb with no defects as a burnt offering to the LORD.	
Ezek 46:15	The lamb, the grain offering, and the olive oil must be given as a daily sacrifice every morning without fail.	
Know God	Hos 6:6	I want you to show love, not offer sacrifices. I want you to know me more than I want burnt offerings.
	Amos 5:22	I will not accept your burnt offerings and grain offerings. I won't even notice all your choice peace offerings.
	Micah 6:6	What can we bring to the LORD? Should we bring him burnt offerings? Should we bow before God Most High with offerings of yearling calves?

The NT equivalent occurs in Mark 12:33 and Hebrews 10:6-8, but it is probably the idea in these others passages:

Matt 5:23	So if you are offering your gift at the altar and there remember that your brother has something against you,
Mark 12:33	And to love him with all the heart and with all the understanding and with all the strength, and to love one's neighbor as oneself, is much more than all whole burnt offerings and sacrifices .”
Mark 14:12	And on the first day of Unleavened Bread, when they sacrificed the Passover lamb, his disciples said to him, “Where will you have us go and prepare for you to eat the Passover?”
Luke 2:24	and to offer a sacrifice according to what is said in the Law of the Lord, “a pair of turtledoves, or two young pigeons.”
Luke 5:14	And he charged him to tell no one, but “go and show yourself to the priest, and make an offering for your cleansing, as Moses commanded, for a proof to them.”
Luke 13:1	There were some present at that very time who told him about the Galileans whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices .

[Luke 21:5](#) And while some were speaking of the temple, how it was adorned with noble stones and [offerings](#), he said,
[Luke 22:7](#) Then came the day of Unleavened Bread, on which the Passover lamb had to be [sacrificed](#).
[Acts 7:41](#) And they made a calf in those days, and offered a [sacrifice](#) to the idol and were rejoicing in the works of their hands.
[Acts 7:42](#) But God turned away and gave them over to worship the host of heaven, as it is written in the book of the prophets: “ Did you bring to me slain beasts and [sacrifices](#), during the forty years in the wilderness, O house of Israel?
[Acts 14:13](#) And the priest of Zeus, whose temple was at the entrance to the city, brought oxen and garlands to the gates and wanted to offer [sacrifice](#) with the crowds.
[Acts 14:18](#) Even with these words they scarcely restrained the people from [offering sacrifice](#) to them.
[Acts 21:26](#) Then Paul took the men, and the next day he purified himself along with them and went into the temple, giving notice when the days of purification would be fulfilled and the [offering](#) presented for each one of them.
[Acts 24:17](#) Now after several years I came to bring alms to my nation and to present [offerings](#).
[Eph 5:2](#) And walk in love, as Christ loved us and gave himself up for us, a fragrant [offering](#) and [sacrifice](#) to God.
[Heb 10:6](#) in [burnt offerings](#) and sin [offerings](#) you have taken no pleasure.
[Heb 10:8](#) When he said above, “You have neither desired nor taken pleasure in [sacrifices](#) and [offerings](#) and [burnt offerings](#) and sin [offerings](#)” (these are offered according to the law),
[Heb 10:10](#) And by that will we have been sanctified through the [offering](#) of the body of Jesus Christ once for all.
[Heb 10:11](#) And every priest stands daily at his service, [offering](#) repeatedly the same [sacrifices](#), which can never take away sins.
[Heb 10:12](#) But when Christ had offered for all time a single [sacrifice](#) for sins, he sat down at the right hand of God,
[Heb 10:14](#) For by a single [offering](#) he has perfected for all time those who are being sanctified.
[Heb 10:18](#) Where there is forgiveness of these, there is no longer any [offering](#) for sin.
[Heb 10:26](#) For if we go on sinning deliberately after receiving the knowledge of the truth, there no longer remains a [sacrifice](#) for sins,
[Heb 11:4](#) By faith Abel offered to God a more acceptable [sacrifice](#) than Cain, through which he was commended as righteous, God commending him by accepting his gifts. And through his faith, though he died, he still speaks.
[Heb 11:17](#) By faith Abraham, when he was tested, offered up Isaac, and he who had received the promises was in the act of [offering](#) up his only son,