

The Book of Leviticus

—*from Sinai to Glory*—

A Life on the Altar – Consecration through Whole Burnt Offering

A Life on the Altar – Consecration through Whole Burnt Offering



Three offering alternatives

And if his offering be of the flocks, namely, of the sheep, or of the goats, for a burnt sacrifice; he shall bring it a male without blemish. And he shall kill it on the side of the altar northward before the Lord: and the priests, Aaron's sons, shall sprinkle his blood round about upon the altar. And he shall cut it into his pieces, with his head and his fat: and the priest shall lay them in order on the wood that is on the fire which is upon the altar: But he shall wash the inwards and the legs with water: and the priest shall bring it all, and burn it upon the altar: it is a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord.

Leviticus 1:10-13

And if the burnt sacrifice for his offering to the Lord be of fowls, then he shall bring his offering of turtledoves, or of young pigeons. And the priest shall bring it unto the altar, and wring off his head, and burn it on the altar; and the blood thereof shall be wrung out at the side of the altar: And he shall pluck away his crop with his feathers, and cast it beside the altar on the east part, by the place of the ashes: And he shall cleave it with the wings thereof, but shall not divide it asunder: and the priest shall burn it upon the altar, upon the wood that is upon the fire: it is a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord.

Leviticus 1:14-17

Three offering alternatives

Feature	Herd - Lev 1:3-9	Flock - Lev 1:10-13	Fowls - Lev 1:14-17
Type of Animal	Male from the herd (bull, ox)	Male from the flock (sheep or goat)	Turtledoves or young pigeons
Offeror's Action	Lay hand on its head. Slaughter the animal. Skin the animal. Cut it into pieces. Wash its entrails and legs with water.	Lay hand on its head. Slaughter the animal. Cut it into pieces. Wash its entrails and legs with water.	Bring the bird to the altar.
Slaughter Location	At the entrance of the tent of meeting (implied near the altar).	On the north side of the altar before the Lord.	The priest wrings off its head at the altar.
Priest's Action	Sprinkle blood around the altar. Arrange pieces, head, fat on the altar. Burn all of it.	Sprinkle blood around the altar. Arrange pieces, head, fat on the altar. Burn all of it.	Wring off its head. Drain its blood at the side of the altar. Remove its crop and feathers and cast them beside the altar on the east side. Open its wings without severing it. Burn it on the altar.

For though I be free from all men, yet have I made myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more. And unto the Jews I became as a Jew, that I might gain the Jews; to them that are under the law, as under the law, that I might gain them that are under the law; To them that are without law, as without law, (being not without law to God, but under the law to Christ,) that I might gain them that are without law. To the weak became I as weak, that I might gain the weak: I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save some. And this I do for the gospel's sake, that I might be partaker thereof with you.

1 Corinthians 9:19–23

—What are some other verses that let us know God judges people individually, according to their abilities, knowledge and opportunity?

Speak unto the children of Israel,
and say unto them, If any man of
you bring an offering unto the Lord,
ye shall bring your offering of the
cattle, even of the herd, and of the
flock.

Leviticus 1:2

KJV 1900

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Leviticus 1:2

KJV 1900

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Leviticus 1:2

KJV 1900

And unto one he gave five talents,
to another two, and to another one;
to every man according to his
several ability; and straightway took
his journey.

Matthew 25:15

KJV 1900

Then the disciples, every man according to his ability, determined to send relief unto the brethren which dwelt in Judaea:

Acts 11:29

KJV 1900

If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God; if any man minister, let him do it **as of the ability which God giveth**: that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ, to whom be praise and dominion for ever and ever. Amen.

1 Peter 4:11

KJV 1900

For I say, through the grace given unto me, to every man that is among you, not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think; but to think soberly, according as God hath dealt to every man the measure of faith.

Romans 12:3

KJV 1900

But he that knew not, and did commit things worthy of stripes, shall be beaten with few stripes. For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required: and to whom men have committed much, of him they will ask the more.

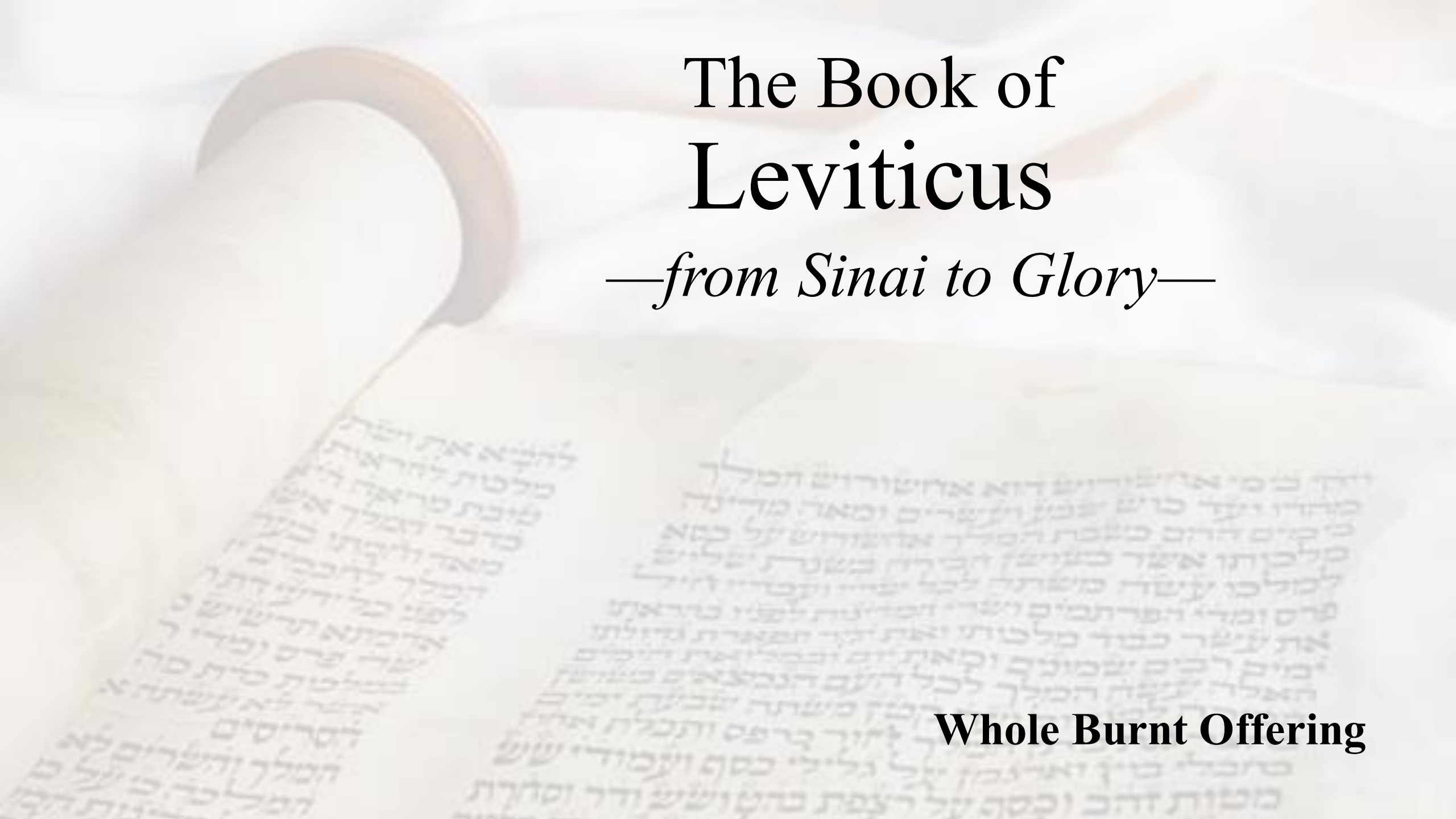
Luke 12:48

KJV 1900

Jesus saith unto him, If I will that he
tarry till I come, **what is that to
thee? follow thou me.**

John 21:22

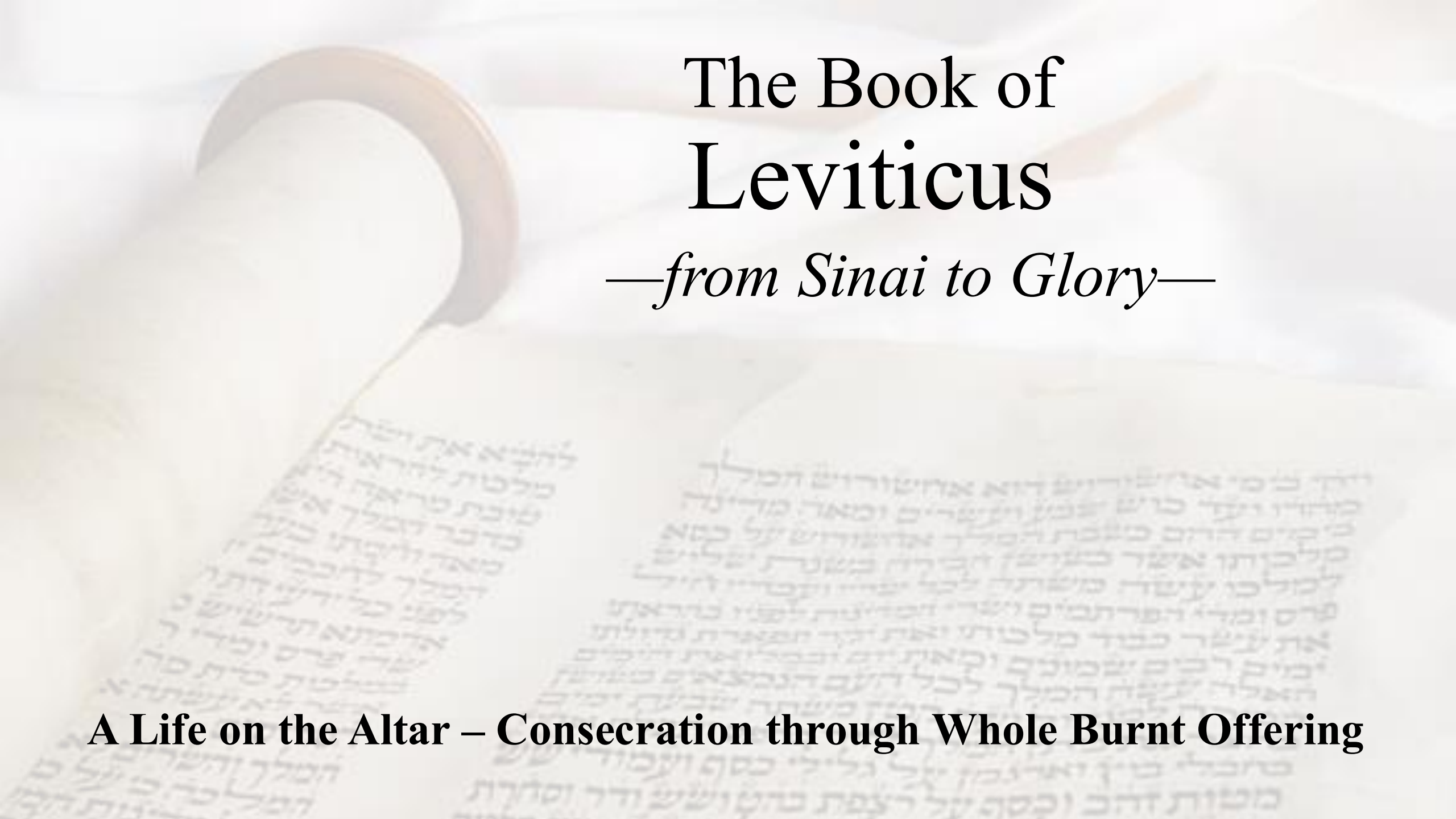
KJV 1900



The Book of Leviticus

—*from Sinai to Glory*—

A Life on the Altar – Consecration through Whole Burnt Offering



The Book of Leviticus

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A Life of Service – Consecration as the Grain Offering

And when any will offer a meat offering unto the Lord, his offering shall be of fine flour; and he shall pour oil upon it, and put frankincense thereon:

Leviticus 2:1

KJV 1900

The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ? For we being many are one bread, and one body: for we are all partakers of that one bread.

1 Corinthians 10:16–17

KJV 1900

And when any will offer a meat offering unto the Lord, his offering shall be of fine flour; and he shall pour oil upon it, and put frankincense thereon: And he shall bring it to Aaron's sons the priests: and he shall take thereout his handful of the flour thereof, and of the oil thereof, with all the frankincense thereof; and the priest shall burn the memorial of it upon the altar, to be an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord: And the remnant of the meat offering shall be Aaron's and his sons': it is a thing most holy of the offerings of the Lord made by fire. And if thou bring an oblation of a meat offering baken in the oven, it shall be unleavened cakes of fine flour mingled with oil, or unleavened wafers anointed with oil. *Leviticus 2:1–16*

And if thy oblation be a meat offering baken in a pan, it shall be of fine flour unleavened, mingled with oil. Thou shalt part it in pieces, and pour oil thereon: it is a meat offering. And if thy oblation be a meat offering baken in the fryingpan, it shall be made of fine flour with oil. And thou shalt bring the meat offering that is made of these things unto the Lord: and when it is presented unto the priest, he shall bring it unto the altar. And the priest shall take from the meat offering a memorial thereof, and shall burn it upon the altar: it is an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord. And that which is left of the meat offering shall be Aaron's and his sons': it is a thing most holy of the offerings of the Lord made by fire.

Leviticus 2:1–16

No meat offering, which ye shall bring unto the Lord, shall be made with leaven: for ye shall burn no leaven, nor any honey, in any offering of the Lord made by fire. As for the oblation of the firstfruits, ye shall offer them unto the Lord: but they shall not be burnt on the altar for a sweet savour. And every oblation of thy meat offering shalt thou season with salt; neither shalt thou suffer the salt of the covenant of thy God to be lacking from thy meat offering: with all thine offerings thou shalt offer salt. And if thou offer a meat offering of thy firstfruits unto the Lord, thou shalt offer for the meat offering of thy firstfruits green ears of corn dried by the fire, even corn beaten out of full ears. And thou shalt put oil upon it, and lay frankincense thereon: it is a meat offering. And the priest shall burn the memorial of it, part of the beaten corn thereof, and part of the oil thereof, with all the frankincense thereof: it is an offering made by fire unto the Lord.

Essential Ingredients:

Symbols of our Spiritual Reality

Seen throughout vv.1–13

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Symbolic Meaning</u>	<u>Ref</u>
Fine flour	Our best efforts, refined character	v.1
Oil	The presence and empowerment of the Spirit	v.1
Frankincense	Prayer, worship, God-ward devotion	v.1
Salt	Covenant faithfulness and preservation	v.13

Fine Flour



Fine Flour — *Torah* Significance

The Base of Grain Offerings: Fine flour was the primary ingredient in **grain offerings** (Leviticus 2), representing the **fruit of human labor** dedicated to God, offered either unbaked, baked, or fried, and always paired with oil and frankincense.

A Sacrifice for the Poor: Ensuring that **atonement was accessible** to all — even the poorest.

Symbol of Purity and Refinement: The Hebrew term implies well-sifted, pure flour — free of chaff or coarseness — symbolizing purity, devotion, and the best one could offer to God.

Used in Tabernacle Provisions and Festivals: Fine flour was also used in **daily offerings (Exodus 29:40)** and **festival rituals** (e.g., unleavened bread at Passover), highlighting its role in **continual worship** and **communal sanctity**.





Olive Oil — *Torah* Significance

Tabernacle Lampstand Fuel: Only the purest olive oil was commanded as the fuel for the **eternal lamp** (Exodus 27:20–21; Leviticus 24:1–2), symbolizing God's **presence, guidance, and holiness** continually dwelling with Israel.

Essential to Grain Offerings: Olive oil was mixed with or poured over grain offerings (e.g., Leviticus 2) to signify **consecration, blessing, and richness** — representing **God's provision** and the **anointing** of what was being offered.

Used in Purification Rituals: Olive oil was applied in cleansing rituals for lepers and Nazirites (Leviticus 14, Numbers 6), symbolizing **healing, restoration, and reintegration** into the covenant community.

Symbol of Anointing and Divine Appointment: While the Torah doesn't narrate many anointings, it prescribes **anointing oil** made with olive oil (Exodus 30:22–33) for consecrating **priests, the tabernacle, and holy vessels**, marking them as **set apart for God's service** — a theme later extended to kings and prophets.

Olives, figs, and grapes as representative aspects of Israel

Symbol	Generally Represents	Scripture Highlights
Olive Tree	Spiritual Israel — the true covenant people (rooted in faith, not just ethnicity)	Romans 11; Jeremiah 11:16; Psalm 52:8
Fig Tree	National Israel's condition — especially moral/spiritual health or hypocrisy	Jeremiah 24; Hosea 9:10; Mark 11:12–14
Grapes/Vineyard	Covenant fruitfulness — the expected results of obedience and righteousness	Isaiah 5:1–7; John 15:1–8; Matthew 21:33–44

Olive Oil



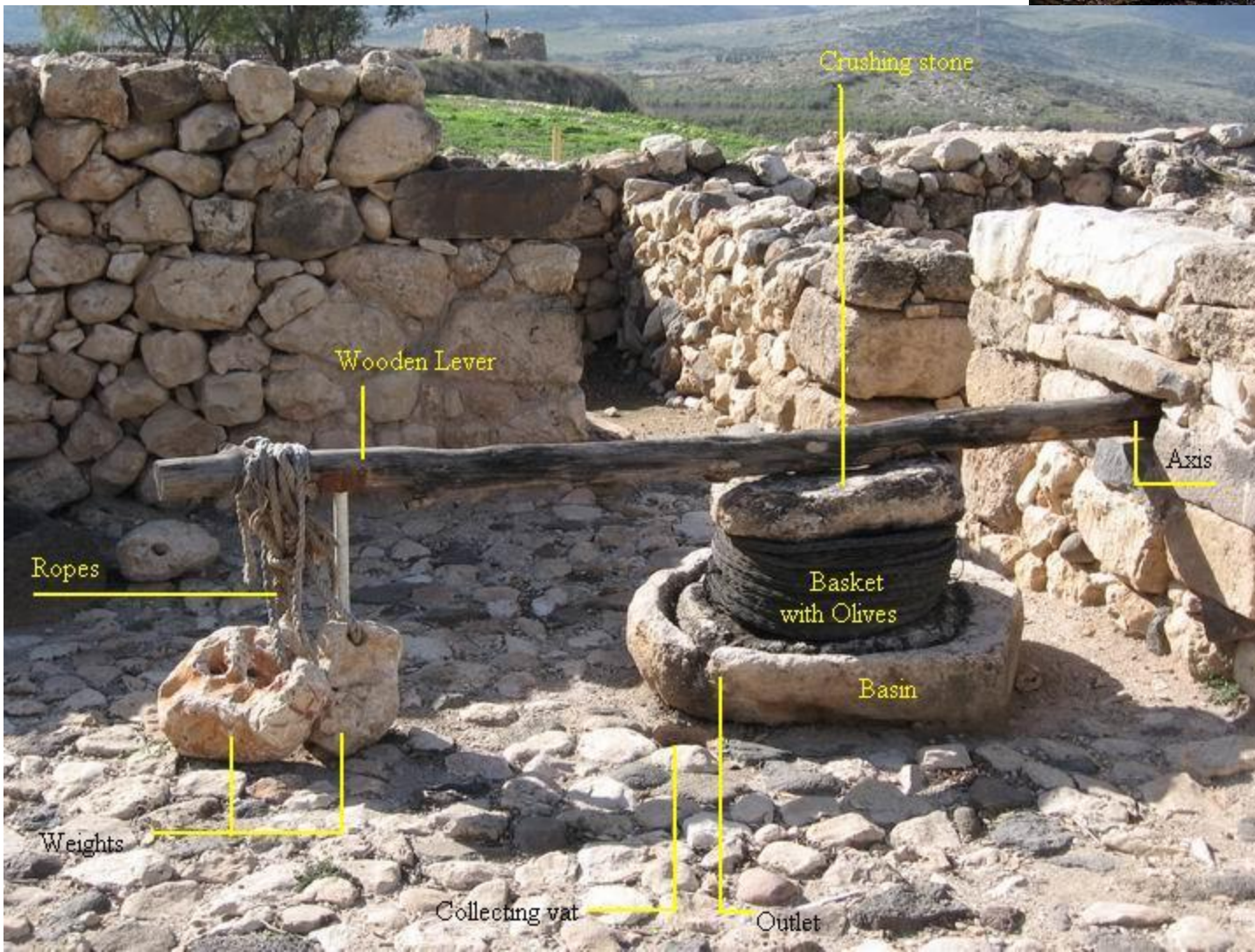
Oil



Oil



Olive Oil



Olive Oil



HEBREW WORD
FOR OLIVE
PRESS IS

Gethsemane

Then Samuel took the horn of oil,
and anointed him in the midst of his
brethren: and the Spirit of the Lord
came upon David from that day
forward. So Samuel rose up, and
went to Ramah.

1 Samuel 16:13

KJV 1900

The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me;
Because the Lord hath anointed me to
preach good tidings unto the meek; He
hath sent me to bind up the
brokenhearted, To proclaim liberty to
the captives, And the opening of the
prison to them that are bound;

Isaiah 61:1

KJV 1900

The Spirit of the Lord is upon me,
because he hath anointed me to
preach the gospel to the poor; he hath
sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to
preach deliverance to the captives,
and recovering of sight to the blind, to
set at liberty them that are bruised,

Luke 4:18

KJV 1900

It is like the precious ointment upon
the head, That ran down upon the
beard, even Aaron's beard: That
went down to the skirts of his
garments;

Psalms 133:2

KJV 1900

Now he which stablisheth us with
you in Christ, and hath anointed us,
is God; Who hath also sealed us,
and given the earnest of the Spirit
in our hearts.

2 Corinthians 1:21–22

KJV 1900

But ye have an unction from the
Holy One, and ye know all things.

1 John 2:20

KJV 1900

Frankincense

Boswellia tree.

Frankincense
Boswellia tree.



Frankincense
Boswellia tree.



Frankincense — *Torah* Significance

A Symbol of Worship and Devotion: A fragrant resin burned to produce sweet-smelling smoke, symbolizing **prayers, reverence, and honor** rising up to God.

A Required Part of Grain Offerings: Added to **grain offerings**, where only the frankincense was **entirely burned** on the altar, emphasizing **God's portion alone** — a sacred act of pure worship.

Associated with the Holy Place and Priesthood: Included in the **holy incense blend** used on the **golden altar of incense** in the tabernacle (Exodus 30:34), connecting it directly to the **priestly ministry and intercession**.

Excluded from Sin Offerings: Never used in sin offerings (e.g., Leviticus 5:11), reinforcing that **atonement for sin** was not about fragrance or beauty, but about **blood, repentance, and substitution**.

I beseech you therefore, brethren,
by the mercies of God, that ye
present your bodies a living
sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto
God, which is your reasonable
service.

Romans 12:1

KJV 1900

But I have all, and abound: I am full,
having received of Epaphroditus the
things which were sent from you, an
odour of a sweet smell, a sacrifice
acceptable, wellpleasing to God.

Philippians 4:18

KJV 1900

Let my prayer be set forth before
thee as incense; And the lifting up
of my hands as the evening
sacrifice.

Psalms 141:2

KJV 1900

The multitude of camels shall cover thee, The dromedaries of Midian and Ephah; All they from Sheba shall come: They shall bring gold and incense; And they shall shew forth the praises of the Lord.

Isaiah 60:6

KJV 1900

And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary his mother, and fell down, and worshipped him: and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and myrrh.

Matthew 2:11

KJV 1900

And when he had taken the book,
the four beasts and four and twenty
elders fell down before the Lamb,
having every one of them harps,
and golden vials full of odours,
which are the prayers of saints.

Revelation 5:8

KJV 1900

Salt — *Torah* Significance: A Covenant of Salt

Required in All Offerings: Commanded to be included with **every grain offering**, symbolizing **purity, preservation**, and the **enduring nature** of the covenant between God and Israel.

A Symbol of Covenant Loyalty: Referred to as the “**salt of the covenant**” (Leviticus 2:13), it represented **faithfulness, permanence, and sacred agreement**, much like ancient Near Eastern treaties sealed by sharing salt.

Connected to God's Provision and Promises: Described as a “**covenant of salt**” in connection with the **priesthood** (Numbers 18:19) and **Davidic kingship** (2 Chronicles 13:5), highlighting God’s **unbreakable, enduring commitments**.

Never to Be Omitted from Worship: The command to “not let the salt of the covenant be lacking” (Lev 2:13) underscores that **no offering was acceptable without it**, stressing its essential role in **sanctifying gifts** to God.

Salt

Leviticus 2:13 Season all your grain offerings with salt. Do not leave the salt of the covenant of your God out of grain offerings; add salt to all your offerings.



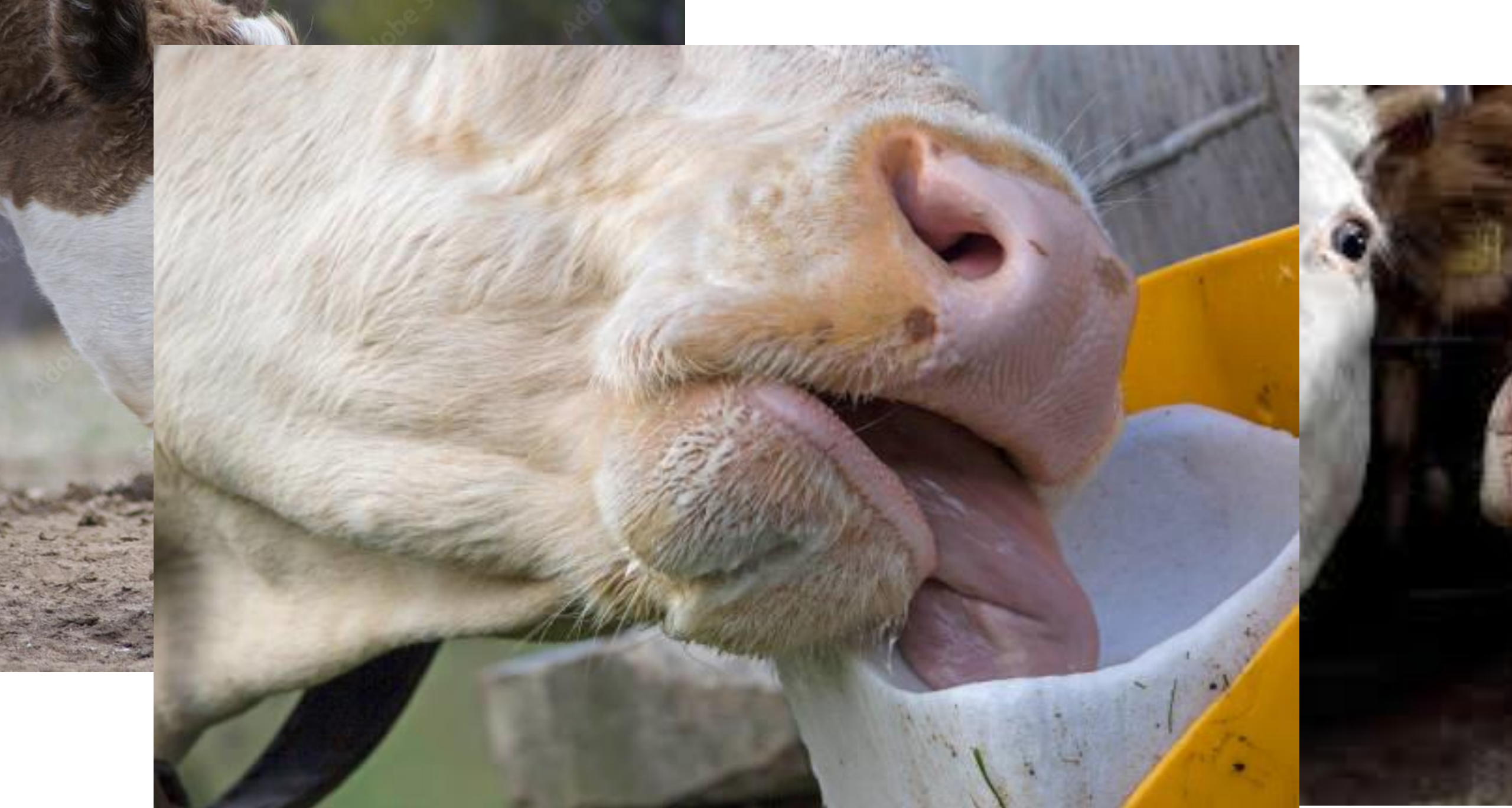
Salt

Leviticus 2:13 Season all your grain offerings with salt. Do not leave the salt of the covenant of your God out of grain offerings; add salt to all your offerings.









Ye are the salt of the earth: but if the salt have lost his savour, wherewith shall it be salted? it is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be trodden under foot of men.

Matthew 5:13

KJV 1900

Let your speech be alway with
grace, seasoned with salt, that ye
may know how ye ought to answer
every man.

Colossians 4:6

KJV 1900

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Essential Ingredients:

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Summary Chart:

Offering Type	Oil?		Frankincense?	
Uncooked Flour		Yes		Yes
Oven-Baked		Yes		No
Griddle-Cooked		Yes		No
Pan-Cooked		Yes		No
Young Kernels		Yes		Yes

Prohibited Ingredients: Multiplying Agents

Lev 2:11–12

Forbidden Item

Reason

Leaven

Symbol of corruption, pride, or impurity

Honey

Alters flavor; can act as a leaven

SCIENCE BEHIND SOURDOUGH

Sourdough starter contains wild yeast and lactic acid bacteria.

BACTERIA

The bacteria produce acid which prevents other harmful microbes from thriving. This is the magic of sourdough starter!

This lactic acid is what gives sourdough its tang! It's the same bacteria that sours milk, yoghurt and produces sauerkraut!

YEAST

Wild yeast come from the flour, environment & baker's hands! Only acid tolerant yeasts can coexist with the bacteria!

FLOUR

You can use any grain based flour to produce a starter. Organic flours have the most wild yeast available. Rye is also great.

WATER

Water needs to be chlorine free and full of nutrients to help the bacteria and yeast do their jobs.



HOW DOES SOURDOUGH RISE?

Yeast feed on the sugar and starches in the flour to produce CO₂ gas. It's this gas that causes the dough to rise and produces the open crumb structure (called alveoli) that sourdough is famous for!

There are at least 50 strains of bacteria and 20 strains of wild yeast in a typical sourdough starter! This makes it much more aromatic and flavorful than baking with commercial yeast!



**DID
YOU
KNOW?**

Sourdough bread molds more slowly than commercially yeasted bread because of the acids it contains. It's the oldest known form of leavened bread!



WILD YEAST BREAD

with Honey Water or
Fruit Yeast Water



Therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.

1 Corinthians 5:8

KJV 1900

Five Forms of the Offering: Options through Varied Labor

- . Raw fine flour with frankincense (v.1)**
- . Baked in oven (v.4)**
- . Griddled (v.5)**
- . Pan-fried (v.7)**
- . Fresh young wheat kernels with frankincense
(vv14-16)**















(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)















At that time Jesus went on the sabbath day through the corn; and his disciples were an hungred, and began to pluck the ears of corn, and to eat.

Matthew 12:1



KJV 1900

But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the firstfruits of them that slept. For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. But every man in his own order: Christ the firstfruits; afterward they that are Christ's at his coming.

1 Corinthians 15:20–23

KJV 1900

Two Kinds of “Firstfruits” — Two Typological Targets

Passage	Symbolic Grain	Burned?	Represents	Typological Fulfillment
Lev 2:14–16	<i>Aviv-Freekeh</i> (early grain)	 Yes	Pure, early offering to God	Jesus , resurrected early
Lev 23:17	Leavened loaves	 No	Harvest dedicated to God	The Church at Pentecost

Five Acceptable Forms of the Grain Offering—according to varied ability

- **Raw fine flour with frankincense (v.1)**
- **Baked in oven (v.4)**
- **Griddled (v.5)**
- **Pan-fried (v.7)**
- **Fresh young wheat kernels with frankincense (vv14-16)**

To each ;according to his ability – to whom
much is given...













And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field, neither shalt thou gather the gleanings of thy harvest. And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather every grape of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger: I am the Lord your God.

Leviticus 19:9–10

KJV 1900

Summary Chart:

Offering Type	Oil?		Frankincense?	
Uncooked Flour		Yes		Yes
Oven-Baked		Yes		No
Griddle-Cooked		Yes		No
Pan-Cooked		Yes		No
Young Kernels		Yes		Yes

Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone: but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit.

John 12:24

KJV 1900

My strength is dried up like a
potsherd; And my tongue cleaveth
to my jaws; And thou hast brought
me into the dust of death.

Psalms 22:15

KJV 1900

My heart is smitten, and withered
like grass; So that I forget to eat my
bread.

Psalms 102:4

KJV 1900

Summary of Spiritual Significance

Old Covenant Context

Offering of grain & oil

Labor of preparation

No leaven or honey

Salt required

Frankincense offered to God

New Testament Fulfillment

Offering of life & Spirit (Rom 12:1)

Daily obedience and sacrifice

Purity and sincerity in worship

Covenantal faithfulness in speech and deed

Worship and prayer as a sweet aroma (Rev 5:8)



