

Leviticus 2:1-16 A Bloodless Sacrifice

YeHoVaH's Instructions to His people to reciprocate the special relationship He desires to develop and foster with Israel, and all who join themselves with the House of Israel, are revealed in the opening Chapters of Leviticus. YeHoVaH revealed to His people how to properly respond to His love for them and how they would be able to develop and maintain their special relationship with Him.

In Chapter One, we discussed that the first sacrifice recorded in Leviticus was a burnt offering where the whole sacrifice was consumed on the Brazen Altar. The bulk of the sacrifices offered to YeHoVaH, voluntarily or required, were animal sacrifices. Special instructions were given on the proper use and disposal of the blood of the sacrifice.

In Leviticus Chapter Two, we are introduced to a sacrifice that did not require the slaughter of an animal or the use of or disposal of blood. We will examine the Instructions YeHoVaH gives to His people on presenting a sacrifice without blood.

The 2nd Chapter of Leviticus reveals a great deal of information about YeHoVaH and His desired relationship with Israel, the people, including those who joined themselves with Israel.

Lev 2:1 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:

It is called a meat offering although it contains no meat/flesh.

Lev 2:1 'Now when anyone presents a grain offering as an offering to the LORD, his offering shall be of fine flour, and he shall pour oil on it and put frankincense on it. (NASB)

Lev 2:1 And when any one offereth an oblation of a meal-offering unto Jehovah, his oblation shall be of fine flour; and he shall pour oil upon it, and put frankincense thereon (ASV)

Lev 2:1 WHEN ANYONE offers a cereal offering to the Lord, it shall be of fine flour; and he shall pour oil over it and lay frankincense on it. (AMP)

Meat – 04503 מִנְחָה minchah
{min-khaw'}

Meaning: 1) gift, tribute, offering, present, oblation, sacrifice, meat offering 1a) gift, present 1b) tribute 1c) offering (to God) 1d) grain offering

Usage: AV - offering 164, present 28, gift 7, oblation 6, sacrifice 5, meat 1; 211

Offering – 07133 קָרְבָּן qorban {kor-bawn'} or קֻרְבָּן qurban {kooor-bawn'}

Meaning: 1) offering, oblation

Usage: AV - offering 68, oblation 12, offered 1, sacrifice 1; 82

The offering only contains three ingredients, but it can be presented several ways.

Lev 2:2 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:

The Meat/Meal/Grain offering is a bloodless sacrifice because it is sacrificed on the altar.

Handful – 07062 קֶמֶט qomets {ko'mets}

Meaning: 1) closed hand, fist, handful

Usage: AV - handful 2, handful + 04393 2; 4

04393 מֵלֵא melo' {mel-o'} rarely מְלוֹא melow' {mel-o'} or מְלוּ melow (Ez 41:8), {mel-o'}

Meaning: 1) fullness, that which fills 1a) fulness, handful 1b) mass, multitude 1c) fulness, that which fills, entire contents 1d) full length, full line

Usage: AV - full 12, fulness 8, all that is therein 7, all 2, fill 2, handful 2, multitude 2, handful + 07062 1, handfuls + 02651 1; 37

Memorial – 0234 אֶזְכָּרָה 'azkarah {az-kaw-raw'}

Meaning: 1) memorial-offering, the portion of the meal (food) offering which is burned

Usage: AV - memorial 7; 7

Raw Ingredients:

The priests will take a handful of flour, some oil, and frankincense and burn it on the Altar.

Lev 2:3 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.

Only Aaron and his sons can eat the most holy portion of the offerings.

Lev 6:14 “ ‘These are the regulations for the grain offering: Aaron’s sons are to bring it before the LORD, in front of the altar.

Lev 6:15 The priest is to take a handful of fine flour and oil, together with all the incense on the grain offering, and burn the memorial portion on the altar as an aroma pleasing to the LORD.

The other methods of offerings that are made in the oven, the pan, and the frying pan are apparently made then brought to the Priests.

Same ingredients, but different methods of preparation.

Lev 2:4 And if thou bring an oblation of a meat offering baked in the oven, it shall be unleavened cakes of fine flour mingled with oil, or unleavened wafers anointed with oil.

Oven – 08574 תַּנּוּר tannuwr {tan-noor'}

Meaning: 1) furnace, oven, fire-pot, (portable) stove 1a) for cooking 1b) of God's wrath, His furnace (fig) 1c) of hunger, desire for evil 1d) fire-pot

Usage: AV - oven 11, furnace 4; 15

Lev 2:5 And if thy oblation be a meat offering baked in a pan, it shall be of fine flour unleavened, mingled with oil.

Pan – 04227 מַחְבַּת machabath {makh-ab-ath'}

Meaning: 1) flat plate, pan, griddle 1a) for baking

Usage: AV - pan 5; 5

Lev 2:6 Thou shalt part it in pieces, and pour oil thereon: it is a meat offering.

Lev 2:7 And if thy oblation be a meat offering baked in the fryingpan, it shall be made of fine flour with oil.

Fryingpan – 04802 מַרְחֶשֶׁת marchesheth {mar-kheh'-sheth}
Meaning: 1) saucepan, stew pan
Usage: AV - fryingpan 2; 2

Leviticus 7:9 has all three methods of the offering in one passage.

Lev 7:9 And all the meat offering that is baked in the oven, and all that is dressed in the fryingpan, and in the pan, shall be the priest's that offereth it.

The individual presenting the offering is to bring it to the Priest and he will bring it to the altar and perform his duty with the offering.

Lev 2:8 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.

Lev 2:9 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.

Memorial – 0234 אֶזְכָּרָה 'azkarah {az-kaw-raw'}
Meaning: 1) memorial-offering, the portion of the meal (food) offering which is burned
Usage: AV - memorial 7; 7

The rest of the offering is for Aaron and his sons.

Lev 2:10 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.

Lev 2:11 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.

Leaven nor honey was ever to be put on the altar.

Lev 2:12 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.

Firstfruits oblation referred to after the Israelites entered the Land.

Lev 2:13 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.

Salt – 04417 מֶלַח melach {meh'-lakh}
Meaning: 1) salt
Usage: AV - salt 27, saltpits + 04379 1; 28

Salt was in abundant supply in the Land of Israel and was used in a variety of ways. The most important and holiest use of salt was in covenant sacrifices referred to as the salt of the covenant.

The Scripture has much to say about salt in both the Old Testament and the New Testament. Salt was used for seasoning sacrifices and offerings.

Lev 2:13 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.

Eze 43:24 And thou shalt offer them before the LORD, and the priests shall cast salt upon them, and they shall offer them up for a burnt offering unto the LORD.

Associated with covenants: Numbers 18:19 and 2 Chronicles 13:5

The salt of the covenant was an allusion to a covenant between YeHoVaH and the Priests.

Nu 18:19 All the heave offerings of the holy things, which the children of Israel offer unto the LORD, have I given thee, and thy sons and thy daughters with thee, by a statute for ever: it is a covenant of salt for ever before the LORD unto thee and to thy seed with thee.

Nu 18:20 And the LORD spake unto Aaron, Thou shalt have no inheritance in their land, neither shalt thou have any part among them: I am thy part and thine inheritance among the children of Israel.

In Numbers 18, the everlasting covenant of salt seems to be a permanent provision for the Priests. The phrase "covenant of salt" is not clearly explained in Scripture.

In Leviticus 2:13 the salt that must accompany grain offerings is called the "salt of the covenant."

2Ch 13:5 Ought ye not to know that the LORD God of Israel gave the kingdom over Israel to David for ever, even to him and to his sons by a covenant of salt?

Exodus 30:35 specifies salt as one of the ingredients in the special incense compounded for the Sanctuary.

Ex 30:35 And thou shalt make it a perfume, a confection after the art of the apothecary, tempered together, pure and holy:

Tempered – 04414 מלח malach {maw-lakh'}

Meaning: 1) to tear away, dissipate 1a) (Niphal) to be dispersed, be dissipated 2) to salt, season 2a) (Qal) to salt, season 2b) (Pual) to be salted 2c) (Hophal) to be rubbed or washed with salt

Usage: AV - salted 1, at all 1, season 1, tempered together 1, vanish away 1; 5

A "covenant of salt" is perhaps an allusion to the salt used in the sacrificial meal that commonly accompanied the making of a Covenant.

New Testament Positive Illustrations: Salt of Believers

Mt 5:13 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.

Seasoned Heart

Mk 9:50 Salt is good: but if the salt have lost his saltness, wherewith will ye season it? Have salt in yourselves, and have peace one with another.

Seasoned Speech

Col 4:6 Let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with salt, that ye may know how ye ought to answer every man.

Lose savour – 3471 μωραίνω moraino {mo-rah'-ee-no}

Meaning: 1) to be foolish, to act foolishly 2a) to make foolish 2a1) to prove a person or a thing foolish 2b) to make flat and tasteless 2b1) of salt that has lost its strength and flavour

Usage: AV - lose savour 2, become a fool 1, make foolish 1; 4

Lev 2:14 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.

Firstfruits – 07225 ראשית re'shiyth {ray-sheeth'}

Meaning: 1) first, beginning, best, chief 1a) beginning 1b) first 1c) chief 1d) choice part

Usage: AV - beginning 18, firstfruits 11, first 9, chief 8, misc 5; 51

Green ears of corn – 0024 אביב 'abiyb {aw-beeb'}

Meaning: 1) fresh, young barley ears, barley 2) month of ear-forming, of greening of crop, of growing green Abib, month of exodus and passover (March or April)

Usage: AV - Abib 6, in the ear 1, green ears of corn 1; 8

Beaten – 01643 גרש geres {gheh'-res}

Meaning: 1) a crushing (that which is crushed), grain, grits, groats

Origin: from an unused root meaning to husk; TWOT - 387a; n m

Usage: AV - beaten corn 2; 2

Lev 2:15 And thou shalt put oil upon it, and lay frankincense thereon: it is a meat offering.

Lev 2:16 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.

Memorial – 0234 אֶזְכָּרָה 'azkarah {az-kaw-raw'}

Meaning: 1) memorial-offering, the portion of the meal (food) offering which is burned

Origin: from 02142; TWOT - 551d; n f

Usage: AV - memorial 7; 7