

The Offering Without Blood: Leviticus 2:1-10 Explained **Scriptures for Today**

Leviticus 2:1-10

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. 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.

What Is the Meat Offering?

Leviticus 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:

"And when ANY will offer." This is not required as sin offerings were required. This is brought willingly. This is not mandatory for forgiveness. This is not required to be clean. This is an offering brought by choice.

"Meat offering" does not mean flesh. It is grain. This is an offering from labor, not from an animal.

"Fine flour" shows refinement. The offering is processed, clean, and without impurity.

"Pour oil upon it" adds oil, which represents the Spirit. This is not dry or empty—it is prepared with purpose.

"Put frankincense thereon" adds fragrance. This produces a smell when burned, tying the offering to acceptance.

This offering contains: No blood, No death, and No atonement. Atonement, simply put, means a payment made for sin so that it is covered and no longer held against you. Atonement = sin paid for. Atonement is when the penalty for sin is FULLY paid. This meat offering is not the payment for sin.

Burned as a Memorial

Leviticus 2:2

And he shall bring it to Aaron's sons the priests: and he shall take thereof 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 he shall bring it to Aaron's sons the priests” shows the offering does not go directly to God by the person. It is brought through the priesthood, which God established to handle offerings. Access to God was mediated through a human priesthood.

“and he shall take thereof his handful of the flour thereof” shows only a portion is taken. The entire offering is not burned.

“and of the oil thereof” shows the oil is included in the portion. What is burned represents the prepared whole.

“with all the frankincense thereof” shows the entire fragrance component is taken and burned. The part that produces the smell is fully given to God.

“and the priest shall burn the memorial of it upon the altar” shows this portion represents the whole offering. It is called a memorial because it brings the offering before God. It brings something into remembrance before God.

“to be an offering made by fire” shows it is consumed on the altar. The fire processes it upward.

“of a sweet savour unto the LORD” shows acceptance. God receives it as pleasing, even though there is no blood involved. We all should agree, if you have been listening, that there is no blood involved here. I want to show you a verse in Leviticus 17 now.

Leviticus 17:11

For the life of the flesh is in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls: for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul.

This creates a distinction. Atonement requires blood. In other words, sin is paid for by blood. Life is given. Judgment is satisfied only when blood is involved. This offering in Leviticus 2 doesn't include blood. Sin is not being dealt with by this offering. This offering is after sin is already addressed, not replacing a sin offering, not functioning as a substitute.

Blood equals life given in place of another. No blood = no life given = no atonement happening. God, with this meat offering, is pleased without atonement being made. But God cannot forgive sin without blood or life paying for the sin.

God smells a prepared, clean, and intentional offering to Him. Jesus Christ provides the blood for the atonement. Think of this meat offering as you living your life for God. It's an offering. It pleases God. It is a sweet savour to the Lord.

The offering is mediated through the priest, partially burned as a representative portion, and fully accepted by God as a sweet savour without being an atonement for sin. A portion is burned as a memorial, but the whole offering is accepted.

This is critical: God accepts this offering, but there is no blood. So, what is this meat offering? What is its purpose?

1. It's a voluntary offering. It's not required. VOLUNTARY.
2. It's brought after atonement is made.
3. It is presented as a memorial.
4. It is accepted as a sweet savour.
5. It is given to support the priesthood.
6. It is made from something prepared and refined.
7. It is not about sin.
8. It is about what you bring to God after sin has already been dealt with.

In other words, this meat offering expresses dedication to the Lord. Romans 12:1 says "present your bodies a LIVING sacrifice." In these last days, you are not bringing flour, you are bringing your life.

The Remnant Belongs to the Priests

Leviticus 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.

"And the remnant of the meat offering" shows that after the memorial portion is burned, the rest remains part of the offering and is still set apart to God.

"shall be Aaron's and his sons'" assigns that remainder to the priesthood. What is offered to God also sustains those who minister before Him, linking the offering to the support of God's service.

"it is a thing most holy of the offerings of the LORD made by fire" places this offering in the highest category. "Most holy" means it remains set apart to God even after part of it is given to the priests.

This shows: the entire offering is sanctified, not just the burned portion. . The priests receive what is holy, not common food. Holiness is not dependent on blood in this offering because the verse clearly says: "It is a thing MOST HOLY of the offerings of the Lord made by fire."

The part given to the priests is still holy, because the entire offering belongs to God. That's why it is MOST HOLY.

Unleavened and Prepared

Leviticus 2:4-6

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. 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 thou shalt bring an oblation of a meat offering baken in the oven." Oblation means something offered or presented to God. It is a gift brought to the Lord. This particular gift is baked in the oven.

"it shall be unleavened cakes of fine flour" removes leaven entirely. Leaven is not allowed in what is brought to God, showing that corruption is excluded from the offering.

"mingled with oil" shows the oil is worked into the substance. It is not separate. The preparation affects the whole offering.

"or unleavened wafers anointed with oil" shows a second form. Whether mixed within or applied on the surface, the oil is always present. The Holy Spirit is represented by oil in the Scriptures and MUST be present for these offerings or gifts to God.

"it shall be of fine flour unleavened" repeats the standard. The offering must be refined and free from leaven regardless of how it is prepared. This is fine flour, even in texture, fully broken down, consistent throughout. Nothing rough or uneven remains. Fine flour is not just the best—it is something fully broken down and refined before being offered.

"mingled with oil" again shows the oil is integrated. This is consistent across every form of the offering.

"Thou shalt part it in pieces" shows it is broken and arranged before being presented. The offering is handled intentionally, not brought whole and untouched.

"and pour oil thereon" adds oil after it is divided. The oil is both internal and applied after preparation.

"it is a meat offering" defines it clearly. Regardless of form, the requirements do not change.

What is brought to God must be free from corruption, fully prepared, and intentionally presented.

Leviticus 2:7-9

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 if thy oblation be a meat offering baken in the fryingpan” shows another method of preparation. The form changes, but the offering remains the same type.

“it shall be made of fine flour with oil” keeps the requirement unchanged. The substance must still be refined and prepared with oil.

“And thou shalt bring the meat offering that is made of these things unto the LORD” shows that regardless of preparation, it is presented the same way. The form does not change the offering’s destination.

“and when it is presented unto the priest, he shall bring it unto the altar” keeps the process consistent. Every form still goes through the priest and to the altar.

“And the priest shall take from the meat offering a memorial thereof” shows the same handling. A portion is always taken to represent the whole.

“and shall burn it upon the altar” shows the same action. Every form is partially burned before the LORD.

“it is an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the LORD” shows the same result. Every form is accepted by God in the same way.

The method of preparation changes, but the requirements, the process, and the acceptance do not. The form can change, but what God requires and what He accepts does not. So, the meat offering can be in four different forms:

1. Fine flour uncooked.
2. Oven baked.
3. Pan cooked.
4. Frying pan cooked

Every form requires fine flour, oil, no leaven, presentation through the priest, a memorial burned, and acceptance as a sweet savour. There are multiple forms but only one standard.

Most Holy Without Atonement

Leviticus 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.

“And that which is left of the meat offering” refers to the portion not burned on the altar. This remainder is still part of the offering and remains set apart.

“shall be Aaron's and his sons'” assigns it to the priesthood. What belongs to God is given to those who minister before Him, yet it does not lose its status.

“it is a thing most holy” places this offering in the highest category. “Most holy” identifies offerings specially set apart to God, not common or ordinary.

“of the offerings of the LORD made by fire” connects it to the altar. Even though only a portion is burned, the entire offering is classified with those presented before God.

This offering is called “most holy” without any blood being shed and without making atonement for sin. Holiness here is not tied to forgiveness, but to being set apart and accepted by God according to His requirements.

An offering can be most holy and fully accepted without being an atonement for sin.

So, again, what is this offering?

This is: A voluntary offering, An offering of dedication, An offering of thanksgiving, An offering of service.

God accepts offerings that are not for sin. Atonement requires blood, but not everything accepted by God is atonement.

This offering pictures: A life prepared, refined, and offered to God. That's what I believe the meat offering here in Leviticus Chapter 2 represents.

Unleavened = without corruption

Oil = prepared with purpose and with the Spirit of God

Frankincense = acceptable before God

Practical Applications

1. Do not confuse acceptance with atonement. Only blood pays for sin.
2. Understand that God accepts offerings beyond sacrifice for sin.

3. Bring God what is prepared, not careless or corrupted.
4. Recognize that service and dedication matter after salvation.
5. Keep your life free from corruption while being shaped for God's use.

Conclusion

This offering has: No blood, No death, No atonement. Yet God calls it: most holy and a sweet savour. The difference is clear. Blood pays for sin. This offering shows what you bring after. Are you bringing God something refined, or something careless?

How are you living your life, and what are you offering to God in your life?

Let's pray.