

# Jeremiah 32:7

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Behold, Hanameel the son of Shallum thine uncle shall come unto thee, saying, Buy thee my field that is in Anathoth: for the right of redemption is thine to buy it.

## Analysis

God specifies the exact transaction: Hanamel will offer his field in Anathoth, and Jeremiah has 'the right of redemption' to purchase it. This refers to the Levitical law of kinsman redemption (Leviticus 25:25-28; Ruth 4:1-6), which required the nearest relative to buy back family land to keep it in the family. Anathoth was in Benjamin's territory, assigned to the Levitical priests (Joshua 21:18), and Jeremiah was from a priestly family. His purchase would prevent the field from passing to strangers.

The redemption law beautifully illustrates the gospel. When humanity lost our inheritance through sin, we needed a kinsman-redeemer willing and able to buy us back. Christ became truly human (our kinsman) to redeem us. Boaz redeeming Ruth's land and taking her as wife pictures Christ redeeming His bride, the church. Jeremiah's act of redemption, maintaining his family's inheritance, points to Christ maintaining God's people as His inheritance.

This transaction also demonstrates faith in God's promises. Though Babylon would conquer the land, God promised eventual restoration. Jeremiah's purchase was an acted parable declaring, 'This land belongs to God's people; we will return; these fields will again produce crops for Hebrew farmers.' Faith doesn't deny present difficulty but trusts future promises more than current circumstances.

## Historical Context

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Anathoth was Jeremiah's hometown (1:1), about three miles northeast of Jerusalem. It would be in Babylonian hands within months. The field might have been in his family for centuries, inherited from their Levitical ancestors. Jeremiah's redemption prevented it from being lost permanently. Centuries later, when Christ redeemed humanity, He too prevented our permanent loss, buying back what seemed irretrievably forfeited through sin.

## Related Passages

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**1 Corinthians 13:4** — Characteristics of love

**1 John 4:8** — God is love

## Study Questions

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1. How does the law of kinsman redemption illustrate Christ's work in redeeming His people?
2. What does Jeremiah's obedience to redemption law teach us about honoring God's commands even in difficult circumstances?
3. In what ways does this transaction demonstrate that God's promises about the future should shape our decisions in the present?

## Interlinear Text

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אֵל יְבָא אֲלֵיכֶם שְׁלָמָן דָּבָר לְנָמָא לְהַבָּה

H2009 Behold Hanameel the son of Shallum thine uncle shall come H413

H2601

H1121

H7967

H1730

H935

בְּעִתּוֹת וְתִּשְׁתַּחַד לְקַנּוֹתִים לְאַמְתָּה לְבָבֶךָ

unto thee saying Buy thee my field that is in Anathoth

H559

H7069

H853

H7704

H834

H6068

לְבָבֶךָ מִשְׁפָּט לְמִגְאֵל הַלְקַנּוֹתִים

H3588 H0 for the right of redemption Buy

H4941

H1353

H7069

## Additional Cross-References

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**Jeremiah 1:1** (Parallel theme): The words of Jeremiah the son of Hilkiah, of the priests that were in Anathoth in the land of Benjamin:

**Jeremiah 11:21** (Parallel theme): Therefore thus saith the LORD of the men of Anathoth, that seek thy life, saying, Prophesy not in the name of the LORD, that thou die not by our hand:

**Leviticus 25:25** (Redemption): If thy brother be waxen poor, and hath sold away some of his possession, and if any of his kin come to redeem it, then shall he redeem that which his brother sold.