

# Leviticus 19:15

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment: thou shalt not respect the person of the poor, nor honour the person of the mighty: but in righteousness shalt thou judge thy neighbour.

## Analysis

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**Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment: thou shalt not respect the person of the poor, nor honour the person of the mighty: but in righteousness shalt thou judge thy neighbour.**

This verse falls within the section on **Various Laws of Holiness**. Wide-ranging ethical and ceremonial laws, including the command to 'love your neighbor as yourself' (19:18).

What Leviticus portrayed through types and shadows, Christ fulfilled in reality through His incarnation, perfect life, atoning death, and resurrection.

## Historical Context

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Wide-ranging ethical and ceremonial laws, including the command to 'love your neighbor as yourself' (19:18). Chapters 17-27, often called the 'Holiness Code,' expand covenant obligations beyond ritual to encompass all of life—sexuality, economics, justice, and relationships. The repeated refrain 'I am the LORD' grounds these laws in God's character and covenant relationship with Israel. Israel received these laws while encamped at Sinai, before entering Canaan. The laws prepared them for life in the promised land, distinguishing them from Canaanite practices and establishing their identity as God's holy nation. The portable

tabernacle, central to Levitical worship, accompanied them through wilderness wanderings and eventually found permanent form in Solomon's temple. Ancient sacrificial texts from cultures surrounding Israel demonstrate the widespread practice of animal sacrifice, but Israel's system uniquely emphasized moral atonement over magical efficacy.

## Related Passages

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**John 15:13** — Greatest form of love

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

**Matthew 25:31** — Final judgment

**Revelation 20:12** — Judgment according to deeds

## Study Questions

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1. How does this verse reveal God's character, and how should that revelation shape your relationship with Him?
2. What does this verse teach about the seriousness of sin, the cost of redemption, or the beauty of holiness?
3. How does this verse help you understand both God's justice and His mercy in salvation?

## Interlinear Text

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לֹא	תַעֲשֶׂה וְ	עַל	בְּמִשְׁפָּט	לֹא	תִשָּׂא
H3808	Ye shall do	no unrighteousness	in judgment	H3808	thou shalt not respect
	H6213	H5766	H4941		H5375
פְּנֵי י	לְ	וְלֹא	תִהְיֶה רַ	פְּנֵי י	גֹד וְלֹ
the person	of the poor	H3808	nor honour	the person	of the mighty
H6440	H1800		H1921	H6440	H1419
בְּצִדִּיק	תִּשְׁפֹּט	עַמִּיתְךָ:			
but in righteousness	shalt thou judge	thy neighbour			
H6664	H8199	H5997			

## Additional Cross-References

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**Deuteronomy 1:17** (Judgment): Ye shall not respect persons in judgment; but ye shall hear the small as well as the great; ye shall not be afraid of the face of man; for the judgment is God's: and the cause that is too hard for you, bring it unto me, and I will hear it.

**Proverbs 24:23** (Judgment): These things also belong to the wise. It is not good to have respect of persons in judgment.

**Deuteronomy 27:19** (Judgment): Cursed be he that perverteth the judgment of the stranger, fatherless, and widow. And all the people shall say, Amen.

**Leviticus 19:35** (Righteousness): Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment, in meteyard, in weight, or in measure.

**Psalms 82:2** (Righteousness): How long will ye judge unjustly, and accept the persons of the wicked? Selah.

**Proverbs 18:5** (Righteousness): It is not good to accept the person of the wicked, to overthrow the righteous in judgment.

**Deuteronomy 16:19** (Righteousness): Thou shalt not wrest judgment; thou shalt not respect persons, neither take a gift: for a gift doth blind the eyes of the wise, and pervert the words of the righteous.

**Exodus 18:21** (Parallel theme): Moreover thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and place such over them, to be rulers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties, and rulers of tens:

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