

# Leviticus 5:6

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And he shall bring his trespass offering unto the LORD for his sin which he hath sinned, a female from the flock, a lamb or a kid of the goats, for a sin offering; and the priest shall make an atonement for him concerning his sin.

## Analysis

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**And he shall bring his trespass offering unto the LORD for his sin which he hath sinned, a female from the flock, a lamb or a kid of the goats, for a sin offering; and the priest shall make an atonement for him concerning his sin.**

This verse falls within the section on **Guilt Offerings**. The guilt offering (עֲשָׂמֵח, asham) addressed specific trespasses requiring both sacrifice and restitution, emphasizing sin's relational damage.

The Hebrew word kaphar (כַּפֵּר) means 'to cover' or 'to make atonement.' The sacrificial system provided temporary covering for sin, pointing forward to Christ's perfect, once-for-all sacrifice. The Aaronic priesthood mediated between God and Israel, offering sacrifices and maintaining the tabernacle. This prefigured Christ's superior priesthood after the order of Melchizedek. The five main offerings (burnt, grain, peace, sin, and guilt) addressed different aspects of relationship with God, all fulfilled in Christ's comprehensive sacrifice.

The New Testament reveals that Christ's sacrifice accomplishes what the Levitical system could only symbolize—complete forgiveness and restoration of relationship with God.

## Historical Context

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The guilt offering (אַשָּׁם, *asham*) addressed specific trespasses requiring both sacrifice and restitution, emphasizing sin's relational damage. Leviticus was given to Israel at Mount Sinai, shortly after the tabernacle's construction described in Exodus. The name 'Leviticus' (from Latin *Leviticus*, referring to the Levites) reflects its focus on priestly duties, though the Hebrew title *Wayyiqra* ('And He called') emphasizes God's initiative in revealing these laws. The first seven chapters detail the five main offerings, providing both worshiper instructions and priestly procedures. Ancient Near Eastern cultures had various sacrificial systems, but Israel's sacrificial worship was unique in its ethical foundation, monotheistic framework, and emphasis on atonement rather than appeasement. Unlike pagan rituals focused on manipulating deities, Israel's sacrifices acknowledged God's sovereignty and sought reconciliation based on His gracious provision. Ancient texts like the Code of Hammurabi show that law codes were common in the ancient Near East, but biblical law uniquely grounded ethics in God's character rather than merely social convention.

## Related Passages

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**1 John 4:8** — God is love

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

## Study Questions

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1. In what ways does this verse deepen your appreciation for Christ's atoning sacrifice and the seriousness of sin?
2. How does Christ's superior priesthood, prefigured in this verse, assure you of access to God and effective intercession?
3. What does this verse teach about the costliness of true worship and dedication to God?

## Interlinear Text

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וְיִבְרֹךְ יְאֹתֶךָ	אֶת	אֶשְׁמָה וְ	לִיהְיוֹת הַ	לְ	עַל
And he shall bring	H853	his trespass offering	unto the LORD	H5921	
	H935		H3068		
מַחְטֵאתְךָ	רָאשׁ	אֲשֶׁר	צָבָת	הַ	מִן
for a sin offering	H2403		H2398	H5347	H6629
		which he hath sinned	a female	H4480	from the flock
בָּשָׂרֶב תְּאֹוֹתֶךָ	עַזְיָם	עַזְיָם	מַחְטֵאתְךָ	רְכַפְתָּ	
a lamb	H176	or a kid	of the goats	for a sin offering	shall make an atonement
H3776		H8166	H5795	H2403	H3722
מַחְטֵאתְךָ	בְּפֶה	בְּפֶה	בְּלִי		
H5921	and the priest	for a sin offering			
	H3548	H2403			

## Additional Cross-References

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**Leviticus 4:28** (Sin): Or if his sin, which he hath sinned, come to his knowledge: then he shall bring his offering, a kid of the goats, a female without blemish, for his sin which he hath sinned.

**Leviticus 4:32** (Sin): And if he bring a lamb for a sin offering, he shall bring it a female without blemish.