

# Leviticus 6:4

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Then it shall be, because he hath sinned, and is guilty, that he shall restore that which he took violently away, or the thing which he hath deceitfully gotten, or that which was delivered him to keep, or the lost thing which he found,

## Analysis

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**Then it shall be, because he hath sinned, and is guilty, that he shall restore that which he took violently away, or the thing which he hath deceitfully gotten, or that which was delivered him to keep, or the lost thing which he found,**

This verse falls within the section on **Priestly Instructions for Offerings**. Detailed regulations for priests administering the sacrificial system, emphasizing holiness and proper handling of sacred things.

The holiness demanded in Leviticus becomes possible through Christ, who both satisfies God's righteous requirements and transforms believers by His Spirit.

## Historical Context

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Detailed regulations for priests administering the sacrificial system, emphasizing holiness and proper handling of sacred things. 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

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

**Genesis 1:1** — Creation of heavens and earth

**Colossians 1:16** — All things created through Christ

## **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. What does this verse teach about the seriousness of sin, the cost of redemption, or the beauty of holiness?
3. How can you use this verse to worship God more fully, obey Him more faithfully, or love others more sacrificially?

## Interlinear Text

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וְהָיָה כִּי

H1961

H3588

יַחֲטִי' א

H2398

וְאָשָׁם

and is guilty

H816

Then it shall be because he hath sinned

וְהָיָה יִב

that he shall restore

H7725

אֶת

H853

גָּזַל

which he took violently away

H1497

אֲשֶׁר

H834

גָּזַל

which he took violently away

H1497

אֶת אִו

H176

H853

הַעֲשָׂק

or the thing

H6233

אֲשֶׁר

H834

עָשָׂה ק

which he hath deceitfully gotten

H6231

אֶת אִו

H176

H853

הַפְּקָד

or that which was delivered

H6487

אֲשֶׁר

H834

הַפְּקָד

or that which was delivered

H6487

אֶת אִו אֶת אִו

H853

H176

H853

הַאֲבֵדָה

or the lost thing

H9

אֲשֶׁר

H834

מָצָא:

which he found

H4672