

The guilt, or trespass, offering is the only one to include compensation to victims. If the offense is in matters belonging to the Lord, the restitution goes to the priest (5:14-19). If the offense is one of a variety of property crimes against another person (6:1-7), the offender must repay the loss plus a fifth (20%).

Questions:

1. Is this an atoning sacrifice? Does it have a sweet savor or pleasing aroma?
2. The guilt sacrifice is the most specific sacrifice, with a detailed list of transgressions and debts to be paid. What does this picture in Christ?
3. What in this portion supports the idea that all sins are really against God (also see Psalm 51:4)?
4. Verse 6:5 says that the restitution must be paid the same day as the sacrifice. In Matt. 5:23-24 the Lord says to settle matters with your brother before offering sacrifice. What is the practical lesson for us?
5. The guilt offering establishes the principle of payment plus interest. Who has paid the price for all our sins? What is the interest, or payment above and beyond the requirement?
6. A well-known New Testament figure doesn't stop at 20% but promises restitution four times over for anyone he has cheated. Who is it? What does this say about those under grace instead of under the law?
7. There are several types of trespasses mentioned but only one acceptable sacrifice: A ram from the flock, without blemish, of the proper value. What does this signify?