

Sunday Morning, June 23, 2019  
Stealing and Restitution  
Numbers 5:5–10; Leviticus 6:1–7; Luke 19:1–10; WLC 141

- I. God in the Old Testament Law Requires Restitution
  - A. General Principle: God Requires Restitution as Part of Repentance for All Sin Num. 5:5–8
    - 1. There Was to Be Specific *Confession* of Sin to All Sinned Against  
Ps. 51:2f; Lk. 15; 1 Jn. 1:9
  
    - 2. There Was to Be Full *Restitution* of Harm to All Sinned Against  
Num. 5:7; Isa. 55:7; 2 Cor. 7:11; Ac. 25:11
  
  - B. Specific Application: God Requires Restitution for Stealing Lev. 6:1–7
    - 1. There must Be Restitution to God for Stealing  
Lev. 6:2; Rom. 3:23; Matt. 6:12; Isa. 53:10; 1 Pet. 3:18
  
    - 2. There must Be Restitution to the Person Wronged for Stealing  
Lev. 6:5; Exo. 22:1; Exo. 22:3; Exo. 21:33, 34; Ezek. 33:14–16
  
- II. God in the New Testament Gospel Requires Restitution Lk. 19:1–10
  - A. Zacchaeus the Example of a Great Sinner
  
  - B. Zacchaeus the Example of a Repentant Sinner
  
  - C. Zacchaeus the Example of a Forgiven Sinner
    - 1. God's Sovereign Grace Lk. 19:9, 10
  
    - 2. God's Household Grace Lk. 19:9

*"Without restitution, no remission."* (Augustine)