

5/28/95

**Deuteronomy 20-22**

Moses is continuing to instruct the children of Israel in their responsibility to live and administer the legislation of these laws.

These were essential for their fellowship with God and the survival of the nation.

How true this is in our nation as we have allowed morality to go by the wayside and permissiveness to rule our society.

**20:1-9      The principles for warfare**

**20:1** The perspective.

- 1) They were not to be intimidated by the numbers.
- 2) They were to remember the Lord who brought them out of Egypt as their encouragement.
- \* Gideon fought the Medianite who were as locust yet he defeated them with 300 men.
- \* He began with 32,000, God cut them down to 10,000 and ultimately 300 were chosen.

**20:2-4**      The priest was the primary encourager

1) He was the mouthpiece of God. vs. 2  
\* Trumpets were given for various alarms.  
Num. 10:9, 21:6

2) Their hearts were not to be faint or afraid, a repeated phrase in the book and Bible. vs. 3

3) Their God would go and fight against their enemy. vs. 4

**20:5-9**      The officers were the administrators would exempt men from being recruited.

1) Anyone with a new house did not have to go to war. vs. 5

2) Anyone with new vineyard and not eaten was released. vs. 6

3) Anyone who was betrothed and had not yet married her was exempt. vs. 7

4) Anyone who was a coward was exempt. vs. 8

\* The reason being that they would cause others to run in the midst of the battle.

5) The officers they would appoint captains etc. vs. 9

**20:10-20      The policy for besieging a city.**

**20:10-18**      The message to the city.

1) An officer of peace was to be dispatched to the city. vs. 10

- 2) The response of peace made them tributaries. vs. 11
- 3) the refusal of peace brought forth war. vs. 12
- 4) The procedure was to kill every male, save the women and children and livestock as a spoil. vs. 13-14
- 5) The procedure was for the cities that were far from them not the cities in Canaan, they were to be completely destroyed. vs. 15-17
- 6) The reason being that they would teach them to do the abominable thing and sin against God. vs. 18

**20:19-20** The prohibition of trees.

\* They were not to destroy the fruit trees that were a source of food in warfare but only those that weren't. vs. 19-20

### **21:1-9** **The law concerning unsolved murders.**

**21:1** The party to discover the body would tell the elder and judges.

**21:2** The elders would measure the closest city to the body.

**21:3** The elders of that city would provide a heifer for which had never been yoked, for atonement.

**21:4** The heifer's neck would be broken at the river as a substitute.

**21:5** Then the priest shall come shall settle the matter as the authorities.

**21:6** The elders would then wash their hands over the heifer as a symbol of their innocence and atonement made.

**21:7-9** The proclamation of the priest.

1) They were innocent of the crime. vs. 7

2) The Lord was the One providing the atonement. vs. 8

3) They pleaded not to be blamed for the crime. vs. 8

4) They were to acknowledge the procedure for unknown murders. vs. 9

### **21:10-14** **The law of female war prisoners.**

**21:10-11** The provision for taking a wife from warfare was allowed.

**21:12-14** The procedure.

1) She was to purify herself for a time by shaving her hair and trimming her nails. vs. 12

2) She was allowed to mourn her father for a month in the man's house and after that he

could have her sexually to be his wife. vs. 13

3) She was to be set free if the man had no delight in her after taking her. vs. 14

a) He was not to sell her for money.

b) He was not to treat her brutally.

c) The reason being is that he had humbled her by going in to her sexually.

### **21:15-17    The inheritance of the first born.**

**21:15** The problem with two wives is comparison and competition as in Jacob's house.

**21:16** The father could not give the inheritance to the one he favored if he was not the first born.

**21:17** He was to give the first born a double portion as the right of the first born.

### **21:18-21    The law of a rebellious son**

**21:18** The condition of the child is described.

1) He is not a young child nor a boy by the specifics that follow.

2) He is rebellious and not obedient to his or her parents.

3) He has been chastened and disciplined often.

**21:19** His parents at this point were to bring him before the elders at the gate of the city, the place of authority and judgment.

**21:20** They accuse him before the elders of all the above plus being glutton and a drunkard.

\* The offenses clearly show he is in his teens or older.

**21:21** The consequences were two-fold.

1) The young man was stoned to death.

2) The evil is put away.

3) The fear of the same consequences put fear in the heart of others, to detour that type of conduct.

### **21:22-22:12 Miscellaneous laws.**

\* This would be a better brake for the chapter.

**21:22** Hanging was not the means of capital punishment for the Jews but a source of disgrace after being executed.

1) Hanging was associated with capital crimes.

**21:23**

2) He was not to hang overnight on the tree.

3) His body would defile the land.

4) He was accursed of God.

\* Jesus hang accursed for us. Gal. 3:13

**22:1** Human responsibility to the people of his community to protect his property. Ex. 23:4

**22:2** He was to keep the animal safe till it was sought out.

**22:3** This applied to everything of his neighbors.

**22:4** He was responsible to help one in need regardless of his feeling towards them. Ex. 23:5

**22:5** The simple understanding is in order to impersonate the opposite sex, a transvestite. Lev. 18:22, 20:13

**22:6-7** The law is to protect the species.'

- 1) They could take the young.
- 2) they would have to leaving the mother allowing her to reproduce again.
- 3) They asured themselves of well being and long life.

**22:8** A building code for the protection of those on the roof.

- 1) That they would not fall off.
- 2) That the owner not be libel for the injuries or death.

**22:9-11** The principle of purity

1) Each crop had to be sown and harvested alone without mixture. vs. 9, Lev. 19:19

2) They were not to plow with an ox and a donkey together. vs. 10

3) They were not to mix their garments and materials for clothing. vs. 11

\* The priciples was to instill in Israel of their didication to God and their unequally yokness with any other people. 2Cor. 6:14-18

**22:12** These were to remind them to obey the things of God.

\* A blue tassel would run through them, in order to remind them of heavenly things.

**22:13-30** The laws of sexual morality

**22:13-21** *The case of being accused of being unchaste prior to marriage.*

**22:13-14** The charge of being unchaste is after going in sexually to her at their honeymoon.

- 1) He detests her, resents and rejects her.
- 2) He charges her with shameful and brings a bad name on her, that she was not a virgin.

**22:15-17** *The responsibility of the parents.*

**22:15** They would bring forth the evidence of her virginity t the night of the consummation.

**22:16-17** The defense of their daughter was voiced as well as the evidence spread out.

**22:18-19** The discipline to the lying husband.

**22:18-19** The consequences.

- 1) He would be punished by the elders.
  - 2) They would find him 100 shekels of silver and give them to her father for shaming a virgin of Israel.
  - 3) She would be his wife for life and he could not divorce her at all.
- b This seems to be very unfair to the woman yet it provide society with order.

**22:20-21** *The case of it being true.*

**22:20** If in fact the tokens of her virginity could not be produced by her parents.

**22:21** The consequences

- 1) She would be stoned to death.
- 2) She had done a disgraceful thing in Israel.
- 3) She had played the harlot in her father's house.

4) She had been humbled by a man by sexual intercourse. 21:14

\* Thirteen times in the Scriptures this term is used for what happens to a woman in sex before marriage.

\* Dinah. Gen. 34:2, Deut. 22:24, 29, Judges 19:24, Ezk. 23:10, 11

**22:22** Adultery was punished by stoning for both parties. Lev. 21:10

**22:23-24** *Rape in the city*

The woman is betrothed to a husband yet has not consummated the wedding.

- 1) The woman is forced.
- 2) The man is the aggressor.
- 3) They were not to be brought to the gate of the city and stoned.
  - a) The woman because she did not scream, for if she did someone would of helped her.
  - b) The man because he humbled her.
  - c) That the evil person be put away.

**22:25-27** *Rape in the country*

The case again is an engaged woman without having consummated the marriage.

- 1) The man forces her.
- 2) The man alone is stoned.
- 3) The benefit is given to her that she did cry out but none could help her.

**22:28-29** The case of fornication with a virgin

- 1) She is not betrothed.
- 2) He forces her and they are found out.
- 3) The man would give to the father of the woman 50 shekels of silver.
- 4) She shall be his wife.
- 5) He humbled her by sexual intercourse.
- 6) He could not divorce her all the days of his lie.

\* Ex. 22:16-17

**22:30** Incestual relationships were abominable.

Lev. 18:8, Ezk. 22:10, 1Cor. 5:1