

The Law

Constitutional (or legal) documents (Genesis-Deuteronomy) between God and Israel.

Torah/“Law” = _____

The OT contains 613 commandments given to Israel: the Book of the Covenant (Exo. 24:7)

Broad categories of God’s Law for Israel: Civil, Ceremonial, and Moral		
Narrow categories of God’s Law for Israel:		
Criminal law	Exodus 21:12-17 Exodus 22:20 Deuteronomy 22:22	Concerned with offences against society. God is the highest authority in the state, so offences against God treated as serious crimes. These offences punished by the death penalty, because they threatened to bring down the wrath of God on the whole nation. Most criminal offences stem from the breaking of the Ten Commandments.
Civil law	Exodus 21:19-25 Exodus 22:5-15	Concerned with disputes between citizens, in which no major covenant violation is involved. Begins with “if...” or “when...” & goes on to describe a situation or event, then lays down what is to be done. Often some form of compensation paid to the wronged person.
Laws for worship	Exodus 23:10-19 Deuteronomy 14:22-29	Concerned with sacrifices, rituals, offerings, tithes, dietary and hygiene rules, festivals and holy days. Also included laws to do with agriculture, such as not farming the land each seventh year, providing for the poor during harvest and giving a tenth of the crop to the poor.
Family law	Leviticus 25:23-28, 35-55 Deuteronomy 21:15-17 Deuteronomy 25:5-10	Families and wider kinship groups had a very important place in society. This included a judicial role. Head of household had legal authority over his dependants in many areas of life. Included marriage and divorce, taking and releasing slaves, discipline of children.
Charitable laws	Exodus 22:21-27; 23:4-9 Leviticus 19:9-10, 14-18, 32-34 Deuteronomy 22:1-4, 6-8; 23:15-16; 24:5-6, 10-22	Concerned with protection of the weak, justice for the poor, impartiality, generosity, care for strangers and immigrants. Not just based on human decency but on God’s character: “This is what God is like, and so this is what he asks of you.”

The Israelites were to keep these as _____ of their love and loyalty to God. These laws were not given to _____ salvation, but to demonstrate a salvation already possessed.

Jesus showed that the law is more than a list of rules; rather it gives obedient expression for a genuine love for God and others (Matthew 22:34-40).

The 10 Commandments (the Decalogue) are like our Bill of Rights, however, it is concerned about the rights of _____, not our own rights.

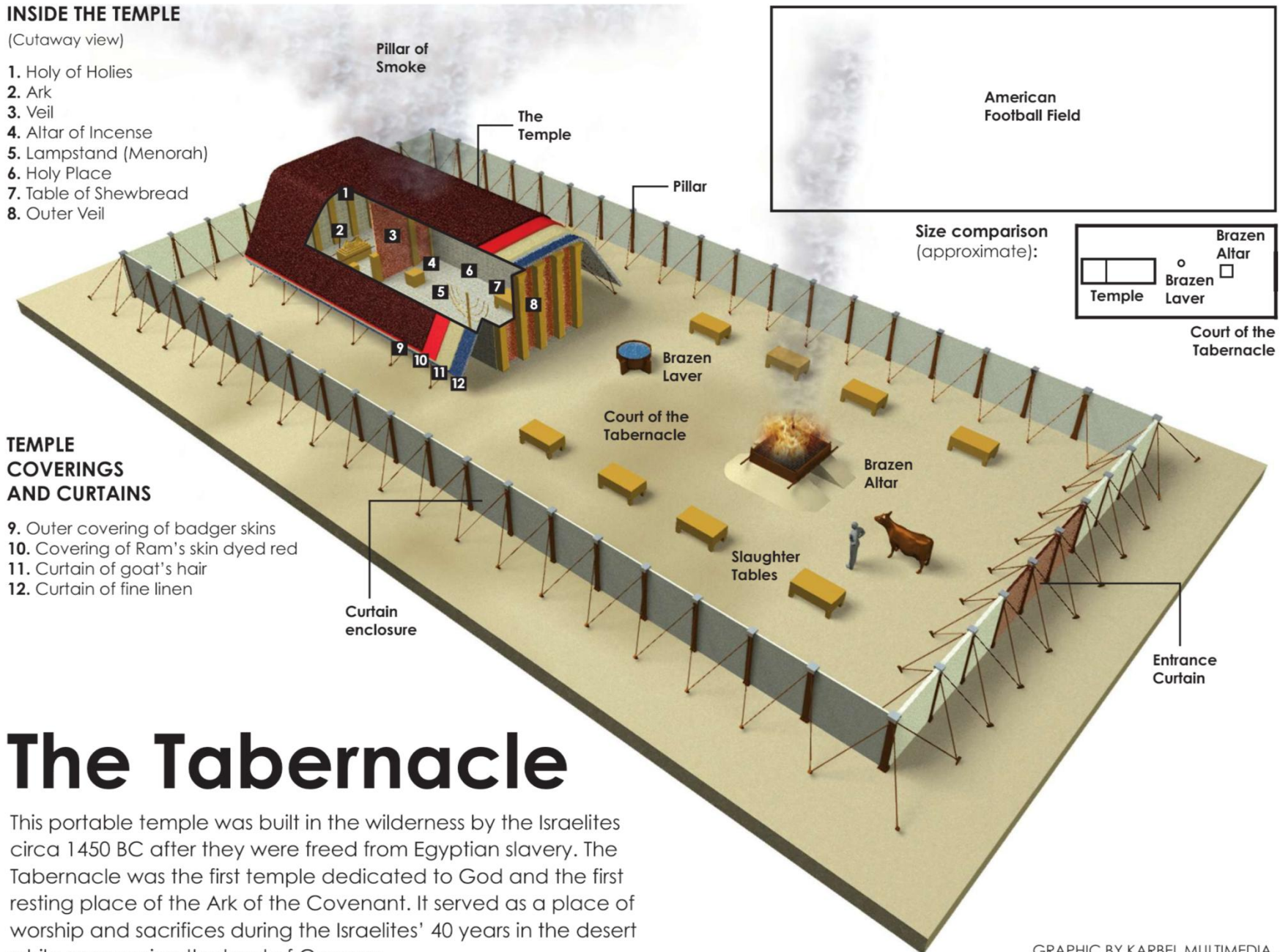
Vertical Dimension – God’s Rights		
1	You shall have no other gods before Me (Exo 20:3; Deu 5:7).	God’s right to exclusive _____.
2	You shall not make for yourself an idol, or any likeness of what is in heaven above or on the earth beneath or in the water under the earth (Exo 20:4-6; Deu 5:8-10).	God’s right to the definition of His _____.
3	You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain (Exo 20:7; Deu 5:11).	God’s right to _____ and _____.
4	Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days you shall labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is a sabbath of the LORD your God; in it you shall not do any work, you or your son or your daughter, your male or your female servant or your cattle or your sojourner who stays with you (Exo 20:8-11; Deu 5:12-15)	God’s right to our _____.

Horizontal Dimensions – Others’ Rights		
4	Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days you shall labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is a sabbath of the LORD your God; in it you shall not do any work, you or your son or your daughter, your male or your female servant or your cattle or your sojourner who stays with you (Exo 20:8-11; Deu 5:12-15)	The right to humane _____ (give employees and animals a rest).
5	Honor your father and your mother, that your days may be prolonged in the land which the LORD your God gives you (Exo 20:12; Deu 5:16)	The parental right to _____.
6	You shall not murder (Exo 20:13; Deu 5:17)	The right to _____.
7	You shall not commit adultery (Exo 20:14; Deu 5:18)	The right to pure _____.
8	You shall not steal (Exo 20:15; Deu 5:19)	The right to personal _____.
9	You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor (Exo 20:16; Deu 5:20).	The right to an honest _____.
10	You shall not covet your neighbor’s house; you shall not covet your neighbor’s wife or his male servant or his female servant or his ox or his donkey or anything that belongs to your neighbor (Exo 20:17; Deu 5:21)	The right to _____.

INSIDE THE TEMPLE

(Cutaway view)

1. Holy of Holies
2. Ark
3. Veil
4. Altar of Incense
5. Lampstand (Menorah)
6. Holy Place
7. Table of Shewbread
8. Outer Veil



TEMPLE COVERINGS AND CURTAINS

9. Outer covering of badger skins
10. Covering of Ram's skin dyed red
11. Curtain of goat's hair
12. Curtain of fine linen

The Tabernacle

This portable temple was built in the wilderness by the Israelites circa 1450 BC after they were freed from Egyptian slavery. The Tabernacle was the first temple dedicated to God and the first resting place of the Ark of the Covenant. It served as a place of worship and sacrifices during the Israelites' 40 years in the desert while conquering the land of Canaan.

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Offerings

Offering	Animals Used	Portion Burnt	Other Portions	Some Occasions for the Offering	Important Symbolism
Burnt Offering (Lev. 1, 6:8-13)	Male cow, sheep/goat, or Pigeon/ Turtledove, based on wealth Without blemish	All	Skin- given to priest	- Childbirth, healing, or uncleanness (Lev 12, 14, 15) - Ransom, express faith, fulfill a vow (Ps. 51:16-17) - Nazirite vow (Num 6:14-15) - Day of Atonement (Lev. 16:5). - New Moon, each day in Passover and Feast of weeks (Num 28). - Feast of Booths (Num. 29:12ff) - Altar consecration (Gen. 8:20, Judg. 6:26, 2 Sam 24:25)	Laying of hand on animal shows that the animal either represents you, or that your sins are being transferred onto the animal.
Grain Offering (Lev. 2, 6:14-23)	Fine grain: raw, loaf, pan fried, or deep friend. Amount depended on accompanying animal (Num 15:1-6). Cannot contain leaven or honey. Must be salted, mixed with oil.	"memorial" portion, or a handful	Given to priest to eat	- Followed the daily burnt offerings and other occasions for burnt offerings (Num 28) - Certain Annual celebrations, like the Feast of Weeks (Lev. 23:16-17) - Done by individuals, mentioned together often in historic books (Josh 22:23, Jud. 13:19, 23; 1 king. 8:64, etc.)	Salt- symbol of permanence (2 Chr. 13:5, Num. 18:9) Oil- symbol of joy (Isa. 61:3) Leaven, Honey- Decay and Death.
Peace offering (Lev. 3, 7:11-36)	Male or female cow or lamb Based on wealth and choice Slight blemish allowed	Kidney, Liver, and Fat	Priest gets right thigh and breast, offerer gets the rest to eat	- Every time meat was to be eaten (Lev. 17:1-9) - General thankfulness - Making of Vow in times of trouble (see Lev. 7:11ff for latter two)	Kidney, Liver- place of deepest emotions (Lam 2:11, Ps. 16:7- heart or mind are literally liver and kidney in original language). Fat- abundance, the best (Gen. 45:18)
Purification (Sin) Offering (Lev. 4:1-5:13, 6:24-30)	Priest or congregation: bull Non-religious leader: male goat Individual: female lamb or goat; dove or pigeon, flour as well	Liver, Kidney, Fat. Priest, group sin: animal burned completely outside of camp	Given to priest to eat	- Whenever guilt of sin is discovered - Childbirth (Lev. 12:6) - Skin disease (Lev. 14:19) - Bodily discharge (Lev. 15:15)	Blood- symbolizes life of animal, shows that death must occur for forgiveness Horn of altars- symbol of the power of the altar.
Reparation (Guilt) Offering (Lev. 5:13-6:7, 7:1-10)	Ram Without defect Of proper value according to temple standards	Liver, Kidneys, Fat	Given to priest and his family	- Desecration of God's holy things - Stealing other people's things - Skin disease (Lev.14:10ff) - Violation of a slave promised to someone else (Lev.19:20-22) - Nazarite, being away from his commitment (Num. 6:9-12)	Holy things- can also refer to offering portions, tithes, firstfruits, time committed to God.



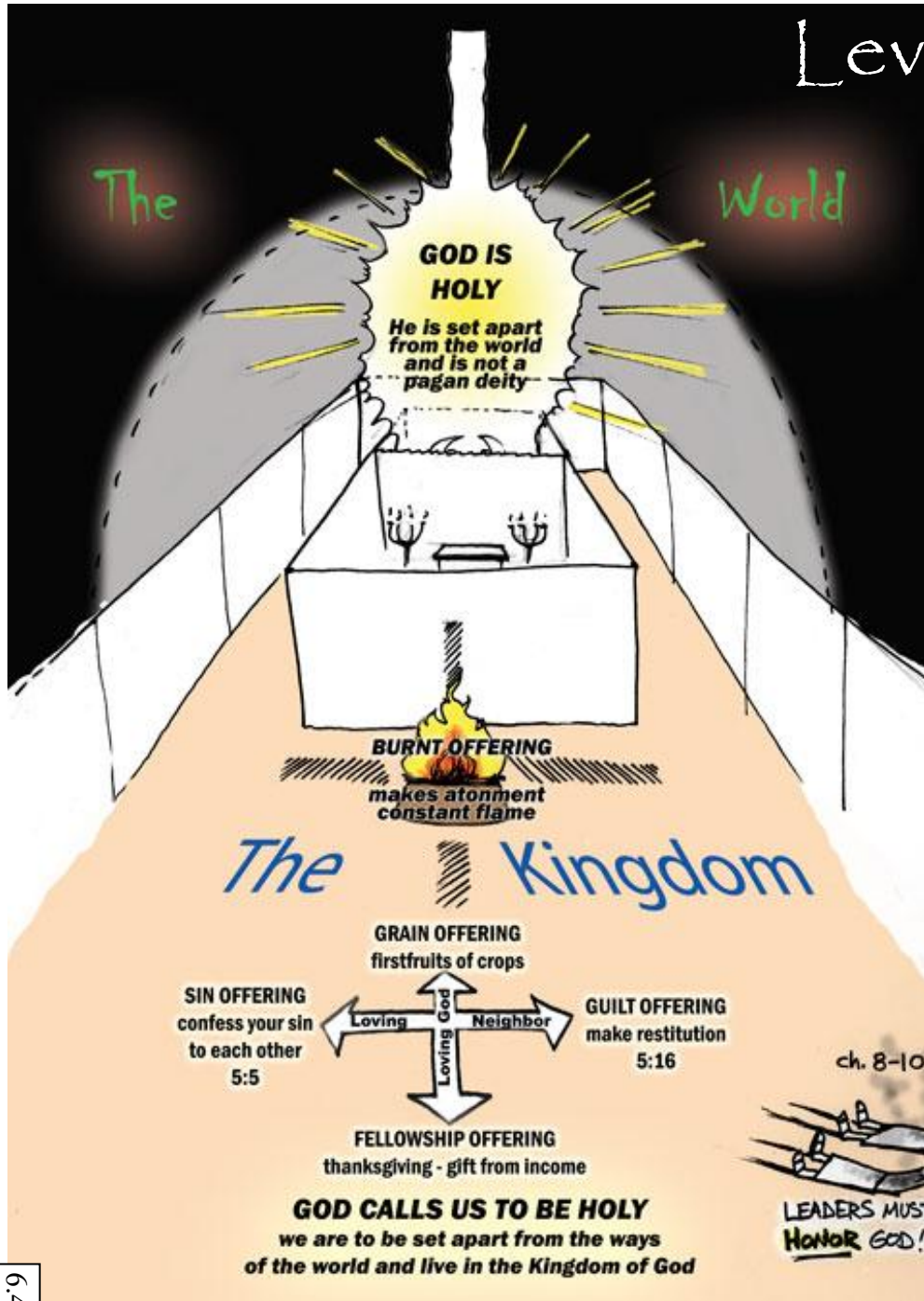
Feasts

*Three major feasts for which all males of Israel were required to travel to the temple in Jerusalem (Ex. 23:14-19).

Name	Month/ Day on Jewish Calendar	Corresponding Month	Historical Objective	Scripture Reference
1. Passover Pesach	Nisan 14	March-April	Reminds Israel that God "passed over" their houses and spared their firstborn during the Exodus.	Ex 12:1-14; Lev 23:5; Num 28:16; Deut 16:1-8; Matt 26:17-20;
2. Feast of Unleavened Bread* Matsot	Nisan 15-21	March-April	Commemorates the hasty and hurried flight of the Israelites from Egypt during the Exodus.	Ex 12:15-20; 13:3-10; Lev 23:6-8; Num 28:17-25; Deut 16:3-8
3. Feast of Firstfruits Bikkurim	Nisan 16	March-April	To dedicate and consecrate the firstfruits of the barley harvest.	Lev 23:9-14
4. Feast of Pentecost* (Harvest or Weeks) Shavuoth	Sivan 6	May-June	To dedicate and consecrate the firstfruits of the wheat harvest.	Lev 23:15-22; Num 28:26-31; Deut 16:9-12
5. Feast of Trumpets Rosh Hashanah	Tishri 1	September-October	Jewish New Year. To usher in and consecrate the seventh month as the sabbatical month.	Lev 23:23-25; Num 10:10; 29:1-6
6. Day of Atonement Yom Kippur	Tishri 10	September-October	To make annual atonement for the sins of the Israelites.	Lev 16:1-34; 23:26-32; Num 29:7-11
7. Feast of Tabernacles* (Booths or Ingathering) Succoth	Tishri 15-21	September-October	Commemorates God's great deliverance and protection during the wilderness wanderings of the Israelites.	Lev 23:33-43; Num 29:12-38; Deut 16:13-17; John 7:1-37



God's people are sinful, so they should offer sacrifices.



God's people are distinct, so they should live holy lives.

