

MOSAIC LAW SUMMARY REFERENCE GUIDE

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Scripture References – Where is the Mosaic Law recorded?

- Exod. 20-23
- Exod. 25-31 & 35-39
- Lev. 1-7 & 11-27
- Num. 2-4 (for the Levites)
- Num. 5-6
- Num. 10 (the trumpets and alarms)
- Num. 15
- Num. 18-19
- Num. 28-30
- Num. 35-36
- Deut. 4-11 (general commands to remember, love, and serve God)
- Deut. 12-26

Procedure of Charges

- All crimes came before the Levites (Deut. 21:5) and the entire congregation of Israel to be tried and judged
- Two or three witnesses were required to convict a person of an offense requiring death – one was not enough to sentence them to death
 - Deut. 17:6
 - Num. 35:30
 - Deut. 19:15-21
- Appointment of judges over the people
 - Deut. 16:18-20
 - Bribes were forbidden because they pervert the judges' judgment (Deut. 16:19)
 - Exod. 23:8
- If disputes or a verdict cannot be resolved with 2-3 witnesses, then they go up to the special place chosen by God and submit the matter to the Levites to determine. If one then rebels against the ruling of the Levites, then he would be put to death himself (Deut. 17:11-12)
 - Deut. 17:8-13
 - Deut. 19:15-21 – judges would determine who was lying
- Penalty for a false witness against someone (modern-day perjury)
 - Deut. 19:15-21
 - Whatever they falsely accused the person of, then they received the same penalty. If they falsely accused someone of murder, then they would receive the penalty of murder which was death and so forth for other crimes.
- Punishment
 - The maximum number of stripes for an offense of the law was 40 (that's why the Jews beat Paul 39 times, to keep from miscounting and accidentally violating the maximum number of stripes allowed under this provision in the law)
 - Deut. 25:1-3

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CRIMINAL LAWS

Murder

- “Manslaughter” – accidental death – they could flee to the cities of refuge
 - Deut. 19:1-10
 - This was to protect the family of the deceased from killing the innocent man in a fit of anger or rage over the death (Deut. 19:6)
- The Bible even sets precedent for the classifications of murder we have today:
 - A) Premeditated Murder (1st degree murder)
 - *“who he hated in time past”* – Deut. 19:4,6
 - *“come presumptuously upon his neighbor to slay him with guile”* – Exod. 21:14
 - One who plots to kill his brother cannot be protected in the cities of refuge – Deut. 19:11-14
 - If you are the avenger, but you lie in wait for one who killed your family member (you plot to kill him in revenge) and you kill the slayer, then the avenger would be killed too – Num. 35:19-24
 - Lev. 24:17
 - B) Murder (2nd degree murder)
 - Num. 35:16-18
 - If you throw a rock, obviously you meant to do that, etc.
 - If a man hits another person to where he dies, the offender was condemned to die as well
 - Exod. 21:12
 - C) Voluntary Manslaughter
 - Murder that had extenuating circumstances causing a fit of rage, etc.
 - This is the case of the avenger of one who had already been killed – Num. 35:19-24
 - D) Involuntary Manslaughter
 - *“killeth his neighbor ignorantly”* (Deut. 19:4-6) or *“unawares”* (Num. 35:11)
 - *“innocent blood”* – Deut. 19:10
 - An accident but caused because of a negligent act
 - Even if they were innocent they had to stand before the entire congregation of Israel to be judged for the action
 - Num. 35:12, 24
- Unsolved murders – Deut. 21:1-9
 - If they know not who has killed a man, the elders of the nearest city will call the priests for a sacrifice to be made
 - The priest would make a sacrifice of a heifer – which has never been labored or worked with before – to remove the guilt from the innocent blood of the city
 - The heifer would be beheaded at the neck, and the sin of the people would then be forgiven
- Accidental death
 - By an animal
 - If an ox gored a man and the man died from it, then the ox would be killed and the ox’s owner would be innocent
 - Exod. 21:28

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- However, if an ox gored a man that he died, and the ox had attempted to gore men in the past, the owner was notified of it, and the owner did not restrain the ox, then the ox would be killed and the ox's owner would be killed as well
 - Exod. 21:29

Assault

- Against a parent
 - If a child hit their parents, they would be put to death
 - Exod. 21:15
- Common fighting
 - If two men fight and one is injured, then the man who injured him should repay him for his loss of time at work and then provide for his healing
 - Exod. 21:18-19
- Against a servant
 - If a master smites his servant, and the servant dies then the master would be "surely punished" (doesn't denote how he will be punished)
 - Exod. 21:20
 - If a master smites his servant, and the servant recovers, then there would be no punishment
 - Exod. 21:21
 - If a master smites the eye of his servant where he loses his eyesight, or if he smites the tooth of his servant to where he loses his tooth, then the master must let the servant go free
 - Exod. 21:27
- Against a pregnant mother
 - If a man smites a pregnant woman, that causes a miscarriage, then he would be punished by the woman's husband and pay damages as the judges determine
 - Exod. 21:22
 - If additional violence occurs as a result of this incident – "*any mischief*" – then due, equal reparations would be made – "*eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth, hand for a hand, foot for foot, burning for burning, wound for wound, stripe for stripe*"
 - Exod. 21:23-25
- Assault by an animal
 - If a man's ox hurts another man and the ox's owner was notified that he had done this in the past, then the man was required to pay the parents a judgment determined by the judges if the ox killed a son or daughter, and the ox's owner had to pay the master if the ox hurt another man's servant
 - Exod. 21:31-32

Stealing and Theft

- Robbing someone's home
 - If a thief is caught robbing their house and they are assaulted in the act to where they die, the man who assaulted the robber is not guilty
 - Exod. 22:2
 - If a thief is caught in the act robbing another's house, the thief must make full restitution and repay double of what he stole. If he cannot repay double, then he would be sold as a servant to those that he robbed

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- Exod. 22:3-4
- Stealing of an animal
 - If a man steals another man's oxen or sheep and sells or kills them, then he must restore 5 oxen for 1 ox that he stole, or restore 4 sheep for 1 sheep that he stole
 - Exod. 22:1
- Theft of borrowed property
 - If a man lends property to another, and the property is stolen out of the other's house, if the thief is found, then the thief should pay double
 - Exod. 22:7
 - If a man lends property to another, and the property is stolen out of the other's house and the thief is found, then they go before the judges to determine if it actually was stolen or if the man who was borrowing the property took it
 - The man borrowing the property should make restitution to the man who's property was stolen
 - Exod. 22:8-12,14-15
 - If the property is destroyed then, the man borrowing the property must provide proof that it was actually destroyed
 - Exod. 22:13

Kidnapping

- If a man steals another man, he would be put to death
 - Exod. 21:16
 - Deut. 24:7

PERSONAL SOCIAL LAWS

Marriage

- Marriage to a woman of a nation they had conquered – Deut. 21:10-14
 - If a man desired to marry a woman of the conquered captive nation, she had to:
 - Shave her head
 - Cut her nails
 - Remove the clothing from her old homeland
 - Mourn her father and mother a full month
 - Then, after the woman had done these things, the man could marry this woman from a captive nation
 - If he did not then delight in her, then he could just allow her to leave, but he was not allowed to sell her – even though she was a captive – for merchandise because he has went in unto her
- No preference in firstborn – Deut. 21:15-17
 - If a man has two wives and he loves one but hates the other, and the hated wife gives birth to the firstborn, the man cannot give the rights of the firstborn to a son of his beloved wife, if he is not truly the first born
 - He cannot forsake the right of the firstborn, even if it is the son of his hated wife
 - If the firstborn is the son of the hated wife, he must give him “a double portion of all that he hath”

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- Test of if a bride is a true virgin or not
 - Deut. 22:13-19

Divorce

- Provisions for divorce of a wife
 - Deut. 24:1-5

Sexual Sins

Fornication

- With a woman who is not betrothed
 - Deut. 23:17-18
 - If a man entices a maid that is not betrothed and sleeps with her, then he is required to marry her. (If the father of the maid refuses to allow him to marry his daughter, the man should pay a dowry to the father.)
 - Exod. 22:16
- With a woman who is betrothed or a bondmaid
 - Lev. 19:20-22
 - Deut. 22:23-24
- Discovery of prior fornication on the marriage night – the groom finds out the bride was not a virgin
 - Deut. 22:13-22

Incest

- Sexual intercourse and/or marriage with “near of kin” (Lev. 18:6)
- Lev. 18:6-18; Lev. 20:11-12,14,17,19-21 – “uncover their nakedness” = sexual relations
 - Explicitly includes: father (7), mother (7), stepmother (8), sister (9), half-sister (9), granddaughter (10), stepsister (11), aunt (12,13), uncle (14), daughter-in-law (15), sister-in-law (16), mother-in-law (17), daughter (17). (Implied is the male equivalent for all these relationships.)
 - Note that all marriages are treated as having relations with the spouse (i.e. relations with stepmother is same as with father [8], relations with sister-in-law is same as with brother [16]), underscoring that marriages makes both parties one flesh (Gen. 2:24)
 - First cousins are not included in the incestuous relationships, but modern-day health risks to children do not make it advisable
- Deut. 22:30 – forbidden from marrying his father’s wife, nor sleeping with his father’s wife

Adultery

- Another man’s wife
 - Lev. 18:20, Lev. 20:10, Deut. 22:22
- Another man’s betrothed (fiancé)
 - Lev. 19:20, Deut. 22:23-24
- Husband’s suspicion of adultery by the wife – jealousy offering
 - Num. 5:11-31

Rape

- Married/betrothed – man is killed for this offense, woman is not
 - Deut. 22:25-27
- Not married/betrothed – required to pay father and marry her

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- Deut. 22:28-29
- **Sodomy**
 - If any person had sexual intercourse and/or marriage with a member of the same gender, they would be put to death
 - Lev. 18:22
 - Deut. 23:17
- **Bestiality**
 - If any person had sexual intercourse with a beast or animal, they would be put to death
 - Exod. 22:19
 - Lev. 18:23, Lev. 20:15-16
 - Deut. 27:21
- **Sexual relations with an unclean woman (after her period)**
 - Lev. 18:19, Lev. 20:18
- **Prostitution of children**
 - Lev. 19:29

Child Sacrifice (offering children unto Molech)

- Lev. 18:21
- Lev. 20:1-5
- Deut. 18:10

Cross-Dressing

- Woman should not wear clothes that pertain to a man, and men should not wear clothes that pertain to a woman – it is an abomination before God to engage in this cross-dressing
 - Deut. 22:25

Eating or Drinking Blood (Hematophagy)

- Lev. 17:10-16 – “eating” of blood – offender would be “cut off”
- Lev. 19:26
- Deut. 12:16

Tattoos and Bodily Markings

- Lev. 19:28

Lying

- Command to not submit a false report or bear false witness of an event
 - Exod. 20:16, 23:1
 - Lev. 19:12
- Judgment for bearing false witness in the court, they would be punished with the end punishment of the person who they bore false witness against – that would sure clean up false witnesses
 - Deut. 19:16-21
- Not a “talebearer”
 - Lev. 19:16

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Swearing Falsely

- Command to not swear falsely by the Lord's Name
 - Lev. 19:12

Verbal Insults

- If a child cursed his parents, he would be put the death
 - Exod. 21:17, Lev. 20:9
- Do not curse the deaf
 - Lev. 19:14

Honor Parents

- Child is commanded to honor his father and mother
 - Exod. 20:12
 - Lev. 19:3
 - Deut. 21:18-21
- Punishment
 - If a child cursed his parents, he would be put the death
 - Exod. 21:17, Lev. 20:9
 - If a child hit their parents, they would be put the death
 - Exod. 21:15
 - If a child is stubborn and rebellious and will not obey their parents, and they also engage in other sins such as glutton and drunkenness, the child was commanded to be stoned
 - Deut. 21:18-21

Good Neighbor

- Do not hate your neighbor, hold no grudges, but love your neighbor
 - Lev. 19:17-18
 - Lev. 19:34 (strangers)
- Responsibility to care for your neighbor's possessions and livestock
 - Deut. 22:1-4
- If one's enemy's ox or ass goes astray, they are commanded to return the animal back to their enemy
 - Exod. 23:4-7
- Do not curse the deaf (who can't hear you) or put a stumbling block before the blind (who cannot see it)
 - Lev. 19:14

Grooming

- Men were prohibited from rounding the corners of their heads or their beards
 - Lev. 19:27

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NATIONAL SOCIAL LAWS

Purification and Uncleaness

- Purification procedures for a mother after giving birth
 - Birth of a son
 - Lev. 12:1-4
 - Birth of a daughter
 - Lev. 12:5-8
- Procedures for dealing with Leprosy
 - The Leper
 - Lev. 13:1-46 – Procedures for determination and dealing with leprosy
 - Num. 5:1-4
 - Lev. 14:1-32 – Cleansing of the leper
 - Deut. 24:8-9
 - Clothing contaminated by a leper
 - Lev. 13:47-59 – Procedures for clothing that is contaminated with leprosy
 - Home contaminated by a leper
 - Lev. 14:33-47 – Procedures for a home that is contaminated with leprosy
 - Lev. 14:48-57 – Cleansing of a home that has been contaminated with leprosy
- Procedures for dealing with Uncleaness
 - Men who are unclean
 - Lev. 15:1-12 – Instances of uncleanness for men
 - Lev. 15:13-18 – Cleansing of the unclean man
 - Woman who are unclean
 - Lev. 15:19-27 – Instances of uncleanness for women
 - Lev. 15:28-33 – Cleansing of the unclean woman

Clean and Unclean Animals

- Clean and unclean animals are specifically denoted from each other
 - Lev. 11:1-47
 - Deut. 14:1-21

Laws for Inheritance

- Requirements for the inheritance of the firstborn son
 - Deut. 21:15-17

Oaths and Vows

- Laws for honoring of vows and oaths
 - Num. 30:1-16
 - Deut. 23:21-23

Honest Business Practices

- Honesty in business
 - Lev. 19:35-36

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- You must pay your workers before you go to bed at night
 - Lev. 19:13
- Lending money to the poor
 - If a man lends money to the poor, he is restricted from charging interest (usury) to an Israelite. He can charge usury to a foreigner but not his kindred Israelite.
 - Exod. 22:25
 - Deut. 23:19-20
 - If a man pledges his raiment as collateral, the raiment should be returned by the end of the day
 - Exod. 22:26-27
- No Bribes
 - Commanded to take no gifts, or bribes, in the judgment of a matter because it would blind the wise judgment
 - Exod. 23:8
 - Deut. 24:17-18
- Treat all men fairly, with righteous judgment
 - Lev. 19:15
 - Lev. 19:35-36

Care for the Poor

- Israel is commanded to care for and give to the poor, not with prejudice based on the upcoming year of release
 - Deut. 15:7-11

Honor of the Elderly

- Israel is commanded to honor the elderly – to rise up, or stand up in respect, for those who were gray-headed in Israel
 - Lev. 19:32

Treatment of Minorities

- Israel is commanded to not mistreat the strangers in the land because they were strangers in Egypt
 - Exod. 22:21, 23:9
 - Lev. 19:34 – should be treated as a natural born Israelite, and to love him as thyself
- Israel is commanded to afflict the widows and fatherless, those who cannot care for or defend themselves (if they did afflict them, God would make the Israelites widows and fatherless)
 - Exod. 22:22-24

Exclusion from the Congregation of Israel

- One that is wounded with stones or has his private parts hurt cannot enter in
 - Deut. 23:1
- A bastard – an illegitimate child – cannot enter into the congregation until the 10th generation
 - Deut. 23:2
- An Ammonite or Moabite are not permitted to enter into the congregation
 - Deut. 23:3-6

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- Command to not abhor the Edomite or the Egyptian
 - Deut. 23:7-8

CIVIL LAWS

Servants & Masters

- Regarding treatment of Hebrew servants
 - A Hebrew servant would serve 6 years and go free in the 7th year
 - Exod. 21:2-4, Deut. 15:12-15
 - A Hebrew servant is indebted for life if he chooses to stay with his master in the 7th year when he may go free
 - Exod. 21:5-6, Deut. 15:16-18
 - Responsibility and optional treatments for a maidservant who has been sold by her father to another master
 - Exod. 21:7-11
 - Every 7th year, all debts were to be released and forgiven, and all servants are released
 - Deut. 15:1-6, 12-18
 - Every 50th year, God instituted that all slaves go free, all land be restored to the owners, etc. – it was a Year of Jubilee for the Israelites
 - Lev. 25:8-55
- If a servant escapes from his master, you simply allow him to live and serve with you instead of returning him to his master
 - Deut. 23:15-16

Loss of Personal Property

- In general
 - Num. 5:5-10
- Loss of an animal
 - If a man leaves a pit uncovered and an ox falls into the pit and dies, the man who uncovered the pit must pay the owner of the ox an appropriate amount of money
 - Exod. 21:33-34
 - If one man's ox kills another man's ox, then they two men sell the live ox and divide the proceeds
 - Exod. 21:35
 - If one man's ox kills another man's ox and the owner knew that his ox had been dangerous in the past, then owner must pay "ox for ox" and give the other man his live ox
 - Exod. 21:36
 - Lev. 24:17-18,21
- Loss of crops
 - If a man allows his animal to feed in another man's field, he should make restitution to the other owner
 - Exod. 22:5
 - If a man sets a fire that gets out of control and burns the crops of another man, he should make restitution to the other owner
 - Exod. 22:6

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Laws of Redemption

- Laws for raising up the seed of a man that has passed away and for fulfilling the law of redemption to redeem the bride and his land
 - Deut. 25:5-10

Collection of Debts

- They were not allowed to just go into another's house and take what they thought was rightfully theirs. Instead, they had to wait for the other person to bring it out and give it to them
 - Deut. 24:10-13

Warfare

- Procedures for warfare – Deut. 20:1-20
 - For general warfare
 - Preparation
 - Priest would comfort the people that God was to fight for them (v.2-4)
 - Officers of the army ask for anyone that has business elsewhere or is afraid or essentially if his heart is not entirely focused on warfare, to just go home (v.5-8)
 - Appoint captains of the army from those that remain (v.9)
 - Ask for peace from the city; if they surrender peacefully, then they become the servants of Israel (v.10-11)
 - The siege
 - If the city does not accept peace, then they were to attack the city (v.12)
 - They were not supposed to use fruit bearing trees for military defense, but only those trees which were not fruit bearing (v.19-20)
 - When they conquered the city, then they were to kill all the males by the sword, but take the women, children, cattle, and goods of the city as spoil back to their own camp (v.13-14)
 - Against the Canaanites
 - They were to kill everything that breathed because of the abominations that the people of that land had committed and to keep the Israelites from being corrupted by their wickedness (v.16-18)
 - Exod. 23:20-33
 - Exod. 34:10-17
- For cleanliness and hygiene in the battle camps
 - Deut. 23:9-14
- Man not allowed to go out to war for the first year he is married, but he is commanded to be at home with his wife
 - Deut. 24:5

Agriculture

- Do not harvest the corners of the fields or all your grapes, so the poor could come after and partake of them to provide for themselves
 - Lev. 19:9-10; 23:22
 - Deut. 24:19-22

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- When they entered Canaan, they were to treat the fruit of tree as uncircumcised and not to eat for 3 years, in the 4th year they were to offer it to God, and in the 5th year they could partake of the fruit of the trees
 - Lev. 19:23-25
- Crop Rotations
 - Every 7th year, Israel was commanded to let the land rest and not to plant crops, vineyards, or olive yards in those fields as they did the other 6 years
 - Exod. 23:10-11
 - Lev. 25:1-7
- Not planting different crops directly together
 - Lev. 19:19
 - Deut. 22:9
- Do not plow with an ox and an ass together
 - Deut. 22:10
- You can eat grapes off the vines are you are passing through your neighbor's vineyard (Deut. 23:24) and eat ears of corn off the stalks as you're passing through your neighbor's fields (Deut. 23:25), but you are not allowed to put any grapes in a vessel or to harvest the corn with a sickle
 - Deut. 23:24-25

Livestock

- Prohibited from breeding different kinds of animals together
 - Lev. 19:19
- Do not plow with an ox and an ass together
 - Deut. 22:10
- Do not muzzle the ox when he treads out the corn
 - Deut. 25:4

Miscellaneous

- Restrictions for the kings of Israel
 - Deut. 17:14-20
 - He tells Israel exactly what would happen hundreds of years before they actually request God for a king to be like all the other nations (1 Sam. 8:5)
 - Restrictions for lineage (v. 15)
 - 1) had to be chosen by God
 - 2) had to be an Israelite
 - Restrictions for actions (v. 16-17)
 - 1) not to multiply horses – or return to Egypt for the purpose of multiplying horses
 - 2) not to multiply wives to himself
 - 3) not to multiply silver and gold to himself
 - Instructions for actions (v. 18-20)
 - 1) to have a copy of the law and to read it all the days of his life, and to keep all the statutes of the law
- Cities of Refuge
 - Deut. 19:1-10
 - Num. 35:9-34

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- They appointed 6 cities (3 cities to begin with, and then 3 more cities in the promised land) for people who had innocently killed a man to go to protect themselves from the deceased family trying to kill them in a fit of rage
 - (7th city of refuge is Christ and the church – Heb. 6:18)
- Taking care of the bird's nest that might be in your way
 - Deut. 22:6-7
- Making a safety rail (*battlement*) on your roof to prevent falls
 - Deut. 22:8
- Not allowed to wear a garment of wool and linen together
 - Deut. 22:11
- Required to add fringes upon the four corners of your garment (vesture)
 - Deut. 22:12
- Requirement for standard weight and measurements
 - Deut. 25:13-16

Punishment for Offenses

- Every man answers for his own offenses
 - Deut. 24:16 – *The fathers shall not be put to death for the children, neither shall the children be put to death for the fathers; every man shall be put to death for his own sin.*
- Things that required death by those involved – (In the New Testament application, these are things for which one should be removed from the church)
 - Murder
 - Exod. 21:12,14; Lev. 24:17
 - Kidnapping
 - Exod. 21:16; Deut. 24:7
 - Assault of your parents
 - Exod. 21:15
 - Cursing your parents
 - Exod. 21:17; Lev. 20:9
 - Disobeying the commands of your parents and engaging in drunkenness and gluttony
 - Deut. 21:18-21
 - Allowing a dangerous ox to kill another man when the ox's owner knows of the ox's past
 - Exod. 21:29
 - Witchcraft
 - Exod. 22:18; Lev. 20:27
 - Idolatry – Worshipping another God
 - Exod. 22:20
 - Deut. 17:5 – particularly denoted that death was performed by stoning
 - Enticing others to worship false gods
 - Deut. 13:1-11
 - Blasphemy or cursing of God
 - Lev. 24:16 – commanded to be stoned to death

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- Work on the Sabbath day
 - Exod. 35:2
 - Num. 15:32-36 – for gathering sticks on the Sabbath
- Sacrificing children to Molech
 - Lev. 20:2 – particularly denoted that they should be stoned
 - “cut him off” – Lev. 20:3,5
- Sexual sins
 - Adultery – both man and woman are killed
 - Lev. 20:10
 - Deut. 22:22
 - Fornication
 - Deut. 22:20-21 – a married woman who is discovered to not be a virgin is killed for her prior infidelity
 - Deut. 22:23-24 – woman who is forced but did not scream or resist, both man and woman are killed
 - Rape of a betrothed woman – the man who forced the woman would be killed
 - Deut. 22:25-27
 - Incest – both man and woman are killed
 - Lev. 20:11-12,14,17,19-21
 - Homosexuality – both men or both women are killed
 - Lev. 20:13
 - Bestiality – both man/woman and beast are killed
 - Exod. 22:19, Lev. 20:15-16
 - Prostitution by a priest’s daughter – burnt with fire
 - Lev. 20:9
- Things that required one to be “cut off from Israel/their people” (there are multiple places where death and “cut off” are used interchangeably, such as Lev. 20:2-5, so this terminology could mean that the offender must be killed as well; it could also mean they just had to cut off for a period, such as the period of uncleanness)
 - All the sexual sins and other sins given in Lev. 18:6-23
 - Lev. 18:29
 - Sexual relations with an unclean woman (after her period)
 - Lev. 20:18
 - Incest with near kinsman and family
 - Lev. 20:17 (commanded to be killed in other verses from Lev. 20:11-19)
 - Consulting those who practice Witchcraft
 - Lev. 20:6
 - Sacrificing children to Molech
 - Lev. 20:3,5 (commanded to be killed by stoning in Lev. 20:2)
 - Knowing the law and willfully reproaching the law of God (not done in ignorance)
 - Num. 15:30-31
 - Eating leavened bread or having leaven in your house during the Passover feast
 - Exod. 12:15,19
 - Not observing the Passover, if there is not a legitimate reason why he cannot
 - Num. 9:13
 - Work on the Sabbath day
 - Exod. 31:14 (commanded to be put the death in Exod. 35:2)

MOSAIC LAW SUMMARY REFERENCE GUIDE

- Work on the Day of Atonement
 - Lev. 23:29 (“I will destroy from among his people” – Exod. 35:2)
- Eating blood of any animal or human
 - Lev. 17:10,14; Lev. 7:27
- Making a sacrifice or offering somewhere other than the tabernacle
 - Lev. 17:4,9
- Priest administering the holy things while he is unclean
 - Lev. 22:3
- Coming into the tabernacle when you are unclean
 - Num. 19:13,20
- Eating the peace offering when you are unclean
 - Lev. 7:20-21;
 - Lev. 19:8 (eating the peace offering on the 3rd day)
- Eating the meat of a given sacrifice that’s supposed to be offered to God
 - Lev. 7:22-25
- Misusing or replicating the anointing oil
 - Exod. 30:33
- Misusing or replicating the incense
 - Exod. 30:38

CEREMONIAL LAW FOR WORSHIP

Weekly Sabbath

- God gave the command to Israel to rest on the 7th day (Saturday)
 - Exod. 20:9-11, 23:12-13, 34:21, 35:2-3
 - Lev. 19:3,30; 23:3
 - Work on the Sabbath day was punishable by death – Exod. 35:2
 - No fire could be made, even in their houses, on the Sabbath – Exod. 35:3
 - No gathering of sticks on the Sabbath, one man was put to death for this – Num. 15:32-36

Sabbath Year Rest for Land

- God commanded that no crops be sown or reaped during the 7th year, it was a Sabbath for the land
 - Lev. 25:1-7

Feasts

• **Feast of Unleavened Bread and Passover**

- Exod. 12:14-28, 23:15, 34:18
- Lev. 23:4-8
- Deut. 16:1-8
- Num. 28:16-25

• **Feast of Firstfruits**

- Exod. 23:16
- Lev. 23:9-14

MOSAIC LAW SUMMARY REFERENCE GUIDE

- **Feast of Weeks (or Pentecost, meaning “fifty”)**
 - Lev. 23:15-22 – 7 Sabbaths, or 50 days after the offering of the firstfruits
 - Deut. 16:9-12
 - Num. 28:26-31
- **Feast of Trumpets**
 - Num. 29:1-6
 - Lev. 23:23-25
- **Feast of Tabernacles**
 - Exod. 23:16 – the feast of ingathering
 - Lev. 23:33-44
 - Num. 29:12-40

The Offerings

- General requirements of the sacrifices:
 - Definitions of note:
 - Heifer – a cow that has not yet had a calf
 - No animal with blemish could be used as a sacrifice
 - Deut. 17:1
 - Sacrifices could only be made at the altar of the tabernacle
 - Lev. 17:1-10

Regular Offerings

- **Daily Offerings**
 - Num. 28:1-8
- **Weekly Sabbath Offerings**
 - Num. 28:9-10
- **Monthly Offerings**
 - Num. 28:11-15

Special Offerings

- **Burnt Offering**
 - Lev. 1:1-17, 6:8-13
 - Lev. 16:1-28 – on the Day of Atonement
- **Meat Offering**
 - Lev. 2:1-16, 6:14-23
- **Peace Offering**
 - Lev. 3:1-17, 7:11-36
 - Lev. 19:5-8

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- Sin Offering
 - Lev. 4:1-5:13, 6:24-30
 - Lev. 16:1-28 – on the Day of Atonement

- Trespass Offering
 - Lev. 5:14-6:7, 7:1-10

- The Day of Atonement
 - Lev. 16:1-34
 - Lev. 23:26-32
 - Num. 29:7-11

- The Scapegoat
 - Lev. 16:7-10,21-22 – on the Day of Atonement

- Ashes of the Red Heifer
 - Num. 19:1-22

- Offering of the Firstborn (dedication of children and offering of livestock)
 - Exod. 22:29-30; 34:20,22
 - Deut. 15:19-23

- Offering of the Firstlings of the Flock
 - Deut. 15:19-23

- Offering of the Tithes
 - Lev. 27:30-33
 - Deut. 14:22-29
 - Deut. 26:1-15

False Worship

- Worship of any other god
 - If a person sacrificed to any other God than Jehovah, they would be put to death
 - Exod. 22:20
 - Deut. 17:2-5
 - Lev. 19:4 – idolatry
 - Blasphemy of God was punishable by death
 - Lev. 24:16
 - No grove or false image could be constructed near to the altar of God
 - Deut. 16:21-22

- Sacrificing children to Molech
 - Lev. 20:1-5
 - Deut. 18:10

- Witchcraft or consulting witches
 - If a man or woman practices witchcraft, they are required to be put the death
 - Exod. 22:18

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- “cut off” from among the people for consulting a witch – Lev. 20:6
- Lev. 19:26 – do not “use enchantment, nor observe times”
- Lev. 19:31, Lev. 20:27
- Deut. 18:10-14
- False prophets
 - If any false prophet or dreamer of dreams entices one to follow after other gods, is commanded to be slain
 - Deut. 13:1-11

The Nazarite Vow

- The Nazarite Vow
 - Num. 6:1-21

The Priesthood

- Requirements for the Priesthood
 - Lev. 6:8–7:38
 - Lev. 8:1-36
 - Lev. 9:1-24
 - Lev. 10:8-11
 - Lev. 21:1–22:33
 - Deut. 18:1-8 – Offerings for the Levites
 - Had to be 25 years old before they could serve in the tabernacle and then would cease to serve in the tabernacle at age 50, but would still keep their charge (Num. 8:23-26), so the Levites would serve in the tabernacle of the congregation from age 25-50
 - Priests served from age 30-50 (Num. 4:3)
 - Began to go up to serve in the tabernacle from age 25-50 (Num. 8:24-25)
- Responsibilities of the priests
 - To teach the people the statutes (Lev. 10:11)
 - To be holy and consecrated (Lev. 10:10)
 - Priests were not allowed to consume wine or strong drink in the tabernacle (Lev. 10:9)
- Responsibilities of each priests’ family
 - Kohath
 - In charge of the ark, the table, the candlestick, the altars, the vessels of the sanctuary, the hanging, and the service thereof (Num. 2:31-32)
 - Duties detailed (Num. 4:1-20)
 - Gershon
 - In charge of maintaining the tabernacle: the tent, covering, hanging the door, hangings of the court and cords (Num. 2:25-26)
 - Duties detailed (Num. 4:21-28)
 - Merari
 - In charge of the boards of the tabernacle, the bars, the pillars, the sockets, the vessels thereof, and all the serveth thereto, the pillars of the court, the sockets, the pins, and the cords (Num. 2:36-37)
 - Duties detailed (Num. 4:29-33)

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- The High Priest
 - Eleazar (Num. 4:16) makes daily meat offerings, the anointing oil, and oversight of the tabernacle, and of all that therein is, in the sanctuary, and in the vessels thereof.
 - Picture of Jesus, the Great High Priest, who makes daily intercession for his bride, He is in charge of the oversight of his church and all its contents (the tabernacle and sanctuary and vessels)

The Tabernacle

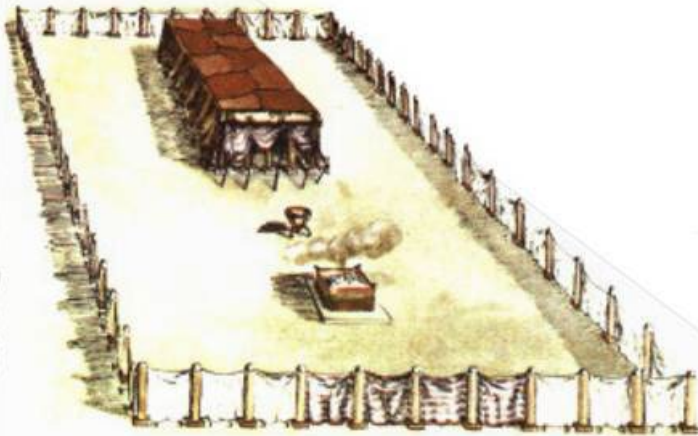
- Visual of the Tabernacle
 - 3D Replica Video of the Tabernacle
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1mFGsLEpKKk>
 - 3D Rendering of Solomon's Temple, based on 1 Kings 6-7
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oiF-wObznds>
- Exodus 25:1–31:11 - Instructions for the tabernacle are given
 - Exod. 25:1-9 – Contributions for the construction of the sanctuary
 - Exod. 25:10–26:37 – The tabernacle furnishings and structure
 - Exod. 25:10-22 – Ark of the Covenant
 - Exod. 25:23-30 – Table of Shewbread
 - Exod. 25:31-40 – Golden Lampstand (Candlestick)
 - Exod. 26:1-14 – Curtains of the tabernacle
 - Exod. 26:15-30 – Boards and sockets for the frame of the tabernacle
 - Exod. 26:31-32 – The Inner Vail
 - Exod. 26:33-35 – Placement of objects in the holy place
 - Exod. 26:36-37 – The Outer Vail
 - Exod. 27:1-8 – Brass Altar of sacrifice
 - Exod. 27:9-19 – Outer court of the tabernacle and gates to the court
 - Exod. 27:20–30:38 – Instructions for the priesthood
 - Exod. 27:20-21 – Oil for the burning of the golden lampstand
 - Exod. 28:1-43 – Garments of the priests
 - Exod. 28:1-5 – Command to make the priests' garments
 - Exod. 28:6-14 – Ephod (vest with shoulder decorations) of priest
 - Exod. 28:15-29 – Breastplate of the priest
 - Exod. 28:30 – Breastplate of the priest – Urim and Thummim
 - Exod. 28:31-35 – Robe of the priest's Ephod
 - Exod. 28:36-38 – Holy Mitre (turban for his head) of the priest
 - Exod. 28:39-43 – Coats for Aaron and the rest of the priests
 - Exod. 29:1-37 – The consecration of Aaron and the other priests
 - Exod. 29:38–30:38 – The service of the priests
 - Exod. 28:38-46 – Daily offerings made by the priests
 - Exod. 30:1-10 – Altar of incense and the daily burning of incense
 - Exod. 30:11-17 – Ransom offering of atonement
 - Exod. 30:18-21 – Laver of brass and washing of the priests
 - Exod. 30:22-33 – Making and use of the holy anointing oil
 - Exod. 30:34-38 – Making and use of the incense

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- Exod. 31:1-11 – The builders of the tabernacle are commanded
- Lev. 24:1-4 – Oil for the lampstands
- Lev. 24:5-9 – Table of Shewbread
- Num. 4 – Instructions for moving the tabernacle are given to the Levites

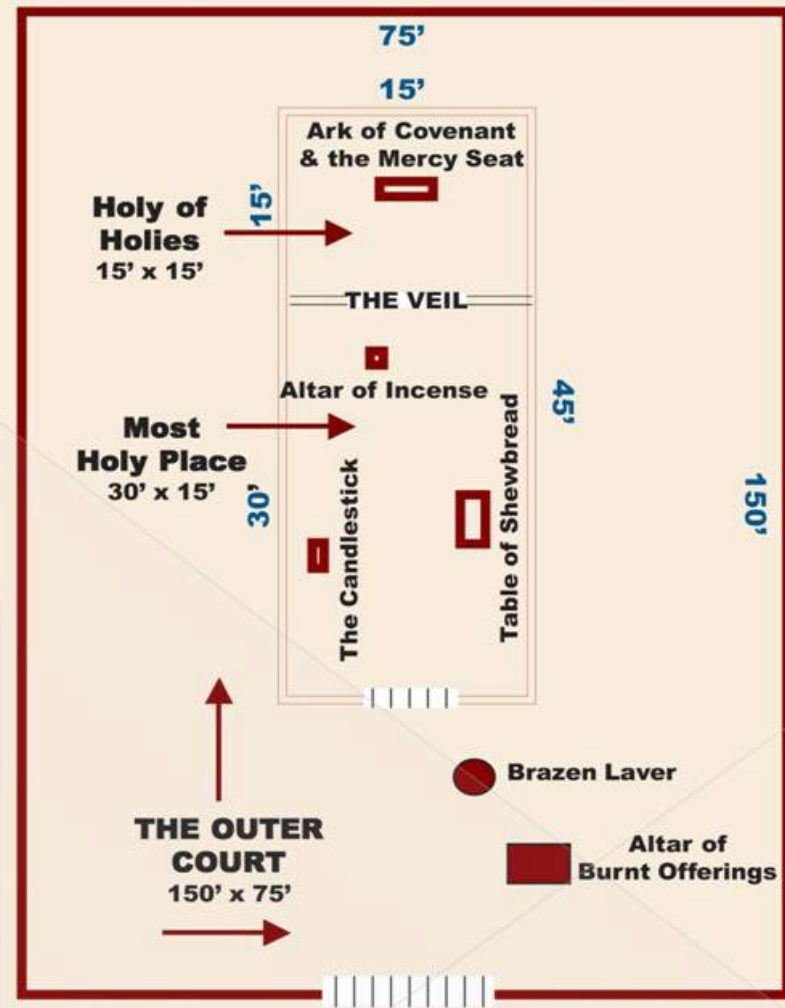
- 3 parts of the tabernacle (7 pieces of furniture)
 - Outer Court
 - 1) Brazen Altar
 - 2) Brazen Laver
 - Holy Place
 - 3) Table of Shewbread
 - 4) Golden Candlestick
 - 5) Altar of Incense
 - Holy of Holies
 - 6) Ark of the Covenant
 - 7) Mercy Seat

The Diagram of the Tabernacle

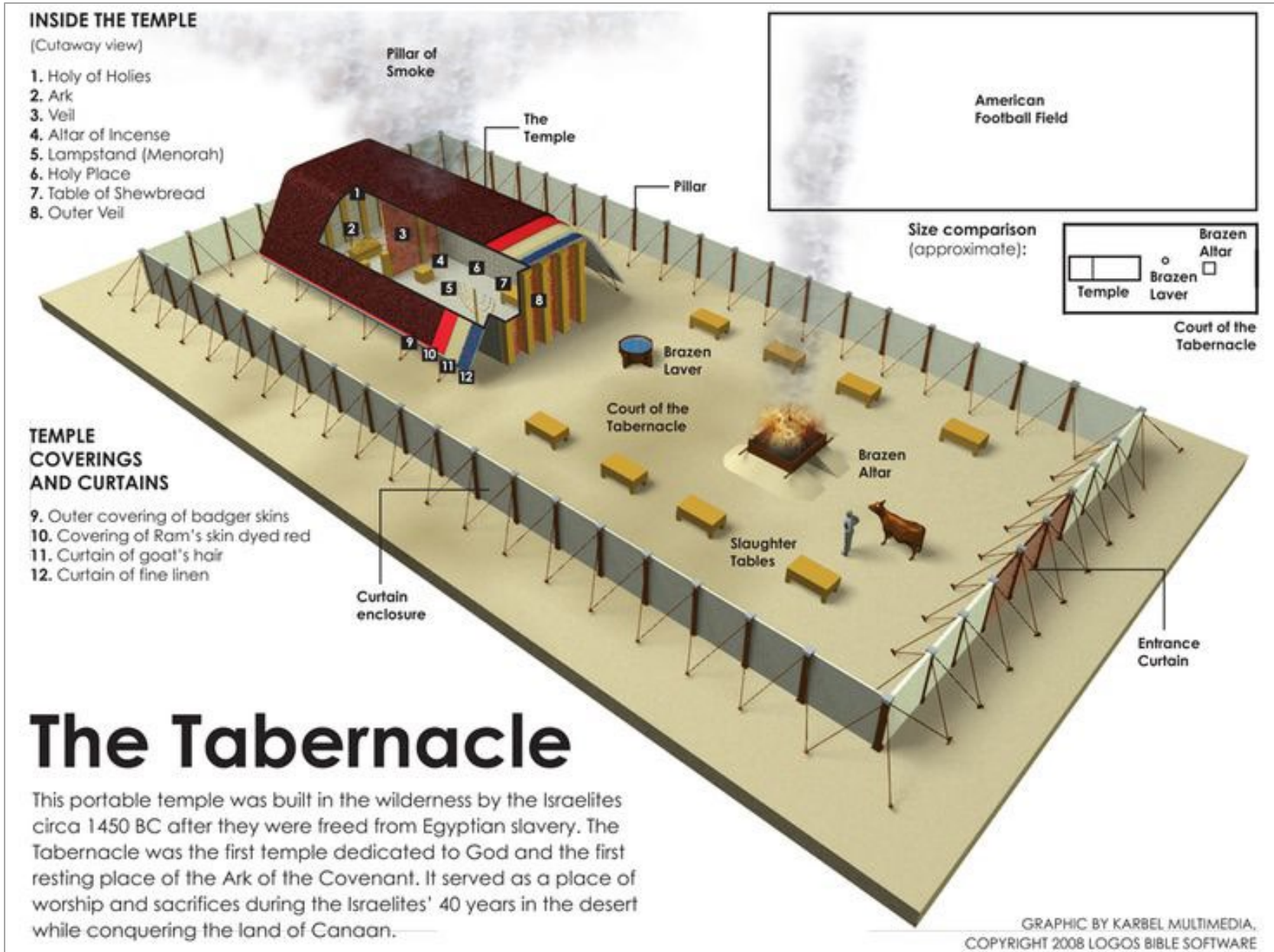


TABERNACLE DIMENSIONS

- Outer Court - 150' x 75'
- Tabernacle - 45' x 15'
- Most Holy Place - 30' x 15'
- Holy of Holies - 15' x 15'



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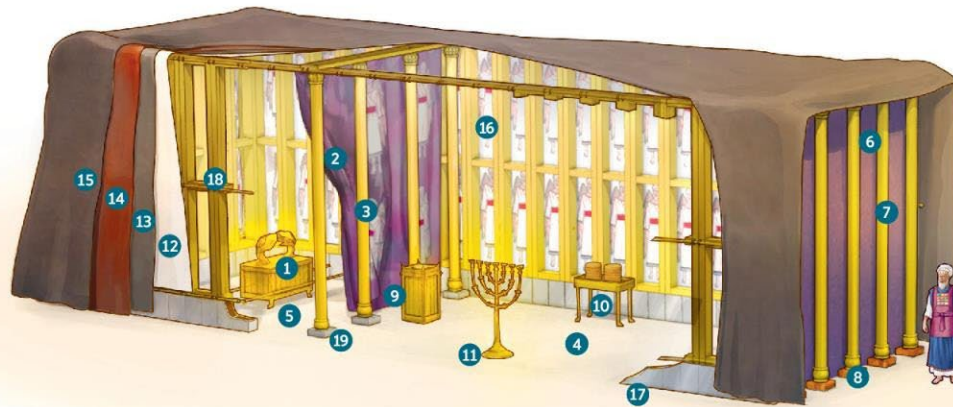
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B5

Tabernacle and High Priest

Tabernacle completed 1512 B.C.E. Temple inaugurated 1026 B.C.E.

4000 B.C.E. 2000 B.C.E. B.C.E./C.E. 2000 C.E.

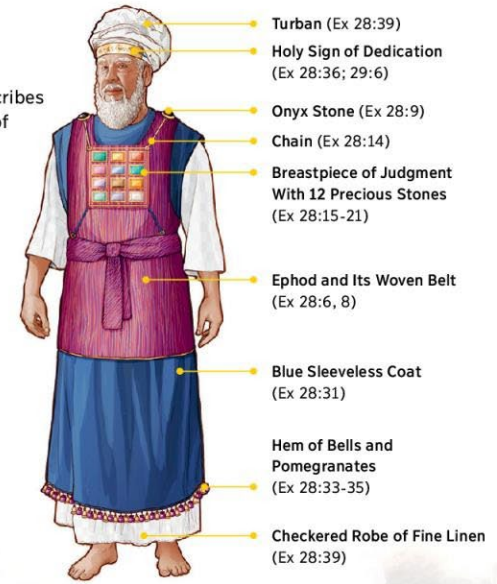


Tabernacle Features

- 1 Ark (Ex 25:10-22; 26:33)
- 2 Curtain (Ex 26:31-33)
- 3 Pillar for the Curtain (Ex 26:31, 32)
- 4 Holy (Ex 26:33)
- 5 Most Holy (Ex 26:33)
- 6 Screen (Ex 26:36)
- 7 Pillar for the Screen (Ex 26:37)
- 8 Copper Socket Pedestal (Ex 26:37)
- 9 Incense Altar (Ex 30:1-6)
- 10 Table of Showbread (Ex 25:23-30; 26:35)
- 11 Lampstand (Ex 25:31-40; 26:35)
- 12 Tent Cloth of Linen (Ex 26:1-6)
- 13 Tent Cloth of Goat Hair (Ex 26:7-13)
- 14 Covering of Ram Skins (Ex 26:14)
- 15 Covering of Sealskins (Ex 26:14)
- 16 Panel Frame (Ex 26:15-18, 29)
- 17 Silver Socket Pedestal Under Panel Frame (Ex 26:19-21)
- 18 Bar (Ex 26:26-29)
- 19 Silver Socket Pedestal (Ex 26:32)

High Priest

Exodus chapter 28 describes in detail the garments of Israel's high priest



Checked Robe of Fine Linen (Ex 28:39)



20



21

- 20 Copper Basin (Ex 30:18-21)
- 21 Altar of Burnt Offering (Ex 27:1-8)
- 22 Courtyard (Ex 27:17, 18)
- 23 Entrance (Ex 27:16)
- 24 Linen Hanging Curtains (Ex 27:9-15)

