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Waverley Press, Central House, Central Square, Sydney, M4711.



British-Israel World Federation

GUIDE TO THE LAWS OF THE BIBLE GIVEN TO ISRAEL

All Scripture is given by inspiration of God,
and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof,
for correction, for instruction in righteousness.
II. Tim. 3:16.

Price: Threepence

BRITISH-ISRAEL WORLD FEDERATION
(New South Wales Branch),
143 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS. (Ex. 20:1-17).

Originally written by God on two tables of stone prepared by Him. (Ex. 31:18; 32:15, 16)

These two tables of stone were thrown down by Moses and broken when, as he descended the mount, he saw the Israelites worshipping the golden calf. (Ex. 32:19)

Later, by God's direction, Moses hewed two tables similar to the first and took them up the mount, where God inscribed them as He had done the first two. (Ex. 34:1, 4, 28)

1. MAN'S DUTY TOWARDS GOD.

1. I am the LORD thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.
2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth, beneath, or that is in the water, under the earth: thou shalt not bow down thyself to them nor serve them: for I the LORD thy God am a jealous God, visiting the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me: and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments.
3. Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain; for the LORD will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.
4. Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the sabbath of the LORD thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates: for in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested on the seventh day: wherefore the LORD blessed the seventh day and hallowed it.

2. MAN'S DUTY TOWARDS HIS NEIGHBOUR.

5. Honour thy father and thy mother; that thy days may be long upon the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee.
6. Thou shalt not kill.
7. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
8. Thou shalt not steal.
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.
10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbour's.

The moral essence of these commandments is admirably summarised elsewhere in the Old Testament, notably by the prophet Micah, ch. 6, vs. 8. See also Deut. 10:12.

In the New Testament Jesus summed up the law in its twofold obligation towards God and man respectively, in the gospel, e.g., Matt. 22:37-40: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." See also Deut. 6:5; Luke 10:25-27; Rom. 13:8-10; Gal. 5:14, 22, 25; Matt. 7:12.

GUIDE TO THE LAWS GIVEN TO ISRAEL

The following compilation of the LAWS of the Bible is offered to make available the light which the Bible throws upon the problems of human Conduct and Responsibility.

A. FORMS OF GOVERNMENT. Book Ch. V

I. PATRIARCHAL. The family being Gen. 22:1-14
the unit of life the Father as head of Jud. 11:30-39
the family was the ruler. Job 1:5

II. THEOCRACY. God was the direct ruler of His people. Ex. 19:3-8

HIS GOVERNMENT EXERCISED THROUGH JUDGES. The people for-
got God. God chastised them by selling
them into slavery to their enemies. Upon
repentance God raised up judges being
deliverers. This form of government
lasted for about 400 years

Jud. 2:13-18
I Sam. 8:1-7
I. Kings 6:1

Book	Ch.	V.
Deut.	20	14
Lev.	25	46
Ex.	21	2
Deut.	15	12
Ex.	22	3

III. MONARCHY

This was begun by the coronation of Saul, reached its height in David and Solomon and ended with the Assyrian and Babylonian captivities.

1 Sam 10 24

B. QUALIFICATION FOR CITIZENSHIP IN ISRAEL

- Those of Israel who ratified the Covenant at Sinai and later children born into their homes were entitled to the right of citizenship.
 Certain Exceptions.
 Ex. 19 5, 8
 Deut. 23 2
- Moabites and Ammonites excluded.
 Deut. 23 3, 4
 Neh. 13 1
- Edomites and Egyptians in the third generation were eligible.
 Deut. 23 8

C. LAWS OF THE THEOCRACY.

I. PERTAINING TO FOREIGNERS

- Law applied equally to aliens as to citizens.
 Ex. 12 49
 Lev. 24 22
- Israelite not to marry a foreigner.
 Gen. 34 14
 Ex. 34 16
 Deut. 7 3
- Forbidden to own slaves.
 Lev. 25 47, 54
- Interest on money charged.
 Deut. 23 20

II. PERTAINING TO SLAVERY.

- Obtained by (a) Captives in War.
 (b) Inherited.
 (c) Bought.
 (d) Sold for Debt or Theft.
 Deut. 20 14
 Lev. 25 46
 Ex. 21 2
 Deut. 15 12
 Ex. 22 3
- How treated—
 (a) Regarded as part of owner's household and possession.
 Ex. 20 17
 Gen. 12 16
 Gen. 14 4
 (b) Could be smitten by master.
 Ex. 21 20
 (c) Fugitive not to be returned.
 Deut. 23 15, 16
- (a) Hebrews not to be enslaved.
 Lev. 25 39
 (b) As a hired servant only.
 Lev. 25 40
 (c) To go free in year of Jubilee.
 Lev. 25 40, 41

III. PERTAINING TO TAXATION.

- Census taken.
 Num. 1 1-3
 Num. 4 1-3
 Num. 26 2
- Purpose of Taxes—
 (a) Redemption of Persons.
 Lev. 27 1-13
 (b) Temple Service.
 Ex. 30 11, 16
 2 Chr. 24 6, 9
- Amount of Tax one-tenth.
 Lev. 27 30-33
- Priests and attendants not exempt.
 Num. 18 26

IV MILITARY LAWS—

1. Age of Trainees, 20 years and upwards
2. Universal Conscription.
3. Selective Draft.
4. Exemption from Service—
 - (1) Levites.
 - (2) Certain individuals.
 - (3) Cowardly.
5. Cleanliness in Camp.
6. Regulations in battle—
 - (1) Notices to be given.
 - (2) Food Trees spared.
 - (3) Treatment of Captives.
- (4) Booty.
- (5) Tribute.

Book.	Ch.	V.
Num.	1	2, 3
Num.	1	3
Num.	31	3-6
Num.	1	49
Deut.	20	5-7
Deut.	20	8
Judg.	7	23
Deut.	23	9-14
Deut.	20	10, 11
Deut.	20	19, 20
Deut.	20	13-17
Num.	31	17, 18
Deut.	20	14
II Kings	3	4

V. LAWS PERTAINING TO DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

1. Marriage, Family unit of society.
 - (1) Ordained of God.
 - (2) Within the Nation.
 - (3) If females inherit, they must marry within the Tribe to which they belong

Gen.	1	27, 28
Gen.	2	18, 24
Matt.	19	4-6
Ex.	34	16
Deut.	7	3
Num.	36	6-9

- (4) Polygamy recognised. But cp. N.T. teaching.

Book.	Ch.	V.
Deut.	21	15-17
I Cor.	7	2
1 Tim.	3	2
Deut.	7	1-3
Ex.	34	15, 16
Deut.	22	30
Gen.	35	22, 49, 4
Lev.	20	14
Lev.	20	17
Lev.	20	19
Lev.	18	10
Lev.	18	15
Num.	30	6-8
Eph.	5	22/24
Deut.	22	5

2. Parent and Child—

- (1) Father had power over child.
- (2) Arranged for Marriage of sons.
- (3) Children to honour parents.
- (4) Parents to discipline and educate.

Num.	30	3-5
Gen.	24	4
Deut.	7	3
Ex.	20	12
Deut.	21	18/21
Eph.	6	4

3. Masters and Servants—

- (1) Hebrew servants bought.
- (2) Redeemed.
- (3) Gained freedom in Sabbatical Year.

Ex.	21	2-4
Ex.	21	7, 8
Ex.	21	2

Book	Ch. V	Book	Ch. V
Deut.	24 14	Deut.	36 4-7
Deut.	24 14, 15	Lev.	25 23-28
Ex.	20 10	Lev.	25 24-30
Deut.	23 15, 16	Lev.	25 15, 16, 34
Lev.	25 45-46	Lev.	25 8-34
		Lev.	25 32-33
		Ruth	4 3-11
		Jer.	32 9-14
		Jer.	32 12
		Jer.	32 14
		Neh.	5 1-13
		Lev.	25 14
		II Kings	4 1-7

- (4) Not oppressed
- (5) Wages of hired servant
- (6) To enjoy Sabbath
- (7) Fugitive not to be returned
- (8) Foreign slaves and their children not redeemed

VI. LAWS PERTAINING TO PROPERTY.

1. INHERITANCE—

- (1) Sons inherited Father's estate.
- (2) Double portion to firstborn.
- (3) Willing to one son prohibited.
- (4) Widow without issue not heir, but descended with property to next of kin.
- (5) Daughters heirs when no sons
- (6) To marry within tribe.
- (7) When no sons or daughters inheritance by nearest of kin.

2. KINDS OF PROPERTY—

- (1) Real Estate—
 - (a) Land allotted among tribes.

- (b) Title not transferable
- (c) Not permanently sold. City property excepted
- (d) Year of jubilee lands returned to heirs.
- (e) Release of land proclaimed by sound of trumpet.
- (f) Levitical property redeemable at any time.
- (g) Mode of Transfer—
 - (1) Drawing off shoe, sign of relinquishing right.
 - (2) Deed made.
 - (3) Deed delivered in presence of witnesses.
 - (4) Deed recorded.
 - (5) Mortgages illegal by given.
- (2) Personal Property—
 - This includes all property which is movable, as against real property such as houses and lands—
 - (a) Sale recognised.
 - (b) Pledges of Personal Property—
 - (1) Children taken by creditors to liquidate debt.

	Book	Ch.	V.	Book	Ch.	V.
(2) Mill or Millstone prohibited.	Deut.	24	6			
(3) Pledges of the poor not retained overnight.	Deut.	24	13	Ps.	51	4
(4) Pledges voluntary.	Ex.	22	26, 27	Ex.	20	1
	Deut.	24	10, 11	Lev.	18	27
(3) Interest on money-- Interest was called Usury in Bible times.				Ex.	22	20
(a) Taking of interest forbidden amongst Israelites.	Ex.	22	25	Lev.	20	27
Money then was not loaned for purpose of trade, but for the relief of poor--	Deut.	23	19, 20	Ex.	22	18
(b) Allowed to be taken from foreigners.				Lev.	24	16
(c) Penalty for charging interest Retention of pledges plus 1 per cent.	Deut.	23	20	Lev.	24	16
(4) Weights and Measures-- Divers weights and measures forbidden. Perfect and just weights and measures only tolerated by God.	Neh.	5	11	Ex.	23	8
	Deut.	25	13-16	Deut.	16	19
				Deut.	27	25
				Lev.	19	12
				Ex.	20	16
				Deut.	19	16/21
				Num.	15	30-31
				Deut.	17	12-13
				Ex.	23	1, 2, 6, 7
				Deut.	16	19, 20
				Ex.	22	9

VII. CRIMINAL LAWS.

In a Theocracy crime was considered primarily as against God.

1. CRIMES AGAINST GOD--

- (1) Worshipping other Gods
Penalty.
- (2) Sorcery.
Penalty.
- (3) Blasphemy.
Penalty.

2. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC--

- (1) Bribery.
Penalty.
- (2) Perjury.
Penalty attached.
- (3) Defiance of Law.
Penalty attached.
- (4) Perverting or obstructing justice.
Penalty.

3. CRIMES OF IMMORALITY--

- (1) Adultery.
Penalty.

	Book.	Ch.	V.		Book.	Ch.	V.
(2) Rape Penalty.	Deut.	22	25, 26	5. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY— (1) Theft. (2) Careless use of Fire. (3) Removing a Landmark. VIII. HUMANE LAWS. 1. Duties towards persons— (1) Widows and Orphans. (2) Neighbours. (3) The Poor. (4) Strangers. (5) The Deaf and Blind. (6) Servants. (7) Enemies. 2. Duties towards animals— (1) Beasts of Burden. (2) Wild animals. (3) Mother Bird and Young.	Ex.	20	15
(3) Prostitution. Penalty.	Deut.	22	25, 26		Ex.	22	1-4
(4) Seduction. Penalty.	Deut.	23	17		Ex.	22	6
(5) Incest. Penalty.	Lev.	21	9		Deut.	19	14
(6) Sodomy. Penalty.	Deut.	22	20, 21				
(7) Divorce.	Ex.	22	16, 17				
	Deut.	22	28, 29				
	Deut.	22	30				
	Lev.	20	11, 21		Ex.	22	22, 23
	Deut.	23	17		Deut.	24	17
	Lev.	18	22	Lev.	19	13	
	Lev.	20	13	Ex.	23	6	
	Ex.	22	19	Lev.	19	9, 10	
	Deut.	24	1-4	Lev.	19	33, 34	
	Matth.	5	31-32	Lev.	19	14	
	Matth.	19	3-12	Deut.	24	14, 15	
	Ex.	20	13	Ex.	23	4, 5	
	Gen.	9	5, 6				
	Ex.	21	12, 14	Ex.	23	12	
	Ex.	21	13	Deut.	25	4	
	Num.	35	6, 15, 29	Ex.	23	11	
	Ex.	21	18, 26, 27	Lev.	25	5, 7	
	Ex.	21	19	Deut.	22	6, 7	
	Ex.	21	16	Lev.	22	28	
	Ex.	21	16				
	Lev.	19	16				

4. CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS—

3. Keeping the Sabbath.

IX. CEREMONIAL LAWS.

1. Circumcision.

Book.	Ch.	V.
Ex.	20	8-11
Neh.	13	15-22
Is.	58	13, 14
Compare	Mark	3: 1-5
Gen.	17	9-14
		24-27
Gen.	21	4
Ex.	12	44
Josh.	5	2-10
Luke	1	59
Luke	2	21
Phil.	3	5
Deut.	10	16
Deut.	30	6
Rom.	4	25-29
Gal.	6	12-15

Of the heart.

2. Clean and Unclean---

(1) Foods.	Lev.	11	2-31
	Deut.	14	3-20
(2) Mother after child birth.	Lev.	12	1-8
(3) Skin Trouble.	Lev.	13	4-6
(4) Leprosy in a person.	Lev.	13	2-3, 7-46
(5) Leprosy in a garment.	Lev.	13	47-59
(6) Cleansing of Leper.	Lev.	14	1-32
(7) House infection.	Lev.	14	33-57
(8) Various personal uncleannesses.	Lev.	15	1-33
(9) Ashes of Red Heifer for cleansing.	Num.	19	1-22
	Heb.	9	13

3. Eating of Fat and Blood forbidden

Book.	Ch.	V.
Lev.	3	17, 7, 22-27
Lev.	17	10-14
Ex.	22	31
Lev.	17	15, 16
Lev.	19	23-25

4. Flesh torn from Beasts not to be eaten.

Ex.	22	31
Lev.	17	15, 16

5. Fruit of young trees not to be eaten.

Lev.	19	23-25
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6. Sacred obligations---

(1) Firstborn.	Ex.	13	2
	Ex.	34	19, 20
(2) Firstfruits.	Ex.	34	26
	Deut.	18	4
(3) Tithes.	Lev.	27	30-33
(4) Poll Tax.	Ex.	30	12-16
(5) Freewill offering.	Lev.	22	17-20

7. Sacred calendar.

(1) Sabbath.	Deut.	5	12-15
	Neh.	9	14
(2) Passover and Feast of unleavened Bread.	Deut.	16	1-7
	Ex.	12	43-49
	Ex.	34	18
	Josh.	5	10-12
	II. Kings	23	21-23
	II. Chr.	35	1-9
	I. Cor.	5	7-8
(3) Feast of weeks.	Deut.	16	9-11
	Acts	2	1

(4) Blowing of Trumpets.	Book. Lev.	Ch. V. 23-25	(6) Oaths binding.	Book. Ex.	Ch. V. 20-7
(5) Feast of Tabernacles.	Deut. Neh. Zech.	16 13-17 8 14-18 14 16-19	(7) Inquest for the slain.	Lev. Num. But Cp. Mt.	19 12 30 2 5 33-36
(6) Sabbatical Year.	Deut.	15 1-3	III. WHERE COURTS WERE HELD	Deut.	21 1-9
(7) Day of Atonement.	Lev. Lev.	16 23 26-32	(1) At City Gates.	Deut. Deut. Ruth	21 19 25 7 4 1-2
D. LEGAL PROCEDURE.					
I. JUDGES APPOINTED.					
(1) Moses first judge.	Ex. 2 Chr.	18 13-26 19 4-12	(2) In Porch of Judgement.	1 Kings	7 7
(2) Rulers judges in small matters.	Ex.	18 22	IV. JUDGEMENTS	Deut.	1 17
(3) King as Judge.	1 Kings 1 Kings	3 16-28 7 7	1. Regarded as from God.	Deut.	25 1
II. SUBMISSION OF CASES--					
(1) Ordinary cases submitted to Judges.	Deut.	25 1, 2	2. Righteous to be justified and wicked condemned.	Deut. Deut. Deut.	25 2, 3 17 7
(2) Exceptional cases taken to Supreme Court.	Deut.	17 9-11	3. Sentence to be executed.	Ex. Deut.	18 26 17 8-11
(3) Extreme Cases submitted to the Lord for decision.	Num.	5 12-31	V. APPEALS.	1 Kings	3 16-27
(4) Judges must decide righteously.	Deut. Ex.	19 17-19 23 6-8	VI. DAMAGES.	Lev. Ex.	24 19, 20 22 4, 5
(5) Bribery forbidden.	Deut.	16 18-20	1. For Maiming a person.	Ex.	22 6
			2. For Sealing.		
			3. Kindling a fire which damages property.		
					15

4. Breach of trust.	Book.	Ch.	V
	Lev.	6	1-5
5. Killing an animal.	Lev.	24, 18,	21
	Ex.	21, 37,	36
	Ex.	21, 33,	34
6. Loss of animal falling into pit.	Ex.	22	14
7. Loss of borrowed property.			

E. METHODS OF PUNISHMENT.

1. By infliction of kind	Gen.	9	6
	Ex.	21	22, 25
	Lev.	24,	19, 20
2. By Burning.	Lev.	20	14
3. By Mutilation.	Deut.	25	11, 12
4. By Hanging.	Deut.	21	22, 23
5. By Stoning	Lev.	24	16
6. By Scourging or beating.	Deut.	25	2, 3
7. By Confiscation of goods and Excommunication.	Ezra	10	8
8. By Imprisonment.	Ezra	7	26
9. By compensation for damages	Ex.	21	19, 32, 36
10. By Restitution of stolen or borrowed property.	Ex.	22	12, 14, 15

F. METHODS OF PROTECTION OF MANSLAYER.

1. Cities of refuge appointed.	Num.	35	6-13
2. Protection till trial could be had.	Num.	35	12
3. Murderer not protected	Num.	35	30-32
4. Unintentional man slayer remained in city till death of high priest.	Num.	35	25
	Josh	20	4, 6