

# Welcome to: - Bible House of Grace.



*God, through His Son Jesus, provides eternal grace for our failures and human limitations.*

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## Deuteronomy 24.

(2014)

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The Bible not only reveals God's eternal plans purposes and promises

But also shows how you can know God for yourself.

***Teach it, don't demand it.***

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*Although I believe my aim is pure and God's will perfect this document is still the product of a human man. As to such I neither claim special knowledge or perfect understanding.*

*If you think items presented on this site to be in error, please let me know and I will gladly reconsider the content.*

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## Deuteronomy 24.

(A brief overview of the main topics).

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**INTRODUCTION:** this is a continuation of the previous chapter, Israel is soon to cross over the River Jordan and enter into the Promised Land. The primary focus of all the following chapters is upon Moses re-telling to the new generation about to cross the River Jordan all the covenant laws the LORD originally gave to Israel at Mount Sinai so that the new generation would renew the covenant with the LORD before they enter the Promised Land. The final chapter finishes with the LORD burying Moses and Joshua being ready to lead Israel over the River Jordan and into the Promised Land (see also the introduction to chapter one).

**NOTE:** for information of people, places and the meaning of words see Map Locations and People of the Bible, and Bible Dictionary on Website Menu.

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**Laws for divorce and remarriage:** when a man marries a wife and finds some indecency in her so that she has no favour in his eyes, then writes her a certificate of divorce and sends her out of his house and she becomes another man's wife, then the new husband dies or hates her and divorces her and puts her out of his house, her previous husband could not take her again to be his wife, because she had been defiled and it is an abomination before the LORD. Marrying the previous husband after having sex with another would bring sin on the Promised Land.

**Laws for the newly married:** when a man was newly married he was not to go out with the army or be liable for any other public duty, he was to be free with his wife at home one-year to be happy.

**Laws for a pledge:** no one was to take a mill or an upper millstone in pledge because it would be taking a life in pledge, I guess this means no one was to make a pledge that would put his or her life on the line.

**Laws for stealing an Israelite:** if a man was found stealing one of his brothers of Israel and treats him as a slave or sells him, then that thief was to die, putting him to death would purge the evil from among Israel.

**Laws for a leprosy disease:** if someone was suspected of having leprosy they were to do everything according to all that the Levitical priests directed them. Moses told them to remember what the LORD did to Miriam when she and Aaron spoke against Moses, when coming out of Egypt. (He made her a leper) (Num. 12:1).

**Laws for collecting a loan:** when Israel made a loan of any sort to their neighbour and they offered their cloak for a pledge (something held for security), the person making the loan was not to go into their house to collect the pledge (the cloak), they were to stand outside and the man to whom they made the loan was to bring the pledge (the cloak) out to them.

If the person who gave the cloak as a pledge for the loan was poor and the person who made the loan had taken the cloak for security, the person who took the cloak was not to let the poor person sleep without it. They were to return it as the sun set to the poor person for them to sleep in (the pledge), so that the poor person would bless the one who took his cloak as security for the loan. The LORD would count it as righteousness for the person returning the cloak.

**Laws for a hired servant:** Israel was not to oppress a hired servant that was poor and needy, whether he was one of their brothers or one of the sojourners who were in one of their towns in the land. They were to pay the poor persons wages on the same day, before the sunsets, because the poor person counts on getting their money. If they did not pay the poor person that day and he cried to the LORD, they would be guilty of sin.

**Laws for the sins of fathers and sons:** fathers were not to be put to death because of their children and their children were not to be put to death because of their fathers, each one was to be put to death for their own sin.

**Laws of justice for the sojourner, the fatherless and the widow:** justice was not to be perverted that was due to the sojourner, the fatherless and a widows garment was not to be taken in pledge.

**Laws for reaping the harvest: -**

- When Israel reaped their harvest and forget a sheaf in the field they were not to go back and get it, it was to be left for the sojourner, the fatherless and the widow.
- When Israel beat their olive trees they were not go over them again. It was to be left for the sojourner, the fatherless and the widow.
- When Israel gathered their grapes of their vineyard they were not strip it afterward, it was to be left for the sojourner, the fatherless and the widow.

If Israel kept these rules at harvest the LORD would bless them in all their work.

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End.