

Welcome to: - Bible House of Grace.



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

Deuteronomy 22.

(2014)

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.

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.

Deuteronomy 22.

(A brief overview of the main topics).

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.

Laws for lost property: Israel was not to see their brother's ox or his sheep going astray and ignore them they were to take them back to their brother. If the person who lost them does not live near to the one who found them and they do not know who he is they were to take it to their house and it was to stay with them until their brother seeks it, then they were to restore it to him. Israel was to do the same with any lost thing of their brother's they could not ignore it, they were not to see their brother's donkey or his ox fallen down and ignore them they were to help him to lift them up again.

Various Laws.

- A woman was not to wear a man's garment and a man was not to put on a woman's cloak, it is an abomination to the LORD.
- When a bird's nest with young ones or eggs in it with the mother sitting on the young or on the eggs was found, they were not to take the mother with the young. The mother was to be let go but the young could be taken.
- When a new house was built it had to have a parapet for the roof so that if anyone should fall from it they would not bring the guilt of blood upon the house.
- A vineyard was not to be sown with two kinds of seed because the whole yield could be forfeited. When the seed produced the fruit of the crop that was sown and the seed of the grapes produced the grapes of the vineyard the two fruits may not mix or attract insects to the field and both crops could be destroyed.
- An ox and a donkey could not plow together (probably because they move at different speeds and would hinder each other)
- A coth of wool and linen could not to be mixed together (maybe because clothing was not to appeal to vanity or be a fashion garment).
- Tassels were to be made on the four corners of the garment with which they covered themselves (perhaps to identify them as Jewish).

Laws for a man who takes a wife, but later suspects her of having sex before marriage and it is proven false: if any man takes a wife and goes in to her and then hates her because he suspects she is not a virgin and accuses her of misconduct and brings a bad name upon her, if he says I took this woman and when I came near her, I did not find in her evidence of virginity. Then the father of the young woman and her mother was to bring out the evidence of her virginity to the elders of the city in the gate. He was to say to the elders, I gave my daughter to this man to marry, and he hates her and has accused my daughter of misconduct, saying, "I did not find in your daughter evidence of virginity" and then he was to show the cloak of his daughters evidence of virginity.

The elders would spread the cloak out before the elders of the city, then take the man and whip him and fine him a hundred shekels of silver and give them to the father of the young woman, because he brought a bad name upon a virgin of Israel and the woman would be his wife, he could not divorce her all his days.

Laws for a man who takes a wife and later suspects her of having sex before marriage and it is proven true: if the man's suspicion is true and evidence of virginity was not found in the young woman, then the elders of the city were to take the young woman to the door of her father's house and at the door of the young woman's house the men of her city were to stone her to death with stones, she was to be stoned because she had done an outrageous thing in Israel by whoring in her father's house.

Laws for adultery: if a man is found lying with the wife of another man, both of them shall die, the man who lay with the woman and the woman.

Laws for a betrothed woman who has sex with another man: if there is a betrothed virgin and a man meets her in the city and lies with her and the woman does not cry out for help, they were to be brought out to the gate of that city and stoned to death, the young woman, because she did not cry for help though she was in the city and the man because he violated his neighbour's wife.

Laws for rape of a betrothed woman: if in the open country a man meets a young woman who is betrothed, and the man seizes her and lies with her and the young woman cried for help and there was no one to rescue her. Only the man who lay with her was to die. Nothing was to be done to the young woman because she had committed no offence punishable by death. A case like this is like that of a man attacking and murdering his neighbour because the man met her in the open country and though the betrothed young woman cried for help there was no one to rescue her.

Laws for rape of a single woman: if a man meets a virgin who is not betrothed and seizes her and lies with her and they are found, the man who lay with the young woman was to give her father fifty shekels of silver and the young woman then was to be his wife, because he had violated her, the man could not divorce her all his days.

Laws for a mother's son: a man was not to take his father's wife sexually, so that he does not uncover his father's nakedness.

CONCLUSION: if Israel kept these rules it would purge the evil from among them.

End.