

Welcome to: - Bible House of Grace.



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

Deuteronomy 23.

(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.

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Deuteronomy 23.

(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 a man with crushed testicles: no man with crushed testicles or whose male organ was cut off was to enter the assembly of the LORD.

Laws for a forbidden a union: no one born of a forbidden union was to enter the assembly of the LORD, even, his descendants could not enter the assembly of the LORD until the tenth generation.

Laws for an Ammonite and Moabite: no Ammonite or Moabite was to enter the assembly of the LORD even to the tenth generation for the following two reasons: -

1. They did not meet Israel with bread and water when Israel came out of Egypt.
2. They hired Balaam the son of Beor from Pethor of Mesopotamia, to curse Israel, but the LORD would not listen to Balaam, instead the LORD turned the curse into a blessing for Israel, because the LORD loved Israel.

Israel was not to seek the peace or prosperity of the Ammonite or Moabite all their days forever.

Laws for an Edomite: Israel was not to abhor an Edomite because he is their brother. Esau was Israel's brother and father of Edom who was the father of the Edomites (Deut. 23:7) (Gen. 36:43) (Gen. 36:9).

Laws for an Egyptian: Israel was not to not abhor, detest or offend an Egyptian, because they were sojourners in Egypt's land, in the third generation children born to the Egyptian could enter the assembly of the LORD.

Laws for camping against an enemy: when Israel was camped against their enemies they were to keep themselves from every evil thing.

Laws for nocturnal emissions: if any man among Israel became unclean because of a nocturnal emission he was then to go outside the camp and not to return to the camp until evening. He was to bathe himself in water and as the sunsets he could go inside the camp.

Laws for excrement: Israel was to have a place outside the camp for excrement, they were to go out to it with a trowel and their tools and when they sat down outside they were to dig a hole and cover up their excrement. It was to be covered up because the LORD their God walked in the midst of their camp, to deliver them and to give their enemies over to them. The camp had to be holy, so that the LORD would not see anything indecent among Israel and turn away from them.

Laws for an escaped slave: if a slave had escaped from his master to another Israelite they were not to give the slave back to his master or do him any wrong, the slave was to dwell in the place that the slave chooses within one of Israel's towns, wherever it suited him.

Laws of prostitution for daughters and the sons of Israel: none of the daughters or sons of Israel was to be a cult prostitute. Some pagan faiths had temple priests and priestesses as prostitutes it was believed that by having intercourse with these priests and priestesses devotees would receive the spirit of the god they represented.

Laws for money gained from prostitution: Israel was not to take the fee of a prostitute or the wages of a dog into the house of the LORD in payment for any vow because both of these are an abomination to the LORD (perhaps referring to profit made from betting on dog fights).

Laws for charging interest: Israel was not to charge interest on loans of money, food or anything that was lent to their own people.

Laws for charging interest to the foreigner: Israel could charge a foreigner interest on anything that was lent.

Laws for vows: (promises) if a vow was made to the LORD the person making the vow was not to delay in fulfilling it because the LORD would surely require it of that person. If they delayed from making a vow or promise to do a thing they would not be guilty of sin, but if they did delay in fulfilling a vow they had made they would be guilty of sin. They were to do what they said they would do because they had voluntarily made a vow to the LORD and what they have promised with their mouth they must do.

Laws for eating from the neighbour's vineyard: if a person went into their neighbour's vineyard they could eat of their neighbour's grapes until they were full, but they were not to put any in a bag.

Laws for eating from the neighbours standing grain: if a person went into their neighbour's standing grain they could pluck the ears with their hand, but were not to put a sickle to their neighbour's standing grain.

End.