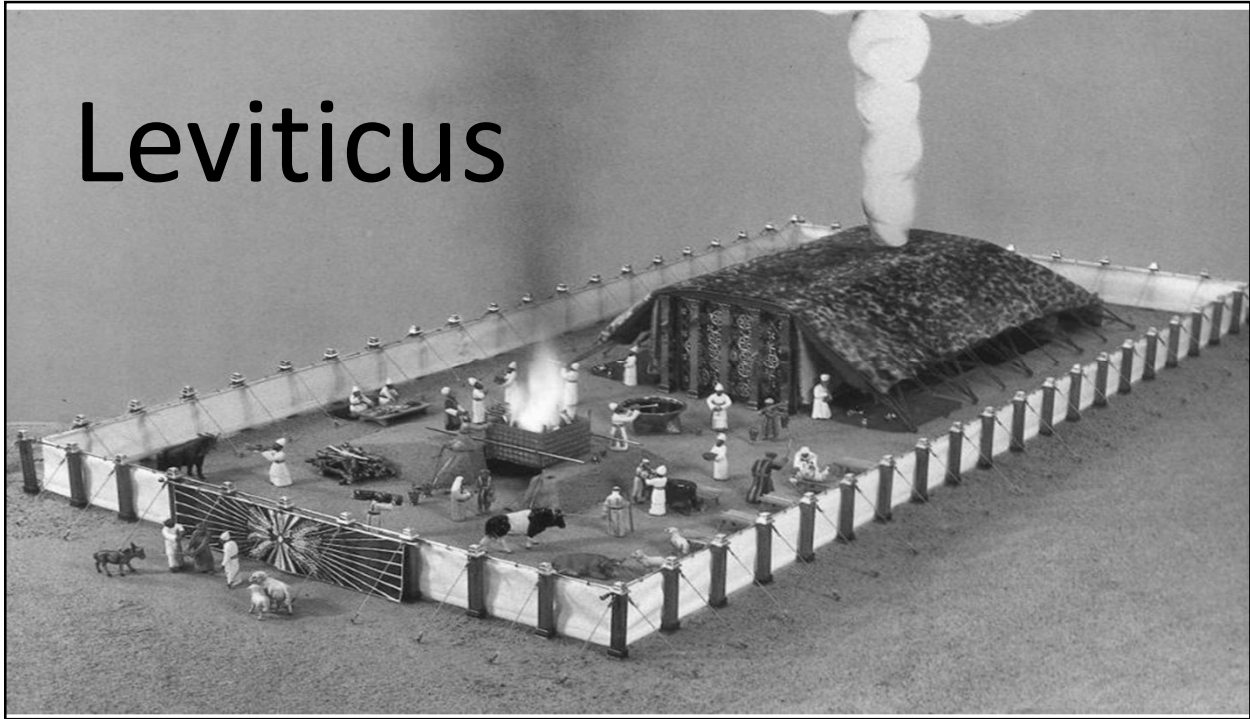


# Leviticus



114

## Treatment of the poor and disadvantaged. 25:35-55

- The poor are to be cared for in such a way as not to exacerbate their condition.
  - Treated with kindness and respect
  - Not to be financially exploited
  - The people are to remember God's gracious blessings of delivering them from Egypt and giving them the land of Canaan.

115

## Treatment of the poor and disadvantaged. 25:35-55

- The poor are to be cared for in such a way as not to exacerbate their condition.
  - The year of Jubilee required the release of all who had sold themselves into slavery. (see Exodus 21:1-6) Most in this situation would be released after 7 years.
  - People who were of the other nations did not have to be released in the year of Jubilee.

116

## Treatment of the poor and disadvantaged. 25:35-55

- The poor are to be cared for in such a way as not to exacerbate their condition.
  - Even people who are not Israelites who live in the land are not to permanently enslave an Israelite.
    - The Israelite could be redeemed by a kinsman
    - He could buy his own freedom
    - He and his family were to be released in the year of Jubilee

117

## Treatment of the poor and disadvantaged. 25:35-55

- The poor are to be cared for in such a way as not to exacerbate their condition.
  - All of the Israelites are God's servants and therefore cannot be the permanent servant of another.

118

## Obedience or disobedience 26:1-46

- Some important reminders
  - Have nothing to do with idolatry
  - Keep the Sabbaths
  - Reverence the sanctuary

119

## Obedience or disobedience 26:1-46

- Benefits of obedience
  - Favorable conditions to produce abundant crops
  - The land will be a safe place
  - Families will thrive
  - God who delivered you out of Egypt will be with you.

120

## Obedience or disobedience 26:1-46

- Consequences of disobedience with opportunities for repentance 14-39
  - Distress
  - Disease
  - Oppression from your enemies
  - Opportunity to repent 18
  - Diminished crop yields

121

## Obedience or disobedience 26:1-46

- Consequences of disobedience 14-39 (cont)
  - Opportunity to repent 21
  - Attacks by wild beasts
  - Opportunity to repent 23-24
  - War with resulting famine
  - Opportunity to repent 27-28
  - Exile from the land
  - Live in fear and face destruction in the land of the enemy while the land enjoys the neglected Sabbaths.

122

## Obedience or disobedience 26:1-46

- Opportunity for restoration 40-45
  - God will accept confession and repentance
  - Yahweh, Who, made the covenant with Abraham will not utterly destroy them in the foreign land.
  - The land will lie desolate until it enjoys its Sabbaths neglected by the people.

123

## Laws governing vows 27:1-34

- Vows would be made to seek God's favor in the event of a distressful situation, dedicating a person, animal or object to God. (See Ecclesiastes 5:4-5)
- Vows were not required but this seems to be a governing of a common practice. <sup>21</sup> "If you make a vow to the LORD your God, you shall not delay fulfilling it, for the LORD your God will surely require it of you, and you will be guilty of sin. <sup>22</sup> But if you refrain from vowing, you will not be guilty of sin. <sup>23</sup> You shall be careful to do what has passed your lips, for you have voluntarily vowed to the LORD your God what you have promised with your mouth.  
Deuteronomy 23:21-23 (ESV)

124

## Laws governing vows 27:1-34

- Vows with redemption value
  - People-A person would be assessed according to their ability to work
  - A clean animal would be sacrificed and could not be substituted with another animal. If a substitution was attempted both animals had to be sacrificed. Unclean animals were assessed at a value and would be sold for that value or redeemed by adding 20% to the value.

125

## Laws governing vows 27:1-34

- Vows with redemption value
  - Land could be dedicated and valued according to the crops it would produce and in relation to the year of Jubilee. If it is his own land from the inheritance, he can redeem it by adding 20% to the valuation. If not redeemed the field is considered holy to Yahweh and the priest takes possession of it on behalf of Yahweh. If a person dedicated a field that he bought from another the valuation of the field is to be paid on the day of the assessment but it must revert back to the original owner in the year of Jubilee.

126

## Laws governing vows 27:1-34

- That which belongs to Yahweh cannot be a part of a vow. 23-27;30-33
  - Firstborn of animals
  - The tithe
    - Produce of the land could be redeemed by adding 20% to the value
    - Animals were to be chosen by giving every tenth animal regardless of the condition of the animal. No substitution was allowed. If a substitution was attempted both animals were considered holy.

127

## Laws governing vows 27:1-34

- Things designated חָרֵם (cherem).
- A living thing or person was to be killed
  - Exodus 22:20 is the only other use on the word in this exact form in the Torah and gives an example of what is meant here.  
<sup>20</sup> “Whoever sacrifices to any god, other than the LORD alone, shall be devoted to destruction. Exodus 22:20 (ESV)
  - Physical property had to be used exclusively for God’s service such as property described in 27:21
  - The Pharisees in Jesus’ day tried to exploit this to circumvent their responsibility to care for their parents. See Mark 7:9-13