

Laws Concerning God

1. Know that JEHOVAH God exists (Ex. 20:2; Deut. 5:6).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

2. Do not entertain the idea that there is any god but JEHOVAH (Ex. 20:3, Deut. 5:7).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

3. Do not blaspheme the Name of JEHOVAH, the penalty for which is death by stoning by all the people, native and foreigner alike (Lev. 24:16) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

4. Hollow the Name of God, the Name JEHOVAH (Lev. 22:32).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

5. Do not profane God's name (Lev. 22:32).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

6. Know that God is One, a complete Unity (Deut. 6:4).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

7. Love God (Deut. 6:5).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement

offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

8. Reverently fear God (Lev. 19:14 & 32, Deut. 6:13; 10:20, & 13:4).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

9. Do not put God to the test, that He must prove Himself to you (Deut. 6:16, as at Massah & Meribah, Ex. 17:1-7).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

10. Imitate His good ways (Deut. 10:4, 28:9).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

11. Do not use the Name or reputation of JEHOVAH God in vain (Ex. 20:7, Deut. 5:11).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

Laws Concerning Torah/Gods Laws

12. Learn, obey, and teach Gods Laws (Ex. 23:25, Lev. 19:19, 37, 20:8, 22, 22:9, 31, 25:18, 26:3, Deut. 4:2, 6:6-9, 13:4, 28:9).

The blessing for which is good health (Ex. 23:25), no miscarriages, nor barrenness in the land (Ex. 23:26), the fear of God on the surrounding nations (Ex. 23:27), hornets to drive out the Hivites, Canaanites, and Hittites from the land (Ex. 23:28), a border ranging from the Red Sea to Mediterranean Sea (Ex. 23:31), rain in due season and fruitful crops (Lev. 26:4), safety (Lev. 26:5), peace and none to make you afraid, no harmful beasts in the land and no war (Lev. 26:6), victory in battle (Ex. 23:31 & Lev. 26:7-8), increase in population and an established covenant from God (Lev. 26:9), abundance of food (Lev. 26:10), and Gods presence in your midst (Lev. 26:11-12).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement

offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

13. Do not add to the commandments of the God, whether in the Written Law or in its interpretation received by tradition (Deut. 4:2, Deut. 13:1; in Christian texts, Deut. 12:32).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

14. Do not take away from the commandments of the Torah (Deut. 4:2, Deut. 13:1; in Christian texts, Deut. 12:32).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

Signs & Symbols

15. Circumcise the males in your household (Gen. 17:9-13; Lev. 12:3).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

16. Put tzitzit on the corners of your clothing (Num. 15:38).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

Prayer & Blessing

17. Bless God after meals for the land He has given (Deut. 8:10).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

Compassion & Brotherhood

18. Love your neighbor as yourself (Lev. 19:18).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

19. Do not stand by idly when your neighbor's life is in danger (Lev. 19:16).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

20. Do not carry tales, or wrong any one in speech (Lev. 19:16).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

21. Cherish no hatred in your heart, nor bear a grudge (for your brother/kinfolk) (Lev. 19:17-18).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

22. Take no revenge (Lev. 19:18).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

23. Do not take advantage of, or shame the handicapped (Lev. 19:14).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

24. Do not to give occasion to the simple-minded to stumble on the road (Lev. 19:14) (this includes doing anything that will cause another to sin).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement

offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

25. Rebuke the sinner (Lev. 19:17).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

26. Assist your neighbor in his burden, or with the burden on his beast (Ex. 23:5 & Deut. 22:4).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

27. Make a parapet for your roof (Deut. 22:8).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

28. Honor the elderly (Lev. 19:32).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

Poor & Unfortunate

29. Do not afflict an orphan or a widow (Ex. 22:21; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:22).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

30. Reap not your entire field (Lev. 19:9; Lev. 23:22) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

31. Leave unreaped the corners of your fields and orchards for the poor (Lev. 19:9) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

32. Do not gather gleanings (the ears that have fallen to the ground while reaping) (Lev. 19:9) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

33. Leave the gleanings for the poor (Lev. 19:9) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

34. Do not gather ol'loth (the imperfect clusters) of the vineyard (Lev. 19:10) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

35. Leave ol'loth (the imperfect clusters) of the vineyard for the poor (Lev. 19:10; Deut. 24:21) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

36. Do not gather the peret (the single grapes) that have fallen to the ground (Lev. 19:10) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

37. Leave peret (the single grapes) of the vineyard for the poor (Lev. 19:10) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

38. Do not return to take a forgotten sheaf (Deut. 24:19). This applies to all fruit trees (Deut. 24:20) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

39. Leave the forgotten sheaves for the poor (Deut. 24:19-20) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

40. Do not refrain from maintaining a poor man and giving him what he needs (Deut. 15:7-8).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

41. Give charity according to one's means (Deut. 15:11).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

42. Do not think evil of those who ask for charity (Deut. 15:9).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

43. Do not be grieved when giving charity (Deut. 15:10).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

Treatment of Gentiles/Foreigners

44. Love the stranger (Deut. 10:19).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement

offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

45. Do not wrong the stranger (Ex. 22:20; in Christian texts, Ex. 20:21).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

46. Do not intermarry with the seven nations God has cast out before you from the land: the Hittites, Girgashites, Amorites, Canaanites, Perizzites, Hivites, and Jebusites (Deut. 7:1-3).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

47. Of a non-Israelite/foreigner, you may exact a debt (Deut. 15:1-3) (affirmative).

48. Of a non-Israelite/foreigner, you may lend at interest (Deut. 23:21; in Christian texts, Deut. 23:20) (affirmative).

Marriage, Divorce, Sexual Relations, & Family

49. Be fruitful and multiply (Gen. 1:28).

50. Honor father and mother (Ex. 20:12, & Deut. 5:16).

The blessing for which is your days will be prolonged, and it may go well with you in the land which JEHOVAH your God give you (Ex. 20:12 & Deut. 5:16).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

51. Do not smite your father or mother (Ex. 21:15).

The punishment for which is death (Ex. 21:15).

52. Do not curse your father or mother (Ex. 21:17).

Everyone that curses his father or his mother shall surely be put to death (Ex. 21:17, & Lev. 20:9).

53. Reverently fear your father and mother (Lev. 19:3).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

54. Do not rebel against your father or mother (Deut. 21:18-20)(52.01).

54a. If a man have a stubborn, rebellious, and adamantly disobedient son, the parents shall bring him to the elders of their city and make a public accusation against him (Deut. 21:18-20).

53b. The elders in the city gates shall judge according to all other judicial laws, and if he is found guilty, all the men of the city shall stone the guilty with stones so that the guilty one dies. This is for all Israel to hear and be afraid, to avoid further evil in Israel (Deut. 21:20-21).

55. Any man that is wounded in his genitals shall not marry the daughter of an Israelite (Deut. 23:2; in Christian texts, Deut. 23:1).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

56. No mamzer (maybe illegitimate child) shall marry the daughter of an Israelite (Deut. 23:3; in Christian texts, Deut. 23:2).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

57. No Ammonite or Moabite shall marry the daughter of an Israelite (Deut. 23:4; in Christian texts, Deut. 23:3) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

58. Do not exclude an Edomite from marrying the daughter of an Israelite in their third generation (Deut. 23:8-9; in Christian texts, Deut. 23:7-8) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

59. Do not exclude an Egyptian from marrying the daughter of an Israelite in their third generation (Deut. 23:8-9; in Christian texts, Deut. 23:7-8) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

60. An Edomite or Egyptian in their third generation may marry the daughter of an Israelite. (Deut. 23:8-9; in Christian texts, Deut. 23:7-8) (affirmative).

61. A deed of marriage and a formal declaration of marriage shall be made before any intercourse between a man and a woman. There shall be no whore among the daughters of Israel (Deut. 23:18; in Christian texts, Deut. 23:17).

The punishment for which is fifty shekels of silver from the man to the father of the woman as a dowry; the man and woman shall be married unless her father refuses, and the man may never divorce her (Ex. 22:16-17, Deut. 22:28-29).

62. The newly married husband shall be free for one year to rejoice with his wife (Deut. 24:5) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

63. The newly married husband shall be exempt for one year from taking part in any public labor, such as military service, or requirements to perform private business (Deut. 24:5) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

64. A husband shall not withhold food, clothing, or conjugal rights from his wife (Ex. 21:10).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

65. You shall not commit fornication even by consent (Ex. 22:16, Deut. 22:28-29).

The punishment for which is fifty shekels of silver from the man to the father of the woman as a dowry; the man and woman shall be married unless her father refuses, and the man may never divorce her (Ex. 22:16-17, Deut. 22:28-29).

66. If any man rapes a betrothed woman in a location where she could not be heard crying for help, you shall not punish the woman because when he found her alone she cried out and there was none to save her, but the man shall be put to death (Deut. 22:25-26).

67. If a man and a betrothed virgin commit consensual fornication in a location where she could have been heard and saved if she cried out, but did not cry out for help; both he and she shall be put to death (Deut. 22:23-24) (affirmative).

68. If a woman conceals any of her past fornications and is found to not be a virgin when consummating the marriage, she has committed outrageous whoredom and shall be brought to the door of her father's house and stoned to death by all the men of her city (Deut. 22:20-21).

69. A wife suspected of adultery shall be dealt with as prescribed in the Numbers 5:11-29 (Num. 5:29-30) (affirmative).

68a. If a man's wife is suspected and accused of adultery but there are no eye witnesses or other corroborating witnesses, then the man shall bring his wife to the priest for trial (Num. 5:12-15).

69b. The jealous husband shall bring her offering of a tenth part of an ephah of barley (5:15).

69c. No oil or frankincense shall be added to the offering (5:15).

69d. The priest shall present her to the Lord with her head covered (5:16, head covering inferred from 5:18).

69e. The priest shall put holy water and some dust from the tabernacle floor in an earthen vessel (5:17).

69f. The priest shall uncover the woman's head and put the memorial offering in her hands (5:18).

69g. The priest shall hold the dust-water mix in his hands and charge her with the oath: "If no man have lain with you, and if you have not gone aside to uncleanness with another instead of your husband, be you free of this bitter water that causes the curse: but if you have not gone aside to another instead of your husband, and if you be defiled, and some man have lain with you beside your husband, JEHOVAH make you a curse and an oath among your people, when JEHOVAH does make your thigh to rot, and your belly to swell; and this water that causes the curse shall go into your bowels to make your belly to swell and your thigh to rot." And the woman shall respond, "Amen, amen." (5:18-22).

69h. The priest shall write out the curse in a book and wash the curse out into the dust-water (5:23).

69i. The priest shall then have the woman drink the water (5:24).

69j. The priest shall then take the offering out of the woman's hands, wave it before the Lord, and bring it to the burning alter (5:25).

69k. The priest shall take a handful of the offering and burn it on the alter (5:26).

69l. Then the priest shall have the woman drink of the dust-water again (5:26).

If she is guilty of defiling herself then the water will become bitter, her belly shall swell, her thigh shall rot, and she shall be a curse/an outcast among the people, but if she is not guilty of defiling herself then she shall be free and will conceive seed (5:27-28).

69m. If harm comes to the woman from this trial, the husband will be guiltless and the woman will suffer for her own guilt (5:31).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

70. A man who defames his wife's honor by falsely accusing her of unchastity before marriage must live with her all his lifetime (Deut. 22:13-19) (affirmative).

71. That man may not divorce his wife concerning whom he has published an evil report about her unchastity before marriage (Deut. 22:13-19) (negative).

72. A divorce may only occur by a formal written document (Deut. 24:1) (affirmative).

73. A man who divorced his wife shall not remarry her, if after the divorce she married another man (Deut. 24:4).

74. A widow whose husband died childless must not be married to anyone but her deceased husband's brother (unless he is released as provided) (Deut. 25:5).

75. A man shall marry the widow of his brother who died childless (unless he is released as provided) (Deut. 25:5)

75a. That man is required to perform his conjugal duty until she conceive a son, and the son shall bear the name of the deceased brother (unless he is released as provided) (25:6).

75b. If the man refuses to take his brothers wife, she shall go up to the elders of his city and inform them of his refusal, saying, "My husband's brother refuses to raise to his brother a name in Israel, he will not perform the duty of my husbands brother" (25:7).

75c. Then the elders of his city shall confirm it is so with the man (25:8).

75d. If it is confirmed by him, then his deceased brothers wife shall remove one of his shoes, spit in his face, and say, "So shall it be done to that man that will not build up his brothers house" (25:9).

- 75e. The man shall then be titled, "The house of him that has his shoe loosed" and he shall be released from marrying her (25:10).
76. Do not marry of a woman and her mother (Lev. 20:14) (affirmative).
The punishment for which is death; both he and they shall be put to death by burning with fire (Lev. 20:14).
77. Do not uncover the nakedness of yourself by committing incest with your daughter (this is not explicitly in the Torah but is inferred from other explicit commands that would include it, like Lev. 20:14, 18:6, 7, 9, & 17).
78. Do not approaching anyone near of kin to uncover their nakedness (Lev. 18:6).
The punishment for which is death (most likely by comparison to similar crimes). Both the man and the woman shall be stoned to death, in order to prevent such evil throughout Israel (Deut. 22:22-29).
79. Do not uncover the nakedness of your father or mother by commit incest with your mother (Lev. 18:7).
The punishment for which is death (most likely by comparison to similar crimes). Both the man and the woman shall be stoned to death, in order to prevent such evil throughout Israel (Deut. 22:22-29).
80. Do not uncover the nakedness of, nor commit incest with, your father's wife (Lev. 18:8, Deut. 22:30).
The punishment for which is death (most likely by comparison to similar crimes). Both the man and the woman shall be stoned to death, in order to prevent such evil throughout Israel (Deut. 22:22-29).
81. Do not uncover the nakedness of, nor commit incest with, your sister, the daughter of your father or mother, whether she is born at home or abroad (Lev. 18:9).
The punishment for which is death (most likely by comparison to similar crimes). Both the man and the woman shall be stoned to death, in order to prevent such evil throughout Israel (Deut. 22:22-29).
82. Do not uncover the nakedness of, nor commit incest with, your half-sister, your father's wife's daughter (Lev. 18:11).
The punishment for which is death (most likely by comparison to similar crimes). Both the man and the woman shall be stoned to death, in order to prevent such evil throughout Israel (Deut. 22:22-29).
83. Do not uncover the nakedness of yourself by committing incest with your grandchildren, either your son's daughter, or your daughter's daughter (Lev. 18:10).
The punishment for which is death (most likely by comparison to similar crimes). Both the man and the woman shall be stoned to death, in order to prevent such evil throughout Israel (Deut. 22:22-29).
84. Do not uncover the nakedness of, nor commit incest with your fathers sister (Lev. 18:12).
The punishment for which is death (most likely by comparison to similar crimes). Both the man and the woman shall be stoned to death, in order to prevent such evil throughout Israel (Deut. 22:22-29).
85. Do not uncover the nakedness of, nor commit incest with, your mother's sister (Lev. 18:13).
The punishment for which is death (most likely by comparison to similar crimes). Both the man and the woman shall be stoned to death, in order to prevent such evil throughout Israel (Deut. 22:22-29).
86. Do not uncover the nakedness of, nor commit incest with, your father's brother's wife (Lev. 18:14).
The punishment for which is death (most likely by comparison to similar crimes). Both the man and the woman shall be stoned to death, in order to prevent such evil throughout Israel (Deut. 22:22-29).
87. Do not uncover the nakedness of your daughter-in-law by committing incest with your son's wife (Lev. 18:15).
The punishment for which is death (most likely by comparison to similar crimes). Both the man and the woman shall be stoned to death, in order to prevent such evil throughout Israel (Deut. 22:22-29).
88. Do not uncover the nakedness of your brother by committing incest with your brother's wife (Lev. 18:16).
The punishment for which is death (most likely by comparison to similar crimes). Both the man and the woman shall be stoned to death, in order to prevent such evil throughout Israel (Deut. 22:22-29).

89. Do not uncover the nakedness of your wife and her daughter by committing incest with your wife's daughter (Lev. 18:17).

The punishment for which is death (most likely by comparison to similar crimes). Both the man and the woman shall be stoned to death, in order to prevent such evil throughout Israel (Deut. 22:22-29).

90. Do not uncover the nakedness of your wife and her granddaughter by committing incest with the daughter of your wife's son or daughter (Lev. 18:17).

The punishment for which is death (most likely by comparison to similar crimes). Both the man and the woman shall be stoned to death, in order to prevent such evil throughout Israel (Deut. 22:22-29).

91. Do not uncover the nakedness of your wife by taking her to her sister (Lev. 18:18).

The punishment for which is death (most likely by comparison to similar crimes). Both the man and the woman shall be stoned to death, in order to prevent such evil throughout Israel (Deut. 22:22-29).

92. Do not approach your wife to uncover her nakedness during her menstrual period (Lev. 18:19).

93. Do not commit adultery, nor have intercourse with another man's wife (Ex. 20:14, Lev. 18:20, Deut. 5:18).

The punishment for which is death. Both the man and the woman shall be stoned to death, in order to prevent such evil throughout Israel (Deut. 22:22).

94. No man shall commit sodomy with, or in any way lie with, another man (Lev. 18:22, 20:13, & Deut. 23:17).

If a man lie with mankind as he lies with a woman, both have committed an abomination and shall surely be put to death (Lev. 20:13).

95. No man shall have intercourse with, or in any way lie with a beast (Lev. 18:23, 20:15).

If a man lie with a beast, he and the beast shall surely be put to death (Ex. 22:19, Lev. 20:15).

96. No woman shall have intercourse with, or in any way lie with a beast (Lev. 18:23, 20:16).

If a woman lie with a beast, she and the beast shall surely be put to death (Ex. 22:19, Lev. 20:16).

Times & Seasons

97. Keep all of Gods Sabbaths, rest days, and holy days (Ex. 31:13-17, Lev. 19:30 & 23:4).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

98. The month of the Aviv, when you begin to reap the grain, shall be the first month of the year (Ex. 12:2, 13:3-4, 23:15, & Deut. 16:1 & 9).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

99. Do not travel on Shabbat outside the limits of one's place of residence (Ex. 16:29).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

100. Sanctify Shabbat, the weekly Sabbath (Ex. 20:8, 31:13-15, Lev. 23:3).

Every one that defiles the weekly Sabbath, the seventh day of the week, or who does any work on the weekly Sabbath, shall surely be put to death (Ex. 31:13-17, Lev. 31:14-15).

101. Do not work, but rest, on Shabbat, the weekly Sabbath (Ex. 20:10, Ex. 23:12, 31:15, 34:21, Lev. 23:3).

Every one that defiles the weekly Sabbath, the seventh day of the week, or who does any work on the weekly Sabbath, shall surely be put to death (Ex. 31:13-17, Lev. 31:14-15).

102. Three times a year all males shall travel to the place appointed (Jerusalem) to appear before JEHOVAH ADONAI to keep a feast to Him (Ex. 23:14 & 17, Deut. 16:16-17).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

103. Every male shall travel each year to the place appointed (Jerusalem) to keep the festival of Passover on the fourteenth day of the first month, and Unleavened Bread beginning the fifteenth day of the first month (Ex. 13:5, 23:15 & 17, Lev. 23:4-6, Deut. 16:1-2, 5-7, & 16-17) (affirmative).
The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).
104. This law of keeping Passover and Unleavened Bread shall be kept forever (Ex. 12:14 & 17, 13:10, & Lev. 23:14).
The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).
105. A second Passover shall be observed in the fourteenth day of the second month according to all the other ordinances of Passover by those who could not observe it during the first month due to their travel or uncleanness from the dead (Num. 9:10-12) (affirmative).
The punishment for not attending Passover for any other reason is excision from Israel (Num. 9:13 & by comparison to similar violations in Lev. 17:3-7).
106. Every male shall travel each year to the place appointed (Jerusalem) to keep the festival of Weeks/Shavu'ot/Pentecost/harvest on the day after the seventh Sabbath (day 50), counted from when reaping the grain has begun (see 127) (Ex. 23:14,16 & 17, Lev. 23:16 & 21, Deut. 16:9-11, & 16-17).
The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).
107. This law of keeping Shavu'ot/Pentecost shall be kept forever (Lev. 23:21).
The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).
108. Everyone inside your gates (city) should rejoice during the festival/feast of Weeks/Shavu'ot/Pentecost/harvest to JEHOVAH, including natives & citizens, foreigners & visitors, rich & poor (Deut. 16:11).
The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).
109. Every male shall travel each year to the place appointed (Jerusalem) to keep the festival of ingathering/Tabernacles/Sukkot (Ex. 23:14, 16 & 17, Lev. 23:34, Deut. 16:13-17).
The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).
110. This law of keeping Tabernacles shall be kept forever (Lev. 23:41).
The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).
111. Everyone inside your gates (city) should rejoice during the festival/feast of Tabernacles to JEHOVAH, including natives & citizens, foreigners & visitors, rich & poor (Deut. 16:14).
The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).
112. On the tenth day of the first month, every man of Israel shall take a lamb or a goat without blemish in its first year for his house to eat for Passover. If his household is too small to take an entire lamb to eat, he and his neighbor shall share as much as necessary for their combined number of people (Ex. 12:3-5).
The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).
113. The Passover lamb shall be kept until the fourteenth day of the same month, and the whole assembly shall kill it in the evening (Ex. 12:6).
The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).
114. All chametz (unleavened bread & leavening agents) must be removed on the Eve of Passover (Ex. 12:15).
The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).
115. The blood of the Passover lamb shall be put on the two side posts and the top post of every house where it shall be eaten (Ex. 12:7).
God will smite the firstborn of all those who in Egypt who have not partaken of the Passover as well its put the blood on their doorposts (Ex. 12:12-13). Or the punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

116. Sanctify the first day of Unleavened Bread (Ex. 12:16; Lev. 23:7, Num. 28:18).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

117. Do not work, but rest, during the first day of Unleavened Bread (Ex. 12:16; Lev. 23:7, Num. 28:18).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

118. Sanctify the seventh day of Unleavened Bread (Ex. 12:16; Lev. 23:8, Num. 28:25).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

119. Do not work, but rest, during the seventh day of Unleavened Bread (Ex. 12:16; Lev. 23:8).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

120. You shall eat matzah/unleavened bread the first night of Passover, and during all seven days of Unleavened Bread (Ex. 12:18, 13:6-7, 23:15, Lev. 23:6, Deut. 16:3).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

121. No chametz (unleavened bread & leavening agents) shall be in any Israelite's possession during Passover (Ex. 12:19 & 13:7).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

122. No food containing chametz (unleavened bread & leavening agents) shall be eaten during the Passover or the festival of Unleavened Bread (Ex. 12:20, 13:3 & 7).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

123. When eating the Passover (Paschal) lamb, you shall have your loins girded, shoes on your feet, staff in your hand, and without delay (Ex. 12:11-12).

God will smite the firstborn of all those who in Egypt who have not partaken of the Passover as well its put the blood on their doorposts (Ex. 12:12-13). Or the punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

124. During the first night of Passover, explain the departure from Egypt (Ex. 13:8-9).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

125. From the time of the cutting of the Omer (first sheaves of the barley harvest & the day of the First-Fruits wave offering) you shall count seven Sabbaths (49 days) (Lev. 23:15)(Offerings for the Omer/First-Fruits are included in Sacrifices and Offerings section.)

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

126. Sanctify Shavu'ot (day 50) (Lev. 23:21, Num. 28:26).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

127. Do not work, but rest, during Shavu'ot (Lev. 23:21).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

128. Sanctify Rosh Hashanah, the first day of the seventh month (Lev. 23:24 & Num. 29:1).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

129. Do not work, but rest, during Rosh Hashanah, the first day of the seventh month (Lev. 23:24-25 & Num. 29:1).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

130. The shofar shall be sounded on Rosh Hashanah (Num. 29:1).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

131. Sanctify the Day of Atonement, the tenth day of the seventh month (Lev. 23:27).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

132. You shall fast on the Day of Atonement (Lev. 23:27).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

133. Do not work, but rest, during the Day of Atonement (Lev. 23:28, 30-32).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

134. Sanctify the first day of Sukkot/Tabernacles, the fifteenth day of the seventh month (Lev. 23:34-35).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

135. Do not work during the first day of Sukkot/Tabernacles (Lev. 23:34-35, & 39).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

136. Sanctify the eighth day of Sukkot/Tabernacles (Lev. 23:36 & 39).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

137. Do not work during the eighth day of Sukkot/Tabernacles (Lev. 23:36, & 39).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

138. On the first day of Sukkot/Tabernacles, you shall take a palm branch and the other three plants (Lev. 23:40).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

139. During all seven days of Sukkot/Tabernacles, you shall dwell in booths/tabernacles (Lev. 23:39-43).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

Dietary Laws

140. Notwithstanding any other specific restrictions, the cattle that may be eaten are those that part the hoof, are clovenfooted or split-hoofed, and chew the cud (Lev. 11:2-3).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

141. Do not eat the flesh of unclean cattle (Lev. 11:4, Deut. 14:3).

141a. Do not eat the camel; it is unclean to you because it chews not the cud (Lev. 11:4).

141b. Do not eat the coney/rabbit; it is unclean to you because it divides not the hoof (Lev. 11:5).

141c. Do not eat the hare; it is unclean to you because it divides not the hoof (Lev. 11:6).

141d. Do not eat the swine/pig; it is unclean to you because it chews not the cud (Lev. 11:7).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

142. Notwithstanding any other specific restriction, the fish that may be eaten are those that have fins and scales (Lev. 11:9).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

143. Do not eat unclean fish, or anything in the waters, the seas, or the rivers, that does not have fins and scales (Lev. 11:10-12).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

144. Notwithstanding any specific restrictions, clean birds may be eaten (Deut. 14:11).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

145. Do not eat any of these unclean birds: the eagle, the vulture, the ossifrage/bearded vulture, the spray, any kind kite, any kind of raven, any kind of hawk, the nighthawk, the owl, the little owl, the great owl, the cuckow, the cormorant, the swan, the pelican, the pier eagle/carrion vulture, the stork, any kind of heron, the lapwing, or the bat (Lev. 11:13-19).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

146. Notwithstanding the specific allowances, do not eat any kind of flying animal that creeps on the ground with four legs (Lev. 11:20 & 23, Deut. 14:19).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

147. The flying creeping things that may be eaten are those that go upon all four, have legs above their feet, and leap on the earth, like: any kind of locust, any kind of bald locust, any kind of beetle, any kind of grasshopper (Lev. 11:21-22).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

148. Do not defile yourself by eating of things that creep upon the earth on their belly, or those that creep with four legs, or anything with more than four legs; they are an abomination and shall not be eaten (Lev. 11:41-44).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement

offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

149. Do not eat any creeping thing, or things that swarm in the water, other than what is specifically allowed (Lev. 11:43-44 and 46).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

150. Do not eat the flesh of a beast that is terefah (torn) (Ex. 22:30; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:31, Lev. 7:15).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

151. Do not eat the flesh of a beast that died of itself (Lev. 7:15, Deut. 14:21).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

152. Do not slaughter an animal and its young on the same day (Lev. 22:27-28).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

153. Do not take a mother-bird with its young (Deut. 22:6).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

154. You shall set a mother-bird free when taking its nest (Deut. 22:6-7).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

155. Do not eat the flesh of an ox that was condemned to be stoned (Ex. 21:28) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party

to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

156. Do not boil a goat kid in its mothers milk (Ex. 23:19 & 34:26).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

157. Do not eat chelev (tallow-fat) (Lev. 7:23).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

158. Do not eat blood (Gen. 9:4, Lev. 7:26, 17:10-14, 19:26, & Deut. 12:23).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

159. You shall cover the blood of undomesticated animals and fowl that have been killed (Lev. 17:13).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

Business Practices

160. Do no wrong in buying or selling (Lev. 25:14 & 17).

The punishment for any deceptive business practice, deceptive acquisition, stealing, burglarizing, or robbing property, lying, or swearing falsely, is to offer a trespass offering, make restitution of the value of his trespass to the one stolen from with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 6:2-5) (affirmative).

161. An Israelite shall not make a loan to another Israelite with interest (Lev. 25:35-37, & Deut. 23:20; in Christian texts Deut. 23:19).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

162. Do not refuse to lend to a poor person (Ex. 22:24; in Christian texts Ex. 22:25).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

163. When a creditor knows a poor man cannot pay, he shall not demand repayment of a debt, nor press him (Ex. 22:24; in Christian texts Ex. 22:25).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

164. Do not take in pledge utensils used in preparing food (Deut. 24:6).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

165. Do not exact a pledge from a debtor by force (Deut. 24:10).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

166. Do not keep a pledge from its owner when he needs it (Deut. 24:12).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

167. If the debtor is a poor man, and the pledge is his bed, return the pledge to its owner (Deut. 24:13).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

168. Do not take clothing as a pledge from a widow (Deut. 24:17).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

169. Do not commit fraud in measuring (Lev. 19:11, 19:13, & Lev. 19:35).

The punishment for any deceptive business practice, deceptive acquisition, stealing, burglarizing, or robbing property, lying, or swearing falsely, is to offer a trespass offering, make restitution of the value of his trespass to the one stolen from with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 6:2-5).

170. Ensure that scales and weights for commerce are correct and accurate (Lev. 19:36 & Deut. 25:15).

The punishment for any deceptive business practice, deceptive acquisition, stealing, burglarizing, or robbing property, lying, or swearing falsely, is to offer a trespass offering, make restitution of the value of his trespass to the one stolen from with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 6:2-5).

171. Do not possess inaccurate measures or weights for commerce (Deut. 25:13-14 & 16).

The punishment for any deceptive business practice, deceptive acquisition, stealing, burglarizing, or robbing property, lying, or swearing falsely, is to offer a trespass offering, make restitution of the value of his trespass to the one stolen from with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 6:2-5).

Employees, Servants, & Slaves

172. Do not delay paying the wages of a hired man (Lev. 19:13, & Deut. 24:15).

The punishment for any deceptive business practice, deceptive acquisition, stealing, burglarizing, or robbing property, lying, or swearing falsely, is to offer a trespass offering, make restitution of the value of his trespass to the one stolen from with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 6:2-5).

173. The hired laborer, and the neighbor, shall be permitted to eat of your produce (Deut. 23:25-26; in Christian texts Deut. 23:24-25).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

174. The hired laborer, and the neighbor, shall not take more than they can eat while in your field, or take your produce away in a vessel for themselves (Deut. 23:25 in Christian texts Deut. 23:24-25).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

175. Do not muzzle a beast while it is working in produce which it can eat and enjoy (Deut. 25:4).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

176. These are the laws which shall be set before the children of Israel concerning Hebrew servants (Ex. 21:1).

170a. Hebrew servants purchased shall serve for maximum six years, and the seventh year he or she shall be free at no cost to them (Ex. 21:2).

176b. When a Hebrew servant has completed their time of service, he or she shall leave with the same property and family members as when they began (Ex. 21:3).

176c. When a Hebrew servant has completed his time of service, any wife his owner provided him shall remain with the owner, as well as the children from that wife (Ex. 21:4).

176d. When a Hebrew servant has completed their time of service but loves their master and wishes to remain as a bondservant, then the master shall bring him or her to the judges and declare the case (Ex. 21:5-6).

176e. The judges shall confirm the truth, and if it is so then the master shall bring him or her to a door or doorpost and bore the bondservant's ear through with an awl and remain the masters bondservant forever (Ex. 21:6).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

177. Do not compel a Hebrew servant to work for you forever (Lev. 25:39 & 46) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

178. Do not sell a Hebrew servant as a slave (Lev. 25:42) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

179. Do not treat a Hebrew servant rigorously (Lev. 25:43 & 46) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

180. Do not permit a gentile to treat harshly a Hebrew servant sold to him (Lev. 25:47 & 53) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

181. Do not send away a Hebrew servant empty handed, when he is freed from service (Deut. 15:13) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement

offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

182. You shall liberal bestow gifts upon the Hebrew servant at the end of their term of service (Deut. 15:14) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

183. You shall allow the redemption of a Hebrew maid-servant (Ex. 21:8) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

184. Do not sell a Hebrew maid-servant to anyone living in a foreign nation (Ex. 21:8) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

185. A Hebrew maid-servant shall should be treated as a daughter if she is betrothed to her master's son (Ex. 21:8-9) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

186. Servants from foreign nations shall be kept forever (Lev. 25:44-46) (affirmative).

187. Do not surrender a servant who has fled to the land of Israel, back to his owner who lives outside in a foreign country (Deut. 23:16; in Christian text, Deut. 23:15) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

188. Do not wrong the escaped foreign servant (Deut. 23:17; in Christian text, Deut. 23:16) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

189. An escaped servant who fled to your land shall be allowed to dwell in any city he chooses (Deut. 23:17; in Christian text, Deut. 23:16).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

Vows, Oaths, & Swearing

190. A man should fulfill whatever he has uttered (Deut. 23:24; in Christian texts, Deut. 23:23, & Num. 30:2).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

191. Do not violate an oath, break a vow, or swear falsely (Lev. 19:12, Num. 30:3, in Christian texts, Num. 30:2).

The punishment for any deceptive business practice, deceptive acquisition, stealing, burglarizing, or robbing property, lying, or swearing falsely, is to offer a trespass offering, make restitution of the value of his trespass to the one stolen from with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 6:2-5).

192. These are the laws concerning vows and oaths which the Lord commanded Moses, between a man and his wife, and between the father and his daughter being yet in her youth in her father's house (Num. 30:16):

192a. If an unmarried or youthful woman make an oath or vow to God while living in her father's house, and if her father hears the oath or vow but does not overrule or disallow it, she shall be held to her oath or vow (Num. 30:3-4).

192b. If an unmarried or youthful woman make an oath or vow to God while living in her father's house and her father overrule and disallow it in the day he heard it, she shall not be held to her oath or vow and God will forgive her (Num. 30:3 & 5).

192c. If a married woman made an oath or a vow before marrying and her husband hears it but does not overrule and disallow it, she shall be held to her oath or vow (30:6-7 & 13-14).

192d. If a married woman make an oath or a vow before marrying and her husband overrules and disallows it when he heard it, she shall not be held to the oath or vow and God will forgive her (30:6 & 8, 13 & 15).

192e. Every vow or oath of a widow or divorced woman shall stand and she shall be held to the vow or oath (30:9).

192f. If a married woman made an oath or a vow, and her husband hears it but does not overrule and disallow it, she shall be held to her oath or vow (30:11, 13-14).

192g. If a married woman make an oath or a vow and her husband overruled and disallowed it when he heard it, she shall not be held to the oath or vow and God will forgive her (30:12, 13 & 15).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

193. Swear by His name truly (Deut. 10:20) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

194. Do not delay in fulfilling vows or bringing vowed or free-will offerings (Deut. 23:22; in Christian texts, Deut. 23:21).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

The Sabbatical & Jubilee Years

195. After being sown and worked for six years, the land shall keep a Sabbatical in the seventh year (Ex. 23:10-11; Lev. 25:2-3) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

196. Do not till the ground in the Sabbatical year (Ex. 23:10-11; Lev. 25:4) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

197. Do not work on the trees at all in the Sabbatical year (Lev. 25:4) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

198. Do not reap the aftermath that grows in the Sabbatical year as it is reaped in other years (Lev. 25:5) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

199. Do not gather the fruit of the tree in the Sabbatical year as it is gathered in other years (Lev. 25:5) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

200. Whatever grows on its own accord in the seventh year shall be for you and your servants, maids, hired servants, strangers that sojourn among you, your cattle, and any other beast in the land (Lev. 25:6-7).

The reward of which is that the land shall yield fruit for you to eat to your fill, and you shall dwell safely in the land. God will bring a blessing in the sixth year which shall produce fruit for three years. When you sow again in the eighth year, the fruit of the land from the sixth year will last until the ninth year, until the fruit of the ninth year is available (Lev. 25:19-22).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

201. The Ram's horn shall be sounded in the Sabbatical year (Lev. 25:9) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

202. All debts between Israelites shall be released in the seventh year (Deut. 15:2-3).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

203. Do not demand the return of a loan between Israelites after the Sabbatical year has passed (Deut. 15:2-3).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

204. Do not refrain from making a loan to a poor man, because of the release of loans in the Sabbatical year (Deut. 15:9).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

205. All the people shall assemble to hear the Torah at the close of the seventh year (Deut. 31:10-13) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

206. The Jubilee year shall be counted by years and by cycles of seven years (Lev. 25:8) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

207. The land shall keep the Jubilee year holy by resting and letting the land lie fallow (Lev. 25:10-12) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

208. Do not cultivate the soil nor do any work on the trees in the Jubilee Year (Lev. 25:11) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

209. Do not reap the aftermath of the field that grew of itself in the Jubilee Year as in other years (Lev. 25:11) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

210. Do not gather the fruit of the tree in the Jubilee Year as in other years (Lev. 25:11) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

211. If a fellow Israelite sold some of his land and be not able to redeem it, a free redemption of land shall be granted in the Jubilee year back to that landowner (Lev. 25:10, 13, 24 & 38) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement

offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

212. If a fellow Israelite sold some of his land, his relatives may redeem it at any time (Lev. 25:25).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

213. If a fellow Israelite sold some of his land, he may redeem it at any time by counting the years of the sale and restoring the surplus to the buyer (Lev. 25:26-27).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

214. Land purchased between Israelites shall be priced on the amount of time until the upcoming Jubilee year, when the land must be returned to the original owner (Lev. 25:15-16).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

The Court & Judicial Procedure

215. Judges and officers shall be appointed by the people in every community of Israel (Deut. 16:18) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

216. Only appoint judges who are unbiased and altogether just (Lev. 19:15, Deut. 1:17, Deut. 16:18-20).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

217. Judges shall adjudicate for trespass or challenge between parties (Ex. 22:8; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:9) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement

offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

218. You shall not curse or revile a judge (Ex. 22:27, in Christian texts, Ex. 22:28).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

219. Judges shall make diligent inquiry in a dispute, and thoroughly examine witnesses (Deut. 13:15; in Christian texts, Deut. 13:14, & Deut. 19:18).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

220. Anyone who possesses evidence shall testify in court (Lev. 5:1) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

221. If anyone brings a dispute to court for the judges to decide between them, righteousness shall be justified and wickedness shall be condemned (Deut. 25:1).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

222. Individuals shall be judged for their own actions; none shall be found guilty or punishable by death for the action of a parent, or child, or any other family member. (Deut. 24:16).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

223. Do not hear any kind of accusation on the evidence of only a single witness, and especially not to decide in a death penalty case (Deut. 17:6, Deut. 19:15 & Num. 35:30).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

224. Do no evil nor pervert justice, even if in agreement with any majority (Ex. 23:2).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

225. Do not speak evil nor unjustly, even if in agreement with any majority (Ex. 23:3, Lev. 19:15).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

226. All parties involved in litigation shall be treated with equal impartiality. Judgments shall be righteous (Lev. 19:15, Deut. 1:17).(affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

227. Do not disfavor the poor in judgement (Lev. 19:15).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

228. Do not favor the poor in judgement (Ex. 23:3).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

229. Do not favor the great or rich in judgment (Lev. 19:15).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

230. A judge shall not fear any man (Deut. 1:17).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement

offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

231. A judge shall not accept a bribe (Ex. 23:8).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

232. You shall not pervert the judgment of strangers or orphans (Deut. 24:17).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

233. You shall not pervert the judgment of a sinner (a person poor in fulfillment of commandments) (Ex. 23:6).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

234. A punishment for the wicked by the inflicting of stripes may be inflicted if justified by the judge (Deut. 25:1).

235. If a punishment of inflicting of stripes is worthy, they shall be inflicted on the wicked man in the presence of the sentencing judge, in accordance with the number that judge determined (Deut. 25:2).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

236. Forty stripes shall be the maximum number given, and no more than forty stripes shall be justified (Deut. 25:3).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

237. For an offender who has caused damage, a judge shall not spare them when determining penalties. An equivalent payment shall be exacted from the offender. Life shall be paid for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot. (Deut. 19:13 & 21) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

238. You shall not testify falsely (Ex. 20:13, 23:1, & Deut. 5:20).

The punishment is whatever would have been inflicted on the one falsely accused. A false witness shall have done to him as he purposed to have done to the accused (Deut. 19:16-21) (affirmative).

239. A judge shall not execute someone accused of a capital offense before he or she has stood trial (Num. 35:12) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

240. If a criminal is found guilty of death and sentenced to hang, he shall not remain hanging overnight (Deut. 21:22-23).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

241. For the land to not be defiled, criminals found guilty and sentenced to death shall be buried the same day they are put to death (Deut. 21:22-23).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

242. If any case is too hard for the lower judge to decide, then parties shall have their case brought before the priests, Levites, and the judge in the place where God shall choose (eventually identified as Jerusalem) who shall provide the judicial decision (Deut. 17:8-9).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

242a. The parties involved in a judicial decision provided by the priests, Levites, and judge in the place where God shall choose (eventually identified as Jerusalem) shall accept the ruling and do according to the judgment (Deut. 17:10-11).

242b. Do not rebel against or modify obedience to any judicial decision from the priests, Levites, or the judge in the place where God shall choose (eventually identified as Jerusalem) (Deut. 17:11).

The punishment for anyone violating the judicial decisions of the priests or the judge, is death. This is to ensure everyone in Israel hears and fears God and the law, that they not act arrogantly, and that evil is avoided in Israel (Deut. 17:12-13).

Property & Property Rights

243. Do not sell a field in the land of Israel in perpetuity (Lev. 25:23) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

244. The land around the cities of the Levites can never be sold at all. (Lev. 25:34).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

245. Houses sold within a walled city may be redeemed within a year (Lev. 25:29) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

246. Do not move or remove any landmarks or other property boundaries (Deut. 19:14).

The punishment for any deceptive business practice, deceptive acquisition, stealing, burglarizing, or robbing property, lying, or swearing falsely, is to offer a trespass offering, make restitution of the value of his trespass to the one stolen from with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 6:2-5).

247. Do not swear falsely in denial of another's property rights (Lev. 19:11).

The punishment for any deceptive business practice, deceptive acquisition, stealing, burglarizing, or robbing property, lying, or swearing falsely, is to offer a trespass offering, make restitution of the value of his trespass to the one stolen from with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 6:2-5).

248. Do not deal falsely, nor defraud another concerning their property rights (Lev. 19:11 & 13).

The punishment for any deceptive business practice, deceptive acquisition, stealing, burglarizing, or robbing property, lying, or swearing falsely, is to offer a trespass offering, make restitution of the value of his trespass to the one stolen from with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 6:2-5).

249. You shall not burglarize (steal personal property, other than by force, and other than kidnapping) (Lev. 19:11).

The punishment for any deceptive business practice, deceptive acquisition, stealing, burglarizing, or robbing property, lying, or swearing falsely, is to offer a trespass offering, make restitution of the value of his trespass to the one stolen from with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 6:2-5).

250. Lost property shall be returned to the owner (Deut. 22:1).

The punishment for any deceptive business practice, deceptive acquisition, stealing, burglarizing, or robbing property, lying, or swearing falsely, is to offer a trespass offering, and make restitution of the value of his trespass to the one stolen from with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 6:2-5).

251. You shall not pretend not to have seen lost property, so as to avoid the obligation to return it (Deut. 22:1 & 3).

The punishment for any deceptive business practice, deceptive acquisition, stealing, burglarizing, or robbing property, lying, or swearing falsely, is to offer a trespass offering, and make restitution of the value of his trespass to the one stolen from with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 6:2-5).

252. If any beast is transferred to the responsibility of another for safe keeping (a depository), and the beast dies or is damaged or lost but there are no witnesses, the depository shall make an oath to JEHOVAH between himself and the owner that he did not cause the harm, and the owner shall accept without cost or demand for repayment (Ex. 22:9; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:10-11) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

252a. If the beast was stolen, the depository shall make restitution to the owner (Ex. 22:12).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

252b. If the beast is torn to pieces, the evidence shall be shown and the depository need not make restitution (Ex. 22:13).

253. If borrowed property gets hurt or dies while the owner is not with it, the borrower shall make restitution to the owner for any loss (Ex. 22:14).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

254. If borrowed property gets hurt or dies while the owner is present with it, the borrower shall not make restitution. (Ex. 22:15).

255. If a rented or leased property gets hurt or dies, the renter or leaser shall not make restitution because its use already had a fee (Ex. 22:15).

256. The priority of inheritance after a property owner dies is this: if the deceased has no son, the inheritance passes to his daughter; if the deceased has no son or daughter, the inheritance passes to his brothers; if the deceased has no son or daughter or brothers, then the inheritance passes to his nearest of kin (Num. 27:8-11).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

257. If anyone digs a pit or in any way makes a pit and leaves it uncovered so that an animal falls into it, the owner of the pit shall make restitution by paying the owner of the dead animal. The dead animal shall then belong to the owner of the pit (Ex. 21:33-34).

258. If an animal kills a man or woman but was not previously aggressive or expected to have done so, the killer animal shall surely be stoned to death but the owner of the animal shall not make restitution or be blamed (Ex. 21:28-29).
259. If an animal known by the owner to be aggressive or as much was told to the owner but the owner did not keep it secure and it kills a free man or free woman, the aggressive killer animal shall be stoned to death, and the owner shall be stoned to death unless the judgment allows a ransom for his life and he pay the ransom (Ex. 21:28-32).
260. If an animal known by the owner to be aggressive, or as much was told to the owner but the owner did not keep it secure and it kills a servant man or servant woman, the aggressive killer animal shall be stoned to death, and the owner shall give to thirty shekels of silver to the master of the injured servant (Ex. 21:28-32).
261. If one animal kills another animal and the killer animal was not previously aggressive or expected to have done so, then the dead animal shall be split between the two owners, and the killer animal shall be sold and the proceeds also split evenly between the owners (Ex. 21:35-36)
262. If an animal known by the owner to be aggressive and the owner did not keep it secure and it kills another animal, then the owner of the aggressive killer animal shall make restitution for the dead, and the dead animal shall also belong to him (Ex. 21:35-36).
263. If a cattle owner causes or allows his cattle to enter the field or vineyard of another and they eat of that other field, then he shall make restitution from the best of his own field or vineyard (Ex. 22:5) (Ex. 22:4; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:5) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

264. If someone kindles a fire and it breaks out and consumes any grain, crops, or field, he shall make restitution (Ex. 22:5; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:6) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

Criminal Laws

265. You shall not murder (Ex. 20:13 & Deut. 5:17).

The punishment for which is death (Ex. 21:12). Whoever sheds an innocent man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed, for in the image of God made He man (Gen. 9:6). If a man come presumptuously upon his neighbor to slay him with guile, you shall remove him from My alter, that he may die (Ex. 21:14).

266. You shall not kidnap/steal a man (Ex. 20:13; in Christian texts, Ex. 20:15, 21:16, & Deut. 5:19 & 24:7) (Distinct from Lev. 19:11, regarding the taking of property. Also, despite the specification in Deut. 24:7 about "stealing one of his brethren of the children of Israel...", the restriction is broadly applied to all people any location).

The punishment for which is death (Ex. 21:16).

267. Do not accept ransom from a murderer (Num. 35:31) (negative).

268. Six cities of refuge shall be established for those who committed accidental homicide (Ex. 21:13, Num. 35:1-13, Deut. 19:2-3) (affirmative).

269. You shall exile one who committed accidental homicide to a city of refuge (Num. 35:25) (affirmative).

270. Do not accept a ransom to relieve from exile anyone who committed accidental homicide (Num. 35:32) (negative).

271. If the perpetrator of a murder remains undiscovered, as expiation you shall decapitate the heifer in the manner prescribed (Deut. 21:1-9) (affirmative).

271a. The elders and judges of the land where the dead body was found shall measure the distance from the body to the surrounding towns (Deut. 21:2).

271b. The city or town closest to where the dead body was found shall have the responsibility to expiate for the murder (Deut. 21:3).

271c. The elders and judges of that city or town shall take a heifer which has never worked or pulled with a yoke, to a rough valley which is neither sloughed nor sown (Deut. 21:4).

271d. The elders and judges of that city or town shall then in that valley have the heifer's head cut off (Deut. 21:4).

271e. The elders and judges of that city or town shall then wash their hands over the beheaded heifer (Deut. 21:6).

271f. The elders and judges of that city or town shall then declare, "Our hands have not shed this blood, neither have our eyes seen it. Be merciful O JEHOVAH, to Your people Israel, whom You have redeemed, and lay not innocent blood to Your people of Israel's charge." After which the people shall be forgiven of the guilt of innocent blood (Deut. 21:7-8).

271g. These proceedings are to put away any guilt of innocent blood by doing right according to JEHOVAH (Deut. 21:9).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

272. You shall not rob by violence or with the threat of violence (Lev. 19:13).

The punishment for any deceptive business practice, deceptive acquisition, stealing, burglarizing, or robbing property, lying, or swearing falsely, is to offer a trespass offering, and make restitution of the value of his trespass to the one stolen from with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 6:2-5).

273. You shall not covet or crave what belongs to another (Ex. 20:17 & Deut. 5:18; in Christian texts, Deut. 5:21).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

274. Do not indulge in evil thoughts or sights (Num. 15:39).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

275. If a pregnant woman is struck and she gives birth prematurely but without damage to the child, whoever struck her shall pay or be punished however the woman's husband demands and the judge permits (Ex. 21:22).
276. If a pregnant woman is struck and she suffers a miscarriage, or gives birth and the child is born with any damage or injury, whoever struck her shall make restitution equivalent to the injury up to and including death (Ex. 21:22-25).
277. If a man strike his own servant and causes death, the owner shall be punished. If the servant does not die, the owner shall not be punished (Ex. 21:20-21).

The punishment for which is death (Ex. 21:12, Gen. 9:6).

278. Anyone who inflicts a bodily injury shall pay monetary compensation for any resulting medical expenses as well as the loss of the injured persons time (Ex. 21:18-19) (affirmative).
279. If a man strike his own servant and causes permanent damage but not death, the servant shall freely be let go (Ex. 21:26-27).
280. If a thief is found breaking into a home during the night and is struck so that he dies, the one who struck him has not committed murder and no restitution shall be made (Ex. 22:2).
281. If a thief is found breaking into a home during the day and is struck so that he dies, the one who struck him is guilty of murder (Ex. 22:2-3).
282. Anyone guilty of theft must make restitution or be sold as a slave to repay the owner (Ex. 22:3).
- 277a. If any property is found dead, destroyed, or sold after being stolen, the thief who stole it shall make restitution and add 500% more for larger property like an ox, or 400% more for smaller property like a sheep (larger items should probably scale up higher while even smaller items continue to scale down)(Ex. 22:1).
- 277b. If any property is found alive and still in possession of the thief, shall make restitution and add 100% more (Ex. 22:4).

The punishment for any deceptive business practice, deceptive acquisition, stealing, burglarizing, or robbing property, lying, or swearing falsely, is to offer a trespass offering, and make restitution of the value of his trespass to the one stolen from with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 6:2-5).

Prophecy

283. You shall hearken to the Prophet which God will raise up among you from your brethren, who is like God Himself (provided that he neither adds to, nor takes away from the Torah) (Deut. 18:15 & 18, Deut. 4:2 & 12:32).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

284. You shall not prophesy falsely (Deut. 18:20, 13:1-3).

The punishment for which is death (Deut. 18:20).

285. You shall not hearken to, nor fear anyone who prophesies falsely, or who speaks in the Name of JEHOVAH but the thing he says follows not, nor comes to pass. That false prophet has spoken presumptuously (Deut. 18:22).

The punishment for which is death (Deut. 18:20).

Idolatry, Idolaters, Idolatrous Practices

286. You shall not have or make any kind of graven image. It shall not be made by yourself or made by others; be it of stone, silver, gold, a pillar, or any image or likeness of the things in heaven, earth, or the waters (Ex. 20:4, Lev. 19:4 & 26:1, Deut. 5:8-9 & 16:22).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:20).

287. You shall not worship an idol in the way in which it is usually worshipped (Ex. 20:5, Lev. 19:4).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:20).

288. You shall not sacrifice to any god but JEHOVAH only (Ex. 22:20).

The punishment for which is death (Ex. 22:20).

289. You shall not make idols even for others (Ex. 34:17).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:20).

290. You shall not use the ornament of any object of idolatrous worship (Deut. 7:25).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:20).

291. You shall not to make use of, nor let enter into your possession, any idol or its accessory objects, offerings, or libations (Deut. 7:26).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:20).

292. You shall not drink the wine of idolaters (Deut. 32:38).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:20).

293. You shall not bow down to an idol, even if that is not its mode of worship (Ex. 20:5).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:20).

294. You shall not prophesy in, or even speak in the name of other gods (Ex. 23:13, Deut. 18:20).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:20, Deut. 18:20).

295. You shall not hearken to anyone who prophesies in the name of any other god, even if they dream or prophesy and the thing comes to pass, even if the enticer is a beloved family member or friend. For JEHOVAH GOD allows such tests among you to know if you truly love Him with all your heart and soul (Deut. 13:1-3 & 8-9, 18:20).

The punishment for which is death (Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

296. You shall not entice an Israelite to idolatry (Deut. 13:12; in Christian texts, Deut. 13:6-11).

The punishment for which is death (Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

297. You shall not have pity or mercy on the enticer to idolatry (Deut. 13:9).

The punishment for which is death (Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

298. You shall not to conceal the enticer to idolatry from judgment, or conceal evidence of such guilt (Deut. 13:9; in Christian texts, Deut. 13:8-9) (negative).

The punishment for which is death (Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

299. None shall urge pleas for the acquittal of the enticer (Deut. 13:9; in Christian texts, Deut. 13:8).

The punishment for which is death (Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

300. You shall destroy the places of idolatry and their appurtenances from among the Promised Land which JEHOVAH GOD has given you (Deut. 12:2-3, Ex. 34:13) (affirmative).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

301. You shall not adopt the institutions of idolaters nor their abominable customs (Lev. 18:3; Lev. 20:23, Deut. 18:9, 20:18).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

302. You shall not pass a child through the fire to Molech (Lev. 18:21, Deut. 18:10) (negative).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

303. You shall not allow any to practice witchcraft (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18) (negative).

The punishment for which is death (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18).

303a. You shall not practice nachesh (doing things based on signs and portents; using charms and incantations) (Lev. 19:26).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

303b. You shall not practice kisuf (magic using herbs, stones, or objects that people use) (Deut. 18:10).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

303c. You shall not practice kessem (a general term for magical practices) (Deut. 18:10).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone

at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

303d. You shall not practice the art of a chover chaver (casting spells over snakes and scorpions) (Deut. 18:11).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

304. You shall not practice onein (observing times or seasons as favorable or unfavorable, using astrology) (Lev. 19:26).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

305. You shall not consult ovoth (ghosts) (Lev. 19:31).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

306. You shall not consult yid'onim (wizards) (Lev. 19:31).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

307. You shall not seek the maytim (dead), nor practice necromancy (Deut. 18:11).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

308. You shall not remove the corners/side of your beard like the idolaters (Lev. 19:27).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

309. You shall not round/remove the corners/side of the hair on your head, as the idolatrous priests do (Lev. 19:27).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

310. You shall not cut yourself or make incisions in your flesh in grief, like the idolaters (Lev. 19:28; Deut. 14:1).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone

at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

311. You shall not tattoo, or print any marks on your body for the dead like the idolaters (Lev. 19:28).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

312. You shall not make a bald spot on your forehead for the dead (Deut. 14:1).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

313. You shall not plant a grove of any trees near the alter of God (for the dead, or as worship) (Deut. 16:21) (negative).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

314. You shall smite and show no mercy to the people being cast out by God from the Promised Land, namely the seven idolatrous nations: the Hittites, Girgashites, Amorites, Canaanites, Perizzites, Hivites, and Jebusites (Deut. 7:1, Ex. 23:28 & 31).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

315. You shall make no covenant with false gods, nor the seven idolatrous nations: the Hittites, Girgashites, Amorites, Canaanites, Perizzites, Hivites, and Jebusites (Ex. 23:28, 31-32; Deut. 7:2) (negative).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

316. You shall not settle idolaters in the Promised Land, because they will tempt you to serve their gods (Ex. 23:31-33) (negative).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

317. You shall destroy the entire Israelite city that has turned to idolatry (Deut. 13:12-17; in Christian texts, Deut. 13:12-16) (affirmative).

317a. If you hear that the inhabitants of one of your cities have been enticed to worship or serve other gods, you shall make diligent inquiry and thoroughly examine the witnesses (Deut. 13:12-14).

317b. If such an abomination is confirmed, that the people of one of your cities have indeed worshipped other gods, you shall smite all the inhabitants of that city as well as the cattle (Deut. 13:14-15).

317c. After all the people and cattle have been destroyed in that idolatrous city of your brethren, you shall gather all the goods and property from it into the midst of its streets and burn it all with fire. Nothing from it shall be taken into your possession (Deut. 13:16 & 17).

317d.

318. No destroyed idolatrous city of Israel shall ever be rebuilt (Deut. 13:16).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

319. You shall not make use of the property of any city that has been so led astray (Deut. 13:18; in Christian texts 13:17) (negative).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

Agriculture & Animal Husbandry

320. You shall not cross-breed cattle of different species (Lev. 19:19) (according to the Talmud, this also applies to birds).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

321. You shall not sow different kinds of seed together in one field (Lev. 19:19, Deut. 22:9).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

322. You shall not eat the produce of diverse seeds sown in a vineyard (Deut. 22:9) (negative). (The laws concerning Ritual Purity and Impurity imply that anything defiled should be avoided.)

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

323. When you first enter into the Promised Land, you shall not eat the fruit of a tree for three years from the time it was planted (Lev. 19:23).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party

to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

324. When you first enter into the Promised Land, the fruit of fruit-bearing trees in the fourth year of their planting shall be sacred like the second tithe and eaten in Jerusalem (Lev. 19:24) (affirmative).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

325. When you first enter into the Promised Land, the fruit of the land beginning in the fifth year shall you eat (Lev. 19:25).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

326. You shall not yoke together for work an ox and a donkey (Deut. 22:10).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

Clothing

327. A man shall not wear women's clothing (Deut. 22:5).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

328. A woman should not wear men's clothing (Deut. 22:5).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

329. You shall not wear garments made of wool and linen mixed together (Lev. 19:19, Deut. 22:11).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

The Firstborn

330. You shall redeem the firstborn human male (Ex. 13:2, 11-13, 34:20, & Num. 18:15).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

331. You shall redeem the firstling of an ass (Ex. 13:13; Ex. 34:20).

The punishment for violating this is to break the neck of the ass (Ex. 13:13; Ex. 34:20).

332. You shall not redeem the firstling of a clean beast (Num. 18:17).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

333. You shall redeem the firstling of unclean beasts (Ex. 13:11-13 & Num. 18:15).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

334. Those that are redeemed shall be redeemed for five shekels which is twenty gerahs (Num. 18:16).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

335. If anyone asks “What is this?” Or “Why is this redemption made?” You shall answer, “By strength of hand, JEHOVAH brought us out from Egypt, from the house of bondage: and it came to pass, when Pharaoh would hardly let us go, that JEHOVAH slew all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both the firstborn of man, and the firstborn of beast: therefore I sacrifice to JEHOVAH all that opens the matrix/womb, being males; but all the firstborn of my children I redeem.” (Ex. 13:14-15)

Kohanim (Priests) & Levites

336. The High Priest shall put on the ordained vestments for service (Ex. 28:2 & 41) (affirmative).

336a. The High Priest garments include an ephod of excellently crafted gold, blue, purple, and scarlet fabric and fine linen, with two shoulder pieces joined at the edges, with two onyx stones set in gold and engraved with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, six on each stone, attached at the shoulder connections (Ex. 28:4-7 & 9-12).

336b. The High Priest garments also include the girdle/sash/band also of the excellently crafted gold, blue, purple, and scarlet fabric and fine linen (Ex. 28:8 & 39).

336c. The High Priest garments also include the breast-piece of the same excellently crafted gold, blue, purple, and scarlet fabric and fine linen, square when folded over to double it, a span long and a span wide, with settings of stones in the front being four rows of three stones each: the first row a sardius/carnelian/ruby, a chrysolite/topaz, and an emerald/carbuncle; the second row a turquoise/emerald/garnet, a sapphire/lapis lazuli, and a diamond/crystal/jasper; the third row a jacinth, a agate/chalcedony, and an amethyst; the fourth row a beryl/chrysolite, an onyx, and a jasper. Each gemstone shall have a name of a tribe of Israel engraved on it (Ex. 28:15-21).

336d. The breast-piece shall have at its top corners inward, two rings of pure gold. The rings shall be connected to two wreathed chains of pure gold and connected at the other end to the gold settings for the the onyx stones at the shoulders of the ephod. It shall also have two gold rings on the bottom corners to connect with the girdle/sash/band by a lace of blue. The breast-piece shall contain the Urim and Thummim inside it. The breast-piece shall be secured to the ephod and not be loosed from it (Ex. 28:13-14 & 22-28 & 30).

336e. The High Priest garments also include a robe woven of all fine blue linen with an opening for the head at the top with a woven collar/binding to avoid tearing, and a hem at the bottom of the robe with alternating bells attached into the hem and round pomegranates of blue, purple, and scarlet fabric, in between each bell all around the hem a woven tunic, to be heard when the High Priest enters and exits the Holy place and not die (Ex. 28:31-35 & 39)

336f. There shall be a pure gold plate engraved with the words: Holiness to JEHOVAH, attached to a blue lace which is itself attached to a miter/turban of fine linen so that the gold plate is on the High Priests forehead (Ex. 28:36-39).

336g. The High Priest shall also wear linen breeches to cover any nakedness from loin to thigh (Ex. 28:42-43).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle, is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

337. You shall not tear the High Priest's robe (Ex. 28:32) (negative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

338. The sons of the High Priest shall also put on vestments for their service: coats, girdles, head pieces, and linen breeches to cover their nakedness from loin to thigh (Ex. 28:40 & 42-43).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

339. The High Priest and his sons shall wear linen breeches to cover their nakedness from loin to thigh (Ex. 28:42-43).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

340. The High Priest shall not enter the Sanctuary when he is not performing an official service (Lev. 16:2) (negative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

341. The priests other than the High Priest shall not defile themselves by contact with any dead, other than immediate relatives (Lev. 21:1-3).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

342. A priest shall not marry a divorced woman (Lev. 21:7).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

343. A priest shall not marry a harlot (Lev. 21:7).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

344. A priest shall not marry a profaned woman (Lev. 21:7).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

345. You shall honor the priests, and they shall be holy to you (Lev. 21:8).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

346. The High Priest shall not defile himself with any dead, even if they are relatives (Lev. 21:10-11) (negative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

347. The High Priest shall marry a virgin (Lev. 21:13 & 14) (affirmative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

348. The High Priest shall not marry a widow (Lev. 21:14) (negative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

349. The High Priest shall not profane his offspring (Lev. 21:15) (negative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

350. A person with a physical blemish shall not serve in the Sanctuary (Lev. 21:17, 18, 21, & 23) (negative).

The punishment for which is excision from the presence of JEHOVAH (most likely when compared to similar crimes) (Lev. 22:3).

351. The priest who became unclean shall not serve in the Sanctuary nor eat of the holy things until after he is cleansed by washing in water, the evening has arrived, and the sun has set (Lev. 21:6, 22:2-3 & 6-7) (negative).

The punishment for which is excision from the presence of JEHOVAH (Lev. 22:3).

352. You shall send out of the Camp of the Shechinah (that is, out of the Sanctuary) those that are unclean from leprosy, an issue/discharge, and those defiled by the dead (Num. 5:2-3) (affirmative).

The punishment for which is excision from the presence of JEHOVAH (most likely when compared to similar crimes) (Lev. 22:3).

353. A priest who is unclean shall not enter the courtyard (referring to the Camp of the Shechinah (Num. 5:2-3) (negative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

354. A priest shall bless the children of Israel with this blessing, "JEHOVAH bless you, and keep you. JEHOVAH make His face shine upon you, and be gracious to you: JEHOVAH lift up His countenance upon you, and give you peace (Num. 6:23-26).

The blessing for which is that God will put/invoke His Name upon the children of Israel and will bless them (Num. 6:27).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

355. The Levites shall not occupy themselves with the service that belongs to the priests (Num. 18:3) (negative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

356. Anyone who is not a descendant of Aaron in the male line shall not serve in the Sanctuary (Num. 18:4-7) (negative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

357. The Levite shall serve in the Sanctuary (Num. 18:23) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

358. You shall give the Levites cities to dwell in, which shall also serve as cities of refuge (Num. 35:2) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

359. The tribe of Levi shall take no part nor inheritance with Israel; not in land nor spoil (Deut. 18:1) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

360. If a Levite enters the place where JEHOVAH shall choose (eventually identified as Jerusalem) with a desire to serve, then he shall serve as the rest of the Levites and receive as much as they do for his service (Deut. 18:6-8) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

361. The priests shall not round the corners of their beard (Lev. 21:5).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

362. The priests shall not cut themselves or make incisions in their flesh (Lev. 21:5).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

363. The priests shall not make a bald spot on their head (Lev. 21:5).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

T'rumah, Tithes, & Taxes

364. An uncircumcised person shall not eat of the offerings (t'rumah), and the same applies to other holy things.

Though not explicitly set forth in the Torah, this rule is inferred from the similarity of phrasing in the law of the Passover (Paschal) offering (Ex. 12:44-45 and Lev. 22:10) (negative).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

365. You shall not delay to offer the first-fruits offerings or to redeem the firstborn son (Ex. 22:28; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:29) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

366. Every person twenty years old and older shall give half a shekel to the Sanctuary for provision of the public sacrifices every time the people are numbered, to make an atonement for them. The rich shall not give more and the poor shall not give less (Ex. 30:13-16) (affirmative).

The blessing for doing so is avoiding a plague (Ex. 30:12).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

367. A person who is not a priest (kohein), a priest's wife, an unmarried daughter, a returned daughter of a priest with no child after being divorced or widowed, shall not eat of the offerings (t'rumah) (Lev. 22:10, 12-13) (negative).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

368. A person who is bought with money by a priest, as well as those born in the priest's house, shall eat of the offerings (t'rumah) (Lev. 22:11).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

369. A sojourner with a priest (kohein) or his hired servant shall not eat of the offerings (t'rumah) (Lev. 22:10) (negative).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

370. The tevel (something from which the t'rumah and tithe have not yet been separated) shall not be eaten (Lev. 22:15) (negative).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

371. You shall set apart the tithe of the produce, which is one-tenth of the produce after taking out offerings (t'rumah) for the Levites (Lev. 27:30; Num. 18:21 & 24) (affirmative).
The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).
372. You shall tithe cattle by taking the tenth of it and offering it to JEHOVAH (Lev. 27:32).
The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).
373. The tithe of cattle shall not be inspected for quality, nor exchanged, nor redeemed. (Lev. 27:32-33) (affirmative).
If tithe of cattle shall be exchanged for another of the cattle, both shall be holy to JEHOVAH (Lev. 27:32-33).
The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).
374. The Levites shall set apart a tenth of the tithes, which they had received from the Israelites, and give it to the priests (kohanim) (called the t'rumah of the tithe) (Num. 18:26-28) (affirmative).
The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).
375. You shall not eat the second tithe of grain outside Jerusalem (Deut. 12:17-18) (negative).
The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).
376. You shall not consume the second tithe of the vintage outside of Jerusalem (Deut. 12:17) (negative).
The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).
377. You shall not consume the second tithe of the oil outside of Jerusalem (Deut. 12:17) (negative).
The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).
378. You shall not forsake the Levites; their gifts (dues) should be given to them (Deut. 12:19) (negative).
The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).
379. You shall set apart the second tithe in the first, second, fourth and fifth years of the sabbatical cycle to be eaten by its owner in Jerusalem (Deut. 14:22) (affirmative).
The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).
380. You shall set apart the second tithe in the third and sixth year of the sabbatical cycle for the poor (Deut. 14:28-29).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

381. You shall give the first of the fleece to the kohein (Deut. 18:4).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

382. You shall set apart t'rumah g'dolah (the great heave-offering, that is, a small portion of the grain, wine and oil) for the priests (kohein) (Deut. 18:4) (affirmative).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

383. You shall not expend the proceeds of the second tithe on anything but a first-fruits offering in the place where JEHOVAH God shall choose to place His name (eventually identified as Jerusalem) (Deut. 26:1-3 & 12-14) (negative).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

384. You shall not offer the second tithe in a state of uncleanness, until the tithe had been redeemed (Deut. 26:14) (negative).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

385. You shall not offer the second tithe when mourning (Deut. 26:14) (negative).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

386. You shall make this declaration when bringing the second tithe to the Sanctuary, "I have brought away the hallowed things out of my house, and also have given them to the Levite, and to the stranger, to the fatherless, and to the widow, according to all Your commandments which You have commanded me: I have not transgressed Your commandments, neither have I forgotten them: I have not eaten thereof in my mourning neither have I taken away anything thereof for any unclean use, nor given anything thereof for the dead: but I have hearkened to the voice of JEHOVAH my God and have done according to all that You have commanded me." (Deut. 26:13-14) (affirmative).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

The Temple, The Sanctuary, & Sacred Objects

387. No unclean person shall come into contact with the Tabernacle (Lev. 15:31).

The punishment for which is death (Lev. 15:31).

388. You shall not build an altar of hewn stone (Ex. 20:22; in Christian texts, Ex. 20:25) (negative).

The punishment for which is death (most likely in comparison to similar crimes) (Ex. 22:17; in Christian texts, Ex. 22:18, Deut. 13:9-10 & 18:20). The one who hears the enticement to idolatry shall be the first to cast a stone at the enticer, followed by the rest of the people until the enticer dies, because he sought to thrust you away from JEHOVAH your God which brought you from the land of Egypt and out of bondage (Deut. 13:9-10).

389. You shall not mount the altar by steps (Ex. 20:23; in Christian texts, Ex. 20:26) (negative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

390. You shall build the Sanctuary (tabernacle) and its furniture according to all the instructions that I command you (Ex. 25:8-9 & 40) (affirmative).

390a. You shall make the Ark of the Covenant of shittim wood, two-and-a-half cubits long and a cubit-and-a-half wide and a cubit-and-a-half tall. It shall be overlaid with pure gold inside and outside with a border of gold around it. You shall cast four gold rings for it and attach them, two on each side of the ark. You shall put poles through the rings in order to carry the ark about, and the poles shall not be removed... (Ex. 25:10-16).

390b. You shall make a Mercy Seat of pure gold, two-and-a-half cubits long and a cubit-and-a-half wide. You shall make two cherubims of beaten gold for the two ends of the mercy seat... (Ex. 25:17-21).

390c. You shall make a Table of Showbread.. (Ex. 25:23-30).

390d. You shall make a Candlestick of pure gold... (Ex. 25:31-39).

390e. The tabernacle shall be made of ten curtains of fine twined linen, and fabric of blue, purple, and scarlet, with skillful woven engravings of cherubims. The length of one curtain shall be... (Ex. 26:1-33, 36-37).

390f. You shall make an alter of shittim wood, five cubits long and five cubits wide and three cubits tall. You shall make it with identical horns of brass on each of the four corners... (Ex. 27:1-8).

390g. You shall make a Laver of brass with a footing of brass for the priests to wash with, placed between the Tabernacle and the Alter of burned offerings (Ex. 30:18).

390h. You shall make the Court of the Tabernacle with hangings on the south side of fine twined linen one hundred cubits long, with twenty pillars for it and twenty sockets of brass, with hooks for the pillars and bands of silver. The same shall be for the north side. The west side shall be fifty cubits long of hangings, ten pillars and ten sockets. The east side shall be fifty cubits long with hangings on one side of the gate being fifteen cubits long, three pillars and three sockets, and the other side of the gate on the east side shall be hangings of fifteen cubits long, three pillars and three sockets. The gate of the court shall be one hanging of twenty cubits of blue, purple, and scarlet fabric, fine linen, wrought with needlework, four pillars and four sockets... The height of the court shall be five cubits of fine linen... (Ex. 27:9-19).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

391. You shall at all times have showbread set on the Table before God (Ex. 25:30, Lev. 24:5-6) (affirmative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

392. You shall make the showbread of fine flour, baked into twelve cakes from two tenth portions for each cake (Lev. 24:5).
- The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).
393. You shall put new showbread on the Table every Sabbath, set in two rows with six cakes in each row, and put frankincense on each row as a memorial and offering by fire to JEHOVAH (Lev. 24:6-8).
- The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).
394. The priests shall kindle lights in the Sanctuary which burn pure beaten olive oil (Ex. 27:21; in Christian texts, Ex. 27:20-21, Lev. 24:2-4) (affirmative).
- The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).
395. The priests shall order pure beaten olive oil to be continually prepared and keep the lights in the Sanctuary kindled at all times (Ex. 27:20-21, Lev. 24:2-4).
- The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).
396. The priests shall offer up incense twice daily (Ex. 30:7-8, Lev. 24:2-4) (affirmative).
- The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).
397. No other incense nor any sacrifice nor any offering other than the prescribed incense shall be offered upon the golden altar (Ex. 30:9) (negative).
- The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).
398. The priests (kohein) shall wash their hands and feet before entering the Tabernacle or making offerings at the Alter (Ex. 30:19-20) (affirmative).
- The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

399. This statute for the priests to wash their hands and feet in the Laver before going into the Tabernacle and before they offer burned offerings at the Alter, shall be a continual statute forever (Ex. 30:21).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

400. The priests shall prepare as a perfume the holy anointing oil from 500 shekels of pure myrrh, 250 shekels of sweet cinnamon, 250 shekels of sweet calamus, 500 shekels of cassia, and one hin of olive oil (Ex. 30:23-25).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

401. The holy oil of anointment shall be used to anoint the Tabernacle of the congregation, the Ark of the Covenant/ Testimony, the High Priest (high kohanim) and his sons the priests, the Table and its utensils, the Candlestick and its utensils, the Alter of Incense, the Alter of Burned Offering and its utensils, the Laver and its footing (Ex. 30:26-30) (affirmative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

402. No compound of the same formula as the holy anointing oil shall be made for any other use (Ex. 30:32-33).

The punishment for which is excision from Israel (Ex. 30:33).

403. No stranger shall be anointed with the holy anointing oil (Ex. 30:32; in Christian texts, Ex. 20:33) (negative).

The punishment for which is excision from Israel (Ex. 30:33).

404. The priests shall prepare a perfume to be kept inside the Tabernacle from equal parts of sweet spices beaten small of stacte, onycha, galbanum, and pure frankincense (Ex. 30:34-36).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

405. No compound after the formula of the incense shall be made for any other use (Ex. 30:37).

The punishment for which is excision from Israel (Ex. 30:38).

406. The priests shall remove the ashes from the altar of burned offering (Lev. 6:3; in Christian texts, Lev. 6:10) (affirmative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

407. The fire on the altar of burned offering shall be continually burning (Lev. 6:6; in Christian texts, Lev. 6:13) (affirmative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His

commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

408. You shall not extinguish the fire on the altar (Lev. 6:6) (negative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

409. No priest (kohein) shall enter the Tabernacle with disheveled hair (Lev. 10:6) (negative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

410. No priest (kohein) shall enter the Tabernacle with torn garments (Lev. 10:6) (negative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

411. No priest (kohein) shall leave the Courtyard of the Tabernacle during their service while the anointing oil of the Lord is upon them (Lev. 10:7) (negative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

412. No intoxicated person shall enter the Tabernacle (Lev. 10:9-11) (negative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

413. You shall revere the Tabernacle Sanctuary (Lev. 19:30).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

414. When the Ark is carried, it should be carried on the shoulder (Num. 7:9) (affirmative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

415. The priests shall continually watch over the Tabernacle Sanctuary (Num. 18:1-2 & 5) (affirmative).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His

commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

416. You shall not destroy anything of the Tabernacle Sanctuary, nor erase the holy names of God, nor destroy any sacred scriptures (Deut. 12:2-4).

The punishment for disobedience concerning sacred service and objects near God in the Tabernacle is death. This law is inferred by the death of Nadab and Abihu who offered strange fire to God against His commandments (Lev. 10:1-3, Lev. 10:1-3 & 9), and Uzzah who touched the Ark of the Covenant with his hands (2 Sam. 6:6-7, & 1 Chron. 13:9-10).

417. You shall make two trumpets entirely of silver, both made into one single piece each (Num. 10:2).

418. All the assembly shall gather at the door of the tabernacle when both trumpets are blown, but not as an alarm (Num. 10:3 & 7)

419. Only princes of Israel (heads of thousands) shall gather at the door of the tabernacle when only one trumpet is blown (Num. 10:4)

420. When the trumpets are blown as an alarm the first time, all camps on the east side of the Tabernacle shall begin moving forward (Num. 10:5)

421. When the trumpets are blown as an alarm the second time, all camps on the south side of the Tabernacle shall begin moving forward (Num. 10:6).

422. The sons of Aaron alone, the priests, shall blow the trumpets (Num. 10:8)

423. These laws concerning the blowing of trumpets shall remain forever (Num. 10:8)

Sacrifices & Offerings

424. You shall sanctify the firstling of clean cattle and offer it up (Ex. 13:2; Deut. 15:19).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

425. You shall bring the first-fruits to the Sanctuary (see The Firstborn section) (Ex. 23:19, Lev. 2:12) (affirmative).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

426. You shall not burn the first-fruits offerings on the alter (see The Firstborn section) (Lev. 2:12 & 27:27-28).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

427. You shall slay and offer up the Passover (Paschal) lamb on the fourteenth day of the first month (Ex. 12:2 & 6, Numb. 28:16) (affirmative).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

428. You shall eat the flesh of the Passover (Paschal) sacrifice on the night of the fifteenth of Nissan (Ex. 12:8) (affirmative).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

429. You shall not eat the flesh of the Paschal lamb raw or sodden (Ex. 12:9) (negative).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

430. You shall roast the entire Passover (Paschal) lamb with fire including its head, legs, and entrails (Ex. 12:9).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

431. You shall not leave any portion of the flesh of the Passover (Paschal) sacrifice until the morning unconsumed (Ex. 12:10, 34:25, Deut. 16:4) (negative).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

432. If any part of the Passover (Paschal) sacrifice is not eaten by morning, it shall be burned with fire (Ex. 12:10).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

433. You shall not give any flesh of the Passover (Paschal) lamb to an uncircumcised stranger who lives among you to eat (Ex. 12:45 & 48) (negative).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

434. If a stranger sojourning among you becomes circumcised along with all the other males of his household, then he may eat of the Passover lamb (Ex. 12:48, Num. 9:14).

435. You shall not take any of the flesh of the Passover (Paschal) lamb from the company's place of assembly (Ex. 12:46) (negative).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

436. You shall not break a bone of the Paschal lamb (Ex. 12:46) (negative).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

437. You shall not slaughter the Passover (Paschal) lamb while there is chametz (unleavened bread & leavening agents) in the home (Ex. 23:18; Ex. 34:25) (negative).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

438. You shall not leave the part of the Paschal lamb that should be burned on the altar until the morning, when it will no longer be fit to be burned (Ex. 23:18; Ex. 34:25) (negative).

439. You shall not go up to the Sanctuary for the festival without bringing an offering (Ex. 23:15) (negative).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

440. The flesh of a sin-offering and guilt-offering shall be eaten (Ex. 29:33) (affirmative).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

441. Anyone not of the seed of Aaron shall not eat the flesh of the holy sacrifices (Ex. 29:32-33) (negative).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

442. Burned offerings should be of the cattle and flocks, or of fowls if the offerer is too poor to afford them (Lev. 1:2-3, & 14:21-22) (affirmative).

442a. The burned offering must remain burning all night and into the morning (Lev. 6:9).

442b. The priest must add wood to the alter every morning and the fire kept burning (Lev. 6:12).

442c. If the burned offering is of the cattle/herd, it shall be offered voluntarily, a male without blemish, at the door of the tabernacle (Lev. 1:3).

442d. If the burned offering is of the flock of sheep or goats, it shall be a male without blemish; at the north side of the alter (Lev. 1:10-11).

442e. If the burned offering is of fowls, it must be of turtledoves or pigeons (Lev. 1:14).

442f. If the burned offering is of the cattle/herd, the offerer must kill it with his hand on the animals head (Lev. 1:4).

442g. If the burned offering is of the flock of sheep or goats, the offerer must kill it; if of the cattle/herd or flock of sheep or goats, and the priests must sprinkle the blood around & upon the alter (Lev. 1:5 & 11).

442h. If the burned offering is of fowls, the priests must bring it to the alter and wring off its head; the fowl's blood must be wrung on the side of the alter (Lev. 1:15).

442i. If the burned offering is of the cattle/herd or the flock of sheep or goats, priests must flay & butcher it (Lev. 1:6).

442j. Before adding any portion of the offering to the alter, the priests shall add wood and fire to alter (Lev. 1:7).

442k. If the burned offering is a fowl, the priest must remove the dead fowl's crop/entrails and feathers from it, and dispose of the dead fowl's crop/entrails and feathers on the east side of the alter by the ashes (Lev. 1:16).

442l. If the burned offering is of the cattle/herd, the entrails must be washed in water, and the entrails must be completely burned on the alter (Lev. 1:9).

442m. If the burned offering is of flocks of sheep or goats, the entrails and legs must be washed in water; both the entrails and legs of sheep or goat must be completely burned on the alter (Lev. 1:13).

442n. If the burned offering is of the cattle/herd or flock of sheep or goats: the priests must lay the butchered parts in order on the burning wood (Lev. 1:8).

442o. If the burned offering is a fowl, the wings must be used to rip it apart but not completely severed; the fowl must then be burned on the fiery wood of the alter (Lev. 1:15 & 17).

442p. The priest that performs the burned offering shall also keep the skin of the burned offering (Lev. 7:8).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

443. You shall never use leaven or honey in any offering made to the Lord by fire (Lev. 2:11).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

444. Offerings of meal/grain shall be of fine flour mixed with oil and frankincense added before being offered to JEHOVAH (Lev. 2:1) (affirmative).

444a. Meal/grain offerings shall be offered to JEHOVAH, and presented to the priest who then brings it to the alter (Lev. 2:1-2 & 8, 6:14).

444b. From the meal/grain offering, the priests shall take a handful to burn on the alter as the sacrifice (Lev. 2:2 & 6:15).

444c. The remainder of the flour, oil, & frankincense mix shall belong to the priests (Lev. 2:3 & 6:16).

444d. If the meal/grain offering is already baked, it must have been baked into cakes from fine unleavened flour with oil, or have been made into wafers from unleavened flour and anointed with oil (Lev. 2:4 & 6:17).

444e. If the meal/grain offering is already cooked on a griddle, it must have been made with oil and fine unleavened flour (Lev. 2:5).

444f. If the meal/grain offering is already cooked or baked, it must be made into pieces and oil poured on it (Lev. 2:6).

444g. If the meal/grain offering is fried in a frying pan, it must have been made with oil and fine flour (Lev. 2:7).

444h. The priests must break the offering into pieces, then take a handful of the pieces and burn them on the alter (Lev. 2:9).

444i. The priests shall eat the remainder in the court of the tabernacle of the congregation (Lev. 2:10 & 6:16).

444j. This statute concerning offerings made by fire must remain for all your generations (Lev. 6:18).

444k. All who touch the remainder of the offering shall be holy/set apart (Lev. 6:18).

444l. The whole grain offering which is baked in the oven or dressed in the griddle or in the pan shall belong to the priest that offers it (Lev. 2:10 & 7:10).

444m. All the grain offerings which are dry and/or mingled with oil shall belong to the sons of Aaron equally shared among them (Lev. 2:10 & 7:10).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

445. You shall never use leaven in any meal/grain offering (Lev. 2:11 & 6:17).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

446. Every sacrifice shall be salted, including the meal/grain offering (Lev. 2:13) (affirmative).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

447. No sacrifice shall offered unsalted, including the meal/grain offering (Lev. 2:13) (negative).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

448. The Priest or Court of Judgment shall offer up a sin-offering sacrifice if they have erred in ignorance or a judicial pronouncement (Lev. 4:2, 13-14, & 20) (affirmative).

448a. The sacrifice shall be a young bullock for the Priest or Courts' sin of ignorance (Lev. 4:2-3, & 13-14).

448b. The sacrifice shall be brought to the door of the tabernacle (Lev. 4:4, 14, 6:25 & 1:3).

448c. That priest or those elders must lay their hands on the head of the bullock (Lev. 4:4 & 15).

448d. That priest or those elders must kill the bullock themselves (Lev. 4:4 & 15).

448e. The anointed priest shall bring the blood to the tabernacle (Lev. 4:5 & 16).

448f. The anointed priest shall then dip his finger in the blood and sprinkle it before the veil of the sanctuary [blocking the Holy of Holies] seven times (Lev. 4:6 & 17).

448g. The priest shall then put some of the blood on the horns of the alter of incense (Lev. 4:7 & 18).

448h. The priests shall pour all the rest of that blood near the base of the alter of the burned offering (Lev. 4:7 & 18).

448i. The priest shall then take all the fat from the bullock which covers its entrails, and the two kidneys, and the fat on the two kidneys by the liver, and burn it all on the alter (Lev. 4:8-10, 19-20, & 3:3-4).

448j. All that remains of the bullock including its flesh, skin, head, legs, entrails, & dung must then be carried outside the camp to the clean place where the ashes of a sacrifice are poured out and be burned completely on wood, thus completing the atonement/reconciliation sin-offering sacrifice (Lev. 4:11-12 & 21).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

449. A ruler shall bring a sin-offering if he has sinned in error by committing a transgression (Lev. 4:22-26) (affirmative).

449a. The sin-offering sacrifice must be a male kid of the goats without blemish (Lev. 4:27-28 & 32).

449b. The offering shall be brought to the door of the tabernacle like with the burned offering (Lev. 4:24 & 1:3).

449c. That ruler must lay his hands on the head of the goat (Lev. 4:24).

449d. That ruler must kill the goat himself (Lev. 4:24).

449e. The anointed priest shall then dip his finger in the blood and put some of the blood on the horns of the alter of burned offering (Lev. 4:25).

449f. The priests shall pour all the rest of that blood near the base of the alter of the burned offering (Lev. 4:25).

449g. The priest shall then take all the fat from the bullock which covers its entrails, and the two kidneys, and the fat on the two kidneys by the liver, and burn it all on the alter, thus completing the atonement/reconciliation sin-offering sacrifice (Lev. 4:26, 31, 35, & 3:3-4).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

450. An individual shall bring a sin-offering if he has sinned in error by committing a transgression (Lev. 4:27-28) (affirmative).

450a. The sin-offering sacrifice must be a female kid of the goats without blemish or a female lamb without blemish (Lev. 4:27-28 & 32).

450b. The offering shall be brought to the door of the tabernacle like with the burned offering (Lev. 4:29, 33, & 1:3).

450c. That individual must lay their hands on the head of the animal (Lev. 4:29 & 33).

450d. That individual must kill the animal himself or herself (Lev. 4:29 & 33).

450e. The anointed priest shall then dip his finger in the blood and put some of the blood on the horns of the alter of burned offering (Lev. 4:30 & 34).

450f. The priests shall pour all the rest of that blood near the base of the alter of the burned offering (Lev. 4:30 & 34).

450g. The priest shall then take all the fat from the bullock which covers its entrails, and the two kidneys, and the fat on the two kidneys by the liver, and burn it all on the alter, thus completing the atonement/reconciliation sin-offering sacrifice (Lev. 4:31, 35, & 3:3-4).

450h. The priest shall retain the rest of the sin offering for food and eat it in the holy place which is the court of the tabernacle (Lev. 6:26) [this does not apply to sin-offerings for priests or the whole congregation: Lev. 6:30], whatever touches the flesh of that sacrifice shall be holy (Lev. 6:27).

450i. Any garment that got any blood on it shall be washed in the the same holy place (Lev. 6:27).

450j. Any earthen vessel used to boil the flesh must be broken (Lev. 6:28).

450k. Any brazen pot used to boil the flesh must be scoured clean and rinsed with water (Lev. 6:28).

450l. All the male offspring of the priests shall also eat of the flesh of the sin-offering (Lev. 6:29) [this does not apply to sin-offerings for priests or the whole congregation: Lev. 6:30]].

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

451. Sacrifices shall be of varying value in accordance with the offerers means (Lev. 5:7 & 11) (affirmative).

451a. For a Guilt/Trespass-offering, if the offerer is too poor to afford the required sacrifice, he shall instead bring two turtle-doves or two young pigeons, one for a sin-offering and one for a burned offering (Lev. 5:7) (affirmative).

451b. For a Guilt/Trespass-offering, if the offerer is too poor to afford turtledoves or pigeons, he shall instead bring one-tenth an ephah of fine flour for a sin offering with no oil or frankincense (Lev. 5:11).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

452. You shall not completely sever the head of a fowl brought as a sin-offering (Lev. 5:8) (negative).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

453. The High Kohein/High Priest shall offer a meal/meat/grain offering every day perpetually of fine flour, the tenth part of an ephah, half in the morning and half in the evening (Lev. 6:13; in Christian texts 6:20) (affirmative).

453a. The daily meal/meat/grain offering shall be baked in a pan with oil (Lev. 6:21).

453b. The daily meal/meat/grain offering shall not be eaten, but shall be completely burned (Lev. 6:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 6:23) (negative).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

454. An individual shall bring a Guilt/Trespass-offering if he is in doubt as to whether he has committed a sin for which one has to bring a sin-offering (Lev. 5:17-19) (affirmative).

454a. The Trespass offering is most holy (Lev. 7:1).

454b. You shall kill the guilt offering at the door of the tabernacle (7:2 & 1:3).

454c. The blood of the guilt offering shall be sprinkled around upon the alter (7:2).

454d. You shall remove the fat, the rump, the fat that covers the entrails, the two kidneys and the fat that is on them by the flanks, and the lobe above the liver and burned on the alter (7:3-4).

454e. The priest that performs the sacrifice and his male offspring shall eat of the flesh of the offering in the holy place (Lev. 7:6-7).

454f. The same regulations for eating sin offering apply to the guilt offering (Lev. 7:7).

The punishment is excision from Israel (by comparison to similar violations in Num. 9:13 & Lev. 17:3-7).

455. You shall observe the procedure of the peace-offering (Lev. 7:11) (affirmative).

455a. The peace offering must be offered voluntarily (Lev. 19:5).

455b. A piece offering shall include unleavened cakes mingled with oil or unleavened wafers anointed with oil, or leavened cakes from fine flour mingled with oil and fried, and an additional loaf of leavened bread shall always be offered (Lev. 7:11-13).

455c. One part of the whole offering shall be for a heave offering and it will belong to the priest who sprinkles the blood of the peace offerings (Lev. 7:14).

455d. The flesh of the peace offerings (for thanksgiving) shall be eaten the same day it is offered (Lev. 7:15) (affirmative).

455e. No flesh of the peace offerings (for thanksgiving) shall be eaten after the day it is offered (Lev. 7:15) (negative).

455f. The flesh of the peace offerings (not for thanksgiving) shall be eaten the same day it is offered as well as the next day (Lev. 19:5-6) (affirmative).

455f. If the offering is a voluntary offering for a vow, then it may also be eaten the day it was offered as well as the next day (Lev. 7:16) (affirmative).

455g. No flesh of the peace offering (for or not for thanksgiving) shall be eaten on the third day (Lev. 7:17 & 19:6-7) (negative).

455h. Whatever remains of the peace offering (for or not for thanksgiving) by the third day must be burned with fire (Lev. 7:17 & 19:6).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13 &).

456. The remainder of a voluntary offering for a vow left until the third day after the offering must be burned with fire (Lev. 7:17 & 19:6).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13 &).

457. You shall not eat of holy things that have become unclean (Lev. 7:19) (negative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13 &).

458. You shall (completely) burn the meat of the holy sacrifice that has become unclean (Lev. 7:19) (affirmative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13 &).

459. Any person who is unclean shall not eat of peace offerings (Lev. 7:20) (negative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13 &).

460. Notwithstanding any other restriction, the breast of the wave offering and shoulder of the heave offering shall belong to the priest and his sons and daughters to eat in a clean place (Lev. 10:14).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13 &).

461. A priest's (kohein's) daughter who marries a non-Israelite shall not eat of the holy things, neither of the heave offering, nor of the breast, nor of the shoulder of peace offerings (Lev. 22:12) (negative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13 &).

462. After childbirth, and after the mother is clean, she shall make an offering to JEHOVAH (Lev. 12:6-7).

462a. The woman's offering shall be a lamb of the first year for a burned offering and a young pigeon or turtledove for a sin-offering which she shall bring to the door of the tabernacle of the congregation. But if she is too poor to bring them, then she shall bring two turtledoves or two young pigeons, one for a burned offering and the other for a sin offering (Lev. 12:6).

462b. The priest shall offer it up before JEHOVAH to make atonement for her (Lev. 12:7 & 8).

462c. Thus shall she be cleansed from her issue of blood (Lev. 12:7 & 8).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

463. After a leper is cleansed, he shall bring a sacrifice to the priests (Lev. 14:10-11).

463a. On the eighth day after someone has been declared clean by the priest, the now clean person shall bring two male lambs without blemish, one female lamb of the first year without blemish, three tenth portions of fine flour mixed with oil for a meat/grain offering, and one log of oil to the priest (Lev. 14:10).

463b. The same priest that declared them clean shall present the person and the offerings to the Lord at the door of the tabernacle (Lev. 14:11).

463c. The priest shall offer one male lamb and the log of oil for a trespass/guilt offering at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, and wave them for a wave offering before the Lord (Lev. 14:12 & 1:3).

463d. The trespass offering is most holy and belongs to the priests just as the sin offering (Lev. 14:13).

463e. Then after the ritual requirements (see Ritual Purity and Impurity: 565), the priest shall offer the sin offering to make atonement for the cleansed person's uncleanness (Lev. 14:19).

463f. Then the priest shall offer a burned offering upon the alter to make atonement for the cleansed person, and that person shall be clean (Lev. 14:20).

463g. But if the former leper be too poor to afford those offerings, he shall offer one lamb for a sin/trespass offering to be waved and one-tenth portion of fine flour mingled with oil for a grain offering and a log of oil and two turtledoves or two young pigeons, one fowl shall be for a sin offering and the other for a burned offering (Lev. 14:21-22).

463h. On the eighth day after being declared clean by the priest, the now clean person shall bring the lamb and the rest of the offerings to the door of the tabernacle and give them to the priest (Lev. 14:23-24).

463i. The priest shall offer the lamb and the log of oil as a wave offering (Lev. 14:24).

463j. Then after the ritual requirements (see Ritual Purity and Impurity: 565), the priest shall offer one of the turtledoves/pigeons depending on the person's ability, for a sin offering, and the other for a burned offering along with the meat/grain offering to make atonement for the cleansed person (Lev. 14:31).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

464. On the eighth day after a man is cleansed from an issue/discharge, he shall offer two turtledoves or two young pigeons to the priest (Lev. 15:13-14) (affirmative).

464a. The priest shall offer one for a sin offering and the other for a burned offering, thus making atonement for the formerly unclean man (Lev. 15:15).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement

offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

465. On the eighth day after a woman is cleansed from an issue/discharge, she shall offer two turtledoves or two young pigeons to the priest (Lev. 15:28-29) (affirmative).

465a. The priest shall offer one for a sin offering and the other for a burned offering, thus making atonement for the formerly unclean woman (Lev. 15:30).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

466. On the tenth day of the seventh month, you shall observe the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur), with all the services and sacrifices appointed for that day (Lev. 16:3-34, 23:27) (affirmative).

466 . When Aaron (or any High Priest) is allowed to enter the Holy of Holies within the veil blocking the mercy seat upon the ark, he must bring a young bullock for a sin offering and a ram for a burned offering (Lev. 16:2-3).

466ab. The High Priest shall bathe in water and put on the holy linen coat, linen breeches, be girded with the linen girdle, and wear the linen miter (Lev. 16:4).

466ac. The High Priest shall take two kids of the goats, one for a sin offering and one for a burned offering (Lev. 16:5).

466ad. The High Priest shall offer one bullock as a sin offering for himself, to make atonement for himself and his house (Lev. 16:6).

466ae. The High Priest shall present the two goats at the door of the tabernacle (Lev. 16:7).

466af. The High Priest shall then cast lots to decide between the two, determining which will be for the Lord and which will be the scapegoat (Lev. 16:8).

466ag. For the goat which the lot determined to be the Lord's, he shall offer it as a sin offering (Lev. 16:9).

466ah. For the goat which the lot determined to be the scapegoat, he shall present it to the Lord alive to make atonement for him (Lev. 16:10).

466ai. The High Priest shall then offer one bullock for a sin offering for himself, to make atonement for himself and his house (Lev. 16:11).

466aj. The High Priest shall then take a censer of burning coals from the altar, as well as a handful of beaten incense, with him as he enters the tabernacle (Lev. 16:12).

466ak. The High Priest shall put the incense upon the fire [in the censer] to create a cloud of smoke that covers the mercy seat so he will not die (Lev. 16:13).

466al. The High Priest shall then take some blood from the bullock and sprinkle it with his finger eastward on the mercy seat seven times (Lev. 16:14).

466am. Then the High Priest shall make a sin offering with the other goat for the people (Lev. 16:15).

466an. The High Priest shall take some of the blood of the people's sin offering and sprinkle it before and upon the mercy seat as with the blood from the sin offering for the priest (Lev. 16:15).

466ao. The High Priest shall thus make atonement for the holy place and the tabernacle because of the uncleanness and transgression of the people (Lev. 16:16).

466ap. No one other than the High Priest shall be in the tabernacle when he is making atonement for himself or his household or all the congregation (Lev. 16:17).

466aq. The High Priest shall then make atonement for the sacrificial alter by taking some of the blood of the bullock and of the goat, and putting some of it on the horns of the alter and around the alter (Lev. 16:18).

466ar. The High Priest shall then sprinkle the blood seven times on the alter to hallow it from uncleanness of Israel (Lev. 16:19).

466as. Then the High Priest shall bring the scapegoat (Lev. 16:20).

466at. He shall lay both his hands on the scapegoat's head and confess over it all the iniquities, transgressions, and sins of the children of Israel, putting them on the head of the scapegoat (Lev. 16:21).

466au. He shall then send the scapegoat into the wilderness by the hand of someone specified (Lev. 16:21).

466av. The scapegoat shall bear the iniquities away (Lev. 16:22).

466aw. The High Priest shall come into the tabernacle and remove the linen garments and leave them there (Lev. 16:23).

466ax. He shall bathe with water in the holy place and put on his own garments (Lev. 16:24).

466ay. He shall offer both the rams as burned offerings for himself and the people (Lev. 16:24 & 23:25).

466az. The fat of the sin offerings shall be burned on the alter (Lev. 26:25).

466ba. The man specified to release the scapegoat shall also wash his clothes and bathe in water and then return to the camp (Lev. 16:26).

466bb. The flesh, skins, dung, and other remains of the bullock and goat for the sin offering whose blood was used to make atonement must then be carried outside the camp and burned (Lev. 16:27).

466bc. Whoever it is that carries out and burns those remains must then wash his clothes and bathe in water and then return to the camp (Lev. 16:28).

466bd. These rituals must take place every year on the tenth day of the seventh month (Lev. 16:29).

466be. On this day all Israel shall afflict their souls/fast (Lev. 16:29 & 31).

466bf. On this day everyone in Israel shall do no work, neither the Israelites nor foreigners that live in Israel, because it is the Day of Atonement (16:29-30) (negative).

466bg. This day shall be a sabbath of rest (Lev. 16:31) (affirmative).

466bh. The High Priest's son who replaces him will continue in the office in his father's stead, to put on the holy garments, make atonement for the sanctuary, the tabernacle, the alter, the priests, and the people (Lev. 16:32-33).

466bi. It shall be a continual statute forever for the children of Israel once a year (Lev. 16:34).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

467. You shall not slaughter beasts set apart for sacrifices outside the Sanctuary (Lev. 17:3-4) (negative).

The punishment for which is excision from Israel (Lev. 17:4).

468. You shall not sanctify blemished cattle for sacrifice on the altar (Lev. 22:20) (negative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

469. Every animal offered up as a peace offering to accomplish a vow, or a freewill offering of cattle or sheep, shall be without blemish (Lev. 22:21) (affirmative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

470. A blemished bullock or lamb may be offered up only as a freewill offering, and not for a vow/required offering (Lev. 22:23).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

471. You shall not burn the limbs of blemished cattle upon the altar (Lev. 22:22, Deut. 17:1) (negative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

472. You shall not offer to JEHOVAH anything castrated (Lev. 22:24).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

473. You shall not offer up a blemished beast that comes from non-Israelites (Lev. 22:25) (negative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

474. Sacrifices of cattle shall only take place when they are at least eight days old (Lev. 22:27) (affirmative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

475. Thanksgiving offerings must be offered voluntarily (Lev. 22:29).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

476. You shall not leave any flesh of the thanksgiving offering until the morning (Lev. 22:30) (negative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

477. You shall offer up the meal/grain-offering of the Omer on the morrow after the first day of Passover, together with one lamb (Lev. 23:10-12) (affirmative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

478. The meal/grain offering of the Omer shall be two-tenth portions of fine flour mingled with oil, made by fire to the Lord, and the drink offering shall be of wine the fourth part of a hin (Lev. 23:13).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

479. You shall not eat bread made of new grain before the Omer of barley has been offered up on the second day of Passover (Lev. 23:14).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

480. This law of eating new grain after offering the Omer shall be a statute forever throughout all your generations and dwellings (Lev. 23:14).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

481. You shall not eat roasted grain of the new produce before offering of the Omer (Lev. 23:14).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

482. You shall not eat fresh ears of the new grain before offering of the Omer (Lev. 23:14).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

483. On Shavu'ot, you shall bring loaves of bread together with the sacrifices which are then offered up in connection with the loaves (Lev. 23:16-20).

483a. The two loaves for a wave offering are to be made of two-tenth portions of fine flour baked with leaven, they are the first-fruits to the Lord (Lev. 23:17).

483b. You shall also offer seven lambs without blemish of the first year (Lev. 23:18).

483c. You shall also offer up for a burned offering one young bullock and two rams (Lev. 23:18).

483d. You shall also offer up a drink offering by fire (Lev. 23:18).

483e. Then one kid of the goats shall be offered for a sin offering (Lev. 23:19).

483f. Two lambs of the first year shall then be offered up as a peace offering (Lev. 23:19).

483g. The priest shall wave the offerings along with the bread of the first-fruits for a wave offering with the two lambs (Lev. 23:20).

483h. The remainder shall belong to the priests (Lev. 23:20).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

484. You shall offer up an additional sacrifice on Passover (Lev. 23:5-8) (affirmative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

485. Anyone who vows to JEHOVAH the monetary value of a person, shall pay the amount appointed in the Scriptural portion (Lev. 27:2-8) (affirmative).

485a. Males from twenty to sixty years old (inferred from verses 4 & 7) making a vow, shall be estimated as fifty shekels of silver (Lev. 27:3).

485b. Females from twenty years old to sixty years old (inferred from verses 4 & 7) making a vow, shall be estimated as thirty shekels of silver (Lev. 27:4).

485c. Males from five years old to twenty years old making a vow, shall be estimated as twenty shekels of silver (Lev. 27:5).

485d. Females from five years old to twenty years old making a vow, shall be estimated as ten shekels of silver (Lev. 27:5).

485e. Males from one month old to five years old making a vow, shall be estimated as five shekels of silver (Lev. 27:6).

485f. Females from one month old to five years old making a vow, shall be estimated as three shekels of silver (Lev. 27:6).

485g. Males from sixty years old and older making a vow, shall be estimated as fifteen shekels of silver (Lev. 27:7).

485h. Females from sixty years old and older making a vow, shall be estimated as ten shekels of silver (Lev. 27:7).

485i. Males and females poorer than those estimations shall present themselves to the priest who will value them according to their ability (Lev. 27:8).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

486. If a beast is exchanged for one that had been set apart as an offering, both become sacred (Lev. 27:10) (affirmative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

487. You shall not exchange a better beast set aside for sacrifice with a lesser one. (Lev. 27:10) (negative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

488. All beasts offered to the Lord shall be holy (Lev. 27:9).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

489. Anyone who vows to JEHOVAH the monetary value of an unclean beast shall pay its value (Lev. 27:11-13) (affirmative).

489a. If one vows to the Lord the monetary value of an unclean beast, he shall present the beast to the priest (Lev. 27:11).

489b. The priest shall value the unclean beast and the man must pay it or he shall redeem the beast at an additional one fifth the valuation (27:12-13).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

490. Anyone who vows the value of his house shall pay according to the appraisal of the priests (kohein) unless he will redeem it (Lev. 27:14-15) (affirmative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

491. If the one who vowed the value of his house shall redeem it, he shall add an additional one-fifth of the appraisal of the priests and redeem it for the house to be his (Lev. 27:15).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

492. Anyone who sanctifies to JEHOVAH a portion of his field shall pay according to the estimation appointed in the Scriptural portion (Lev. 27:16-24) (affirmative).

492a. If a man shall sanctify/consecrate to the Lord a portion of his own field, it shall be valued according to the seed: one homer of barley seed is worth fifty shekels of silver (Lev. 27:16).

492b. If he sanctifies his field from the year of jubilee, your estimation shall stand (Lev. 27:17).

492c. If he sanctifies his field after the jubilee, the priest shall value the field according to the years until the upcoming jubilee (Lev. 27:18).

492d. If he who sanctified his field desires to redeem it, he shall add one fifth to the valuation and redeem it for the field to be his (Lev. 27:19).

492e. If he sells the field to another, it cannot be redeemed (Lev. 27:20).

492f. At the jubilee the field will belong to the priest (Lev. 27:21).

492g. If a man buys a field new to his property and sanctifies it, the priest shall value the field according to the years until the upcoming jubilee, and shall offer that estimation as unto the Lord (Lev. 27:22-23).

492h. At the jubilee the field will return to him from whom it was bought (the original owner who sold to someone that sanctified it) (Lev. 27:24).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

493. You shall not accept a firstborn beast as an offering since it already belongs to the Lord (Lev. 27:26).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

494. If the firstling is unclean, it may be redeemed according to the priests valuation and another fifth part added. Or if not redeemed, it may be sold (Lev. 27:27).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

495. You shall not sell or redeem anything devoted to the Lord (Lev. 27:28).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

496. The priests shall offer up a regular daily sacrifice (Num. 28:3) (affirmative).

496a. This regular daily sacrifice shall consist of two lambs as burnt offerings; one in the morning and one in the evening (Num. 28:4) (affirmative).

496b. Also a meat/grain offering shall be offered every morning, the tenth part of an ephah of flour mingled with the fourth part of a hin of beaten oil (Num. 28:5).

496c. Also a drink offering of the fourth part of a hin shall be offered every morning (Numb. 28:7).

496d. Another drink offering and meat/grain offering shall be offered every evening (inferred by Numb. 28:8).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

497. The priests shall offer up an additional sacrifice every Sabbath/Shabbat (two lambs) (Num. 28:9) (affirmative).

497a. This regular Sabbath/Shabbat sacrifice shall consist of two lambs as burnt offerings; one in the morning and one in the evening (Num. 28:9, & inferred methods from 28:4) (affirmative).

497b. Also this additional offering on the Sabbath/Shabbat shall include another two tenth portions of flour for meat/grain offering mingled with oil, as well as another drink offering (Num. 28:9-10 & inferred methods from 28:4).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

498. The priests shall offer up an additional sacrifice every New Moon (Num. 28:11) (affirmative).

489a. Every New Moon you shall offer a burned offering of two young bullocks, one ram, seven lambs of the first year without spot (Num. 28:11).

489b. Alongside each bullock there shall be offered a three-tenths portion of flour mingled with oil for a meat/grain offering (Num. 28:12).

489c. Alongside the ram there shall be offered two-tenth portions of flour mingled with oil for a meat/grain offering (Num. 28:12).

489d. Alongside each lamb there shall be offered a tenth portion of flour mingled with oil for a burned offering (Num. 28:13).

489e. The drink offering shall be a half a hin of wine for each bullock, a third portion for the ram, and a fourth portion for each lamb (Num. 28:14).

489f. Also one goat shall be offered for a sin offering (Num. 28:15).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

499. The priests shall offer up additional sacrifices during Unleavened Bread of two young bullocks, one ram, seven lambs of the first year without blemish for a burned offering (Num. 28:16-19).

499a. Also a meat/grain offering shall be offered up of flour mingled with oil at three tenth portions for each bullock and two tenth portions for the ram, and one tenth portion for each lamb (Num. 28:20-21).

499b. Also one goat for a sin offering (Num. 28:22).

499c. These offerings shall be offered in the morning in addition to the daily morning offerings (Num. 28:23).

499d. This same offering for the fifteenth day of the first month shall be repeated for each of the seven days of Unleavened Bread (Num. 28:24).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

500. The priests shall bring an additional offering on Shavu'ot (Num. 28:26-27) (affirmative).

500a. You shall offer up two young bullocks, one ram, and seven lambs of the first year in addition to the daily offerings, all without blemish (Num. 28:27, & 31).

500b. Also a meat/grain offering shall be offered of flour mingled with oil at three tenth portions for each bullock and two tenth portions for the one ram and one tenth portion for each lamb (Num. 28:28-29).

500c. Also one goat to make atonement, without blemish (Num. 28:30, & 31).

500d. These offering shall be offered in the morning in addition to the daily morning offerings (Num. 28:31).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

501. The priests shall offer up an additional sacrifice on Rosh Hashanah (Num. 29:1-6) (affirmative).

501a. You shall offer up one young bullock, one ram, and seven lambs of the first year without blemish for a burned offering (Num. 29:2).

501b. Also a meat/grain offering shall be offered of flour mingled with oil at three tenth portions for the bullock, two tenth portions for the ram, and one tenth portion for each lamb (Num. 29:3-4).

501c. Also one kid of the goats for a sin offering (Num. 29:5).

501d. All these are in addition to the daily and monthly burned offerings, meat/grain offerings, and drink offerings (Num. 25:6).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

502. The priests shall offer up an additional sacrifice on Yom Kippur (Num. 29:7-8) (affirmative).

502a. You shall offer up one young bullock, one ram, and seven lambs of the first year without blemish for a burned offering (Num. 29:8).

502b. Also to offer up a meat/grain offering shall offered of flour mingled with oil at three-tenth portions for the bullock, two-tenth portions for the ram, and one-tenth portion for each lamb (Num. 29:9-10).

502c. Also one kid of the goats for a sin offering (Num. 28:11).

502d. These are in addition the other sin offerings of atonement, the daily burned offerings, meat/grain offerings, and drink offerings (Num. 28:11).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

503. The priests shall offer up an additional sacrifice on Sukkot (Lev. 23:36-38, Num. 29:12-34) (affirmative).

503aa. You shall offer up ON THE FIRST DAY of the feast (15th of the month) 13 young bullocks, two rams, and fourteen lambs of the first year, all without blemish (Num. 29:12-13).

503ab. You shall also offer up a meat/grain offering of flour mingled with oil at three-tenth portions of for each bullock, two-tenth portions for each ram, and one tenth portion for each lamb (Num. 29:14-15).

503ac. Also one kid of the goats shall be offered up for a sin offering (Num. 29:16).

503ad. All these shall be offered up in addition to the daily burned offerings, meat/grain offerings, and drink offerings (Num. 23:36-38 & 29:16).

503ae. You shall offer up ON THE SECOND DAY of the feast (16th of the month) 12 young bullocks, two rams, and fourteen lambs of the first year, all without blemish (Num. 29:17).

503af. You shall also offer up a meat/grain offering of flour mingled with oil the same as on the first day/15th (Num. 29:18).

503ag. Also one kid of the goats shall be offered up for a sin offering (Num. 29:19).

503ah. All these shall be offered up in addition to the daily burned offerings, meat/grain offerings, and drink offerings (Num. 23:36-38 & 29:19).

503ai. You shall offer up ON THE THIRD DAY of the feast (17th of the month) 11 young bullocks, two rams, and fourteen lambs of the first year, all without blemish (Num. 29:20).

503aj. You shall also to offer up a meat/grain offering of flour mingled with oil the same as on the first day/15th & second day/16th (Num. 29:21).

503ak. Also one goat shall be offered up for a sin offering (Num. 29:22).

503al. All these shall be offered up in addition to the daily burned offerings, meat/grain offerings, and drink offerings (Num. 23:36-38 & 29:22).

503am. You shall offer up ON THE FOURTH DAY of the feast (18th of the month) 10 young bullocks, two rams, and fourteen lambs of the first year, all without blemish (Num. 29:23).

503an. You shall also offer up a meat/grain offering of flour mingled with oil the same as on the first day/15th & other days (Num. 29:24).

503ao. Also one kid of the goats shall be offered up for a sin offering (Num. 29:25).

503ap. All these shall be offered up in addition to the daily burned offerings, meat/grain offerings, and drink offerings (Num. 23:36-38 & 29:25).

503aq. You shall offer up ON THE FIFTH DAY of the feast (19th of the month) 9 young bullocks, two rams, and fourteen lambs of the first year, all without blemish (29:26), also to offer up a meat/grain offering of flour mingled with oil the same as on the first day/15th and other days (Num. 29:27).

503ar. Also one kid of the goats shall be offered up for a sin offering (Num. 29:28).

503as. All these shall be offered up in addition to the daily burned offerings, meat/grain offerings, and drink offerings (Num. 23:36-38 & 29:28).

503at. You shall offer up ON THE SIXTH DAY of the feast (20th of the month) 8 young bullocks, two rams, and fourteen lambs of the first year, all without blemish (Num. 29:29).

503au. You shall also offer up a meat/grain offering of flour mingled with oil the same as on the first day/15th & other days (Num. 29:30).

503av. Also one kid of the goats shall be offered up for a sin offering (Num. 29:31).

503aw. All these shall be offered up in addition to the daily burned offerings, meat/grain offerings, and drink offerings (Num. 23:36-38 & 29:31).

503ax. You shall offer up ON THE SEVENTH DAY of the feast (21st of the month) 7 young bullocks, two rams, and fourteen lambs of the first year, all without blemish (Num. 29:32).

503ay. You shall also offer up a meat/grain offering of flour mingled with oil the same as on the first day/15th & other days (Num. 29:33).

503az. Also one kid of the goats shall be offered up for a sin offering (Num. 29:34).

503ba. All these shall be offered up in addition to the daily burned offerings, meat/grain offerings, and drink offerings (Num. 23:36-38 & 29:34).

503bb. You shall offer up ON THE EIGHT DAY of the feast (22nd of the month) one young bullock, one ram and seven lambs of the first year without blemish (Num. 29:36).

503bc. You shall also offer up a meat/grain offering of flour mingled with oil the same as on the first day/15th & other days (Num. 29:37).

503bd. Also one kid of the goats shall be offered up for a sin offering (Num. 29:38).

503be. All these shall be offered up in addition to the daily burned offerings, meat/grain offerings, and drink offerings (Num. 29:38).

503bf. All these shall be offered up in addition to any other offerings for a vow, or freewill offerings, or other burned offerings, meat/grain offerings, drink offerings, or peace offerings (Num. 23:36-38 & 29:39).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

504. Wherever it is that God will choose to put His name (Jerusalem), that is where all these offerings and sacrifices should be made (Deut. 12:5-6 & 14) (affirmative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

505. You shall not offer up sacrifices outside the location where God will choose to put His name (Jerusalem) (Deut. 12:13-14) (negative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (Lev. 17:3-7).

506. Animals not set apart for sacrifice may be killed and eaten anywhere outside of the Sanctuary (Deut. 12:15) (affirmative).

507. You shall not eat of the tithes of grain, wine, oil, or firstlings of herds or flocks, nor that of vows or freewill offerings or heave offerings outside of Jerusalem (Deut. 12:17) (negative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

508. The priests (kohanim) shall not eat the flesh of the sin-offering or guilt-offering outside the Courtyard of the Sanctuary (Deut. 12:17) (negative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

509. You shall not do work with any firstling of cattle or firstling of the flock because it is set apart for sacrifice (Deut. 15:19) (negative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

510. You shall not shear any firstling of the flock because it is set apart for sacrifice (Deut. 15:19) (negative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

511. You shall not leave any portion of any festival offerings for Passover to remain until the morning after the sacrifice made at evening of the fourteenth (this covers the additional sacrifices over and above the lamb offered) (Deut. 16:4) (negative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

512. You shall not bring sacrifices out of the hire of a harlot or price of a “dog” (probably a euphemism for a homosexual) (Deut. 23:19; in Christian texts, Deut. 23:18) (negative).

The punishment for violating this law is excision from Israel (most likely, by comparison to similar violations) (Lev. 7:20-21, 17:3-7, 19:8, & Num. 9:13).

513. You shall read the portion prescribed on bringing the first fruits (Deut. 26:5-10) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

514. When a house which once had a plague of leprosy is declared clean, you shall make an offering with two birds, cedar wood, scarlet, and hyssop (Lev. 14:49).

514a. One bird shall be killed in an earthen vessel over running water (14:50).

514b. The priest shall take the cedar wood, hyssop, scarlet, and the living bird, and dip them in the blood of the slain bird, and then dip them in the running water, and then sprinkle the house seven times (Lev. 14:51).

514c. Thus shall the priest cleanse the house (Lev. 14:52).

514d. The priest shall then let the living bird go in the open fields, and the house shall be declared clean (Lev. 14:53).

515. After a Nazarite has been defiled and is required to end their time of separation, on the eighth day after his separation, he shall bring two turtledoves or two young pigeons to the priest (Numb. 6:10).

515a. At the door of the tabernacle the priest shall offer one for a sin offering and the other for a burned offering (Lev. 6:11).

515b. He shall also bring a lamb of the first year for a trespass offering (Lev. 6:12).

515c. After the offerings are made he may consecrate to the Lord his days of separation anew, but the days before shall be lost because he was defiled (Lev. 6:12).

516. When a Nazarite has completed his time of separation, he shall be brought to the door of the congregation and bring one male lamb of the first year without blemish for a burned offering, one female lamb of the first year without blemish for a sin offering, one ram without blemish for a peace offering, a basket of unleavened bread, cakes of fine flour mingled with oil, wafers of unleavened bread anointed with oil, associated grain offerings and drink offerings (Num. 6:13-15).

516a. The priest shall offer the sin offering and the burned offering and the ram for a peace offering with the basket of unleavened bread, and shall offer the meat/grain offering and associated drink offering (Num. 6:16-17).

516b. After shaving his head at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation (see 597), he shall put the hair cut from his head into the fire under the sacrifice of the peace offerings (Num. 6:18).

516c. Then the priest shall take the sodden/boiled shoulder of the ram and the unleavened cake out of the basket, and one unleavened wafer, and put them in the hands of the nazarite (Num. 6:19).

516d. The priest shall wave them for a wave offering (Num. 6:20).

516e. These portions are holy and belong to the priest, with the wave breast and heave shoulder (Num. 6:20).

516f. After all this, the nazarite may drink wine (Num. 6:20).

516g. These offerings are in addition to any other offerings he is required to make (Num. 6:21).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party

to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

517. When you enter into the Promised Land, you shall set apart a portion of the dough for the priests (kohein) for a heave offering (Num. 15:18-20).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

518. When offering a sacrifice, the priests (kohein) shall keep their portion of the carcass of cattle, which is the shoulder, the two cheeks, and the maw (stomach/inner parts) (Deut. 18:3).

The punishment for any unlawful use of sacred things, is to offer a trespass offering and make restitution of the value of his trespass with an additional one-fifth added (Lev. 5:16; in Christian texts, Lev. 5:15-16) (affirmative).

519. You shall sound the trumpets at the offering of sacrifices during holy days and in the beginning of new months (Num. 10:10) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

Ritual Purity & Impurity

520. If you touch any unclean thing, you become unclean (Lev. 7:21).

521. Purification from all kinds of defilement shall be effected by immersion in the waters of a bath (mikvah) (Lev. 15:5-8, 10-11, 16, 18, 21-23, 27) (affirmative).

522. If you touch any carcass of the following animals, you shall be unclean: the weasel, the ferret, the mouse, the mole, the tortoise after its kind, the chameleon, the lizard, the snail, the camel, the coney/rabbit, the hare, the swine, and the carcass of anything that does not have a divided hoof and is not cloven footed, nor chews the cud, and whatsoever walks on its paws of any beast that walks on all four (Lev. 11:4-8 & 24-31).

524a. Whosoever is defiled by these things must wash his clothes and be unclean until evening (Lev. 11:25).

523. Foods become defiled by contact with unclean things (Lev. 11:34) (affirmative).

524. Anyone who touches the carcass of a beast that died of itself shall be unclean (Lev. 11:39) (affirmative).

525. A woman who gave birth to a boy child shall be unclean for seven days after delivery, and another thirty-three days after he is circumcised (Lev. 12:2-4).

526. A woman who gave birth to a girl shall be unclean for fourteen days after delivery, and another sixty-six days (Lev. 12:2-4).

527. Those suspected of leprosy, like when their flesh has a rising/swelling scar, or bright spot, shall be brought to the priests (Lev. 13:2 & 9).

527aa. The priest shall inspect the flesh and if the hair is turned white and the plague be deeper than the skin, it is leprosy and the priest shall declare them unclean (Lev. 13:3).

527ab. If the spot is white but the plague is not deeper than the skin and the hair is not turned white, the person with the plague shall be isolated for seven days and inspected again on the seventh day (Lev. 13:4-5).

527ac. On the seventh day, the priest shall inspect the plague and if it has not spread, the priest shall isolate them another seven days and inspect them again (Lev. 13:5-6).

527ad. The priest shall inspect the plague and if it be somewhat dark and not spread, it is a scab and he shall wash his clothes be pronounced clean (Lev. 13:6).

527ae. If the scab spread much abroad on the one pronounced clean, that person shall be inspected by the priest again (Lev. 13:7).

527af. If the priest see that the scab is indeed spread, then it is leprosy and the person shall be pronounced unclean (Lev. 13:8).

527ag. The priest shall inspect the flesh and if the rising be white on the skin, the hair turned white and the flesh be raw and sensitive, it is leprosy and the priest shall declare that person unclean and isolate them (Lev. 13:10-11).

527ah. If the disease spreads and covers their skin such that all their skin turns white, the priest shall declare that person clean (Lev. 13:12-13).

527ai. But if any raw flesh appears, it is leprosy, that person shall be declared unclean (Lev. 13:14-15).

527aj. If the raw flesh turns white, the priest shall inspect it again. If the priest sees that the plague is turned white, he shall declare that person clean (Lev. 13:16-17).

527ak. If a person had a boil which healed but in its place there is a white rising/swelling or a bright spot that is white or red, the priest shall inspect it (Lev. 13:18-19).

527al. If the priest sees the spot is lower than the skin and the hair is turned white, it is leprosy and that person shall be declared unclean (Lev. 13:20).

527am. But if the priest sees the spot is not lower than the skin, is somewhat dark, and there are no white hairs, that person shall be isolated seven days and then inspected again on the seventh day (Lev. 13:21-22).

527an. If the plague spreads abroad much in the skin, it is an infection and that person shall be declared unclean (Lev. 13:22).

527ao. But if the spot does not spread, it is a burning boil and the priest shall declare that person clean (Lev. 13:23).

527ap. If the flesh be hot and burning and raw and have a white or red bright spot and the hair be turned white and the spot be deeper than the skin, it is leprosy and the priest shall pronounce that person unclean (Lev. 13:24-25).

527aq. But if the priest see no white hair in the bright spot and it is not lower than the skin and is somewhat dark, that person shall be isolated seven days and be inspected again on the seventh day (Lev. 13:26-27).

527ar. The priest shall inspect the plague, and if it is spread abroad it is leprosy, the priest shall declare that person unclean (Lev. 13:27).

527as. But if the bright spot stay in its place and not spread and is somewhat dark, it is an inflammation of burning and the priest shall declare that person clean (Lev. 13:28).

527at. If a person have a plague on the head or beard, the priest shall inspect it. If it be deeper than the skin and there are thin yellow hairs, it is leprosy and the priest shall declare that person unclean (Lev. 13:29-30).

527au. But if the plague be not deeper than the skin and there is no black hair in it, the person with the plague shall be isolated seven days and inspected again on the seventh day (Lev. 13:31-32).

527av. If the plague is not spread and there are no yellow hairs and it is not deeper than the skin, the person with the plague shall be shaved around the plague but the plague shall not be shaved, and that person shall be isolated seven days and inspected again the seventh day (Lev. 13:32-34).

- 527aw. If the priest sees the plague has not spread on the skin and is not deeper than the skin, that person shall wash their clothes and be declared clean (Lev. 13:34),
- 527ax. But if the plague is spread in the skin after being declared clean then the priest shall inspect them again, and if the priest sees that the plague has indeed spread, that person shall be declared unclean; there is no need to find yellow hairs (Lev. 13:35-36).
- 527ay. If the plague be not spread and is healed and there is black hair there, the priest shall declare that person clean (Lev. 13:37).
- 527az. If a person have bright or white spots on their skin, they shall be inspected by the priest (Lev. 13:38-39).
- 527ba. If the bright spots in the skin be darkish white, it is a freckle and they are clean (Lev. 13:39).
- 527bb. Any person whose hair has fallen off his head is bald but clean (Lev. 13:40).
- 527bc. Any person whose hair has fallen off the front of their head is forehead bald but clean (Lev. 13:41).
- 527bd. If on someones bald head or forehead there is a reddish sore, it is leprosy and the priest shall inspect them (Lev. 13:42-43).
- 527be. If the sore is swollen, white or red and in the skin, it is leprosy and he shall be declared unclean (Lev. 13:43-44).
- 527bf. When a leper is clean, he shall be brought to the priest and the priest shall inspect the man outside the camp (Lev. 14:2-3).
- 527bg. If the leprosy is indeed healed, the priest shall command that two clean birds, cedar wood, scarlet, and hyssop be gathered for the cleansing ritual (Lev. 14:4).
- 527bh. The priest shall command that one bird be killed in an earthen vessel over running water (Lev. 14:5).
- 527bi. The living bird, and the cedar wood, the scarlet, and the hyssop shall be dipped in the blood of the bird that was killed, and the blood shall be sprinkled seven times on the one healed of leprosy (Lev. 14:6-7).
- 527bj. The priest shall then declare the man clean, and release the living bird in an open field (Lev. 14:7).
- 527bk. The cleansed leper shall then wash his clothes, shave off all his hair, wash in water, and shall come into the camp but not enter his tent for seven days (Lev. 14:8).
- 527bl. On the seventh day he shall shave off all the hair from his head including his beard and eyebrows, wash his clothes, and bathe in water and be clean (Lev. 14:9).
- 527bm. After the sacrifices made on the eighth day (see Sacrifices and Offerings: 502), the priest shall take some of the blood of the trespass offering and put it on the tip of the cleansed person's right ear, and the thumb of their right hand, and the big toe of their right foot (Lev. 14:14 & 25).
- 527bn. And the priest shall pour some of the oil into the palm of his own left hand and dip his right finger in the oil and with that finger shall sprinkle the oil seven times before the Lord (Lev. 14:15-16 & 26-27).
- 527bo. From the same oil in the priests hand shall he put on the cleansed persons right ear, and right thumb, and big toe of his right foot, upon the blood of the offering (Lev. 14:17 & 28).
- 527bp. The remaining oil in the priests hand shall he pour on the cleansed persons head to make atonement for them to the Lord (Lev. 14:18 & 29).
528. Anyone declared unclean for leprosy shall tare their clothes and keep their head bare and cover their upper lip and cry "Unclean, unclean" (Lev. 13:45).
529. For as long as that person has a plague or leprosy shall he be unclean and defiled, and dwell alone outside the camp of his habitation (Lev. 13:46).
530. Any garment that has a plague of leprosy, woolen or linen, warp/weaving or woof/texture, skin or made of skin, green or red in color, it shall be shown to the priest (Lev. 13:47-49).

- 530a. The priest shall inspect the plague and isolate the garment for seven days and inspect it again on the seventh day (Lev. 13:50-51).
- 530b. If the plague be spread on the garment in any way, it is a fretting leprosy and unclean (Lev. 13:51).
- 530c. The unclean garment from fretting leprosy shall be burned in fire (Lev. 13:52).
- 530d. But if the plague is not spread in any part of the garment, the priest shall command that it be washed and then isolated seven days and inspected again (Lev. 13:53-55).
- 530e. If the plague has not spread in the garment and not changed in color, it is fret inward whether seen inside or outside and shall be declared unclean and burned with fire (Lev. 13:55).
- 530f. If after being washed (and perhaps all isolated seven days) the plague is somewhat dark, the priest shall cut it out of the garment or skin, etc. (Lev. 13:56).
- 530g. But if after cutting the plague out of the garment it appears in the garment again, it is a spreading plague and shall be burned with fire (Lev. 13:57).
- 530h. If after being washed (and perhaps also isolated seven days) the plague is departed from the garment, it shall be washed a second time and declared clean (Lev. 13:58).
531. You shall tell the priests when a house has a plague of leprosy (Lev. 14:34-35).
- 531a. The priest shall command the house to be emptied before entering for inspection (Lev. 14:36).
- 531b. After that house is emptied, the priest enter the house and inspect it (Lev. 14:36-37).
- 531c. If the plague is in the walls of the house with hollow streaks/strips, green or red in color and deeper than the surface of the wall, the priest shall exit the house and keep it empty and isolated for seven days and re-inspect it on the seventh day (Lev. 14:37-39).
- 531d. If after being isolated the priest sees that the plague has spread, the priest shall command that the stones on which the plague is found shall be removed and cast into an unclean place outside the city (Lev. 14:39-40).
- 531e. The priest shall also have the entirety of the house's interior scraped of dust, and the dust poured outside the city in an unclean place (Lev. 14:41).
- 531f. New stones shall be put in the place of those removed from a house for having a plague (Lev. 14:42).
- 531g. New mortar shall be used to plaster the house after the plague is removed (Lev. 14:42).
- 531h. If the plague return in the house after the scraping and after the stones have been replaced with new plaster, the priest shall inspect the house again (Lev. 14:43-44).
- 531i. If the house has indeed a new spread of the plague, it is a fretting leprosy, it is unclean (Lev. 14:44).
- 531j. That unclean house with its stones and timber and mortar shall be broken down and every piece shall be carried outside of the city and cast into an unclean place (Lev. 14:45).
- 531k. Anyone that at any time entered into the unclean house shall be isolated and unclean until evening (Lev. 14:46).
- 531l. Anyone who lied down in that unclean house must wash their clothes (Lev. 14:47).
- 531m. Anyone who ate in that unclean house must wash their clothes (Lev. 14:47).
- 531n. But if when the priest inspects the house he sees that the plague has not spread after the house was plastered, the plague is healed and he shall declare the house clean (Lev. 14:48).
532. If a person's flesh run with an issue or be stopped from its issue, either way he or she is unclean (Lev. 15:3).
- 532a. Every bed he or she lies on, and every seat he or she sits on, is unclean (Lev. 15:4 & 9).
- 532b. Whosoever touches the bed shall wash their clothes, bathe in water, and be unclean until evening (Lev. 15:5).
- 532c. Whosoever sits on what the unclean person sat on shall wash their clothes, bathe in water, and be unclean until evening (Lev. 15:6).

- 532d. Whosoever touches the flesh of the one with the issue shall wash their clothes, bathe in water, and be unclean until evening (Lev. 15:7).
- 532e. And if the one with the issue spits on someone who was clean, that person shall wash their clothes, bathe in water, and be unclean until evening (Lev. 15:8).
- 532f. Whosoever touches anything that was underneath an unclean person shall be unclean until evening (Lev. 15:10).
- 532g. Whosoever carries any of those unclean things shall wash their clothes, bathe in water, and be unclean until evening (Lev. 15:10).
- 532h. If the person with the issue did not wash their hands before touching someone else, that touched person shall wash their clothes, bathe in water, and be unclean until evening (Lev. 15:11).
- 532i. Every vessel of earth the person with the issue touches shall be broken (Lev. 15:12).
- 532j. Every vessel of wood the person with the issue touches shall be rinsed with water (Lev. 15:12).
- 532k. After the person with the issue no longer has the issue, he shall number seven days, wash his clothes, bathe in water, and shall be clean (Lev. 15:13).
533. Any man whose seed of copulation goes out from him, shall wash his flesh in water and be unclean until evening (Lev. 15:16 & 18).
- 533a. Every garment or skin touched by seed of copulation shall be washed with water and be unclean until evening (Lev. 15:17).
- 533b. The woman who contacts seed of copulation shall also bathe in water and be unclean until evening (Lev. 15:18.)
534. Any woman with an issue of blood shall be isolated seven days (Lev. 15:19).
- 534a. Anyone who touches a woman with an issue of blood shall be unclean until evening (Lev. 15:19).
- 534b. Anything that a woman with an issue of blood lies on during her separation shall be unclean (Lev. 15:20).
- 534c. Anything that a woman with an issue of blood sits on during her separation shall be unclean (Lev. 15:20).
- 534d. Whosoever touches her bed shall wash their clothes, bathe in water, and be unclean until the evening (Lev. 15:21).
- 534e. And whosoever touches anything she sat on shall wash their clothes, bathe in water, and be unclean until evening (Lev. 15:22).
- 534f. The moment the person touches anything the woman sat on, or her bed, that person shall be unclean until the evening (Lev. 15:23).
- 534g. If any man lie with her at all and her issue of blood be upon him, he shall be unclean seven days and the entire bed he lays on shall also be unclean (Lev. 15:24).
535. If the issue of blood for a woman continues many days, or pass the time of her separation, she shall remain unclean all those days and be in isolation (Lev. 15:25).
- 535a. Every bed she lies on and anything she sits on shall be unclean just as during her separation (Lev. 15:26).
- 535b. Whosoever touches those things shall be unclean, and shall wash their clothes, bathe in water, and be unclean until evening (Lev. 15:27).
- 535c. After a woman no longer has an issue of blood, she shall number to herself seven days and shall afterward be clean (Lev. 15:28).
536. You shall identify a red heifer without spot or blemish and on which never came a yoke, to make the ashes for cleansing (Num. 19:2 & 9).
- 536a. Eleazar the priest shall take the red heifer outside the camp and slay it himself (Num. 19:3).

- 536b. Eleazar the priest shall take some of the blood with his finger and sprinkle it directly before the tabernacle of the congregation seven times (Num. 19:4).
- 536c. In the presence of Eleazar, the red heifer shall be burned entirely including skin, flesh, blood, & dung, along with cedar wood, hyssop, & scarlet (Num. 19:5-6).
- 536d. A different man from Eleazar shall burn the red heifer (Num. 19:8).
- 536e. The priest shall then wash his clothes, bathe in water, return to the camp, and be unclean until evening (Num. 19:7).
- 536f. The one that burns the red heifer shall also wash his clothes in water, bathe in water, and be unclean until evening (Num. 19:8).
- 536g. Another man that is clean shall gather up the ashes of the red heifer and lay them in a clean place outside the camp (Num. 19:9).
- 536h. The ashes of the red heifer shall be kept for water of separation for purification of sin (Num. 19:9).
- 536i. The one that gathered the ashes shall wash his clothes and be unclean until evening (Num. 19:10).
- 536j. The ashes of the red heifer for cleansing of sin shall be for the children of Israel and strangers that sojourn among them, as a statute forever (Num. 19:10).
537. Anyone that touches the dead body of a human shall be unclean seven days (Num. 19:11).
538. Anyone that touches the dead body of a human shall purify themselves with the water of purification using the ashes of the red heifer (hereafter “Red Heifer Soap”) on the third day, and on the seventh day they shall be clean (Num. 19:12).
- 538a. If that person does not purify on the third day using the Red Heifer Soap, they shall not be clean on the seventh day (Num. 19:12).
- 538b. Whosoever does not purify in this way, defiles the tabernacle of the Lord and shall be excised from Israel because they are still unclean (Num. 19:13).
- 538c. If any human dies in a tent, all that enter the tent, and everything inside the tent, shall be unclean seven days (Num. 19:14).
- 538d. Every open vessel with no covering bound on it is unclean (Num. 19:15).
- 538e. If anyone touches a human that died in an open field, or any dead body, or even a human bone, shall be unclean seven days (Num. 19:16).
- 538f. For that person to be clean again, the Red Heifer Soap and running water shall be put in a vessel, and a clean person shall take hyssop, dip it in the water, and sprinkle it on the tent and on all the vessels, and every person that was made unclean thereby, and shall sprinkle on them again the third day, and again the seventh day (Num. 19:17-19).
- 538g. And on the seventh day those in insolation shall purify themselves and wash their clothes, bathe in water, and be clean at evening (Num. 19:19).
- 538h. Whoever does not purify in this a way shall be excised from the congregation for defiling the sanctuary of God because they are unclean (Num. 19:20).
- 538i. He that sprinkles the soap water shall wash his clothes and be unclean until evening (Num. 19:21).
- 538j. This statute shall be perpetual, concerning the water of separation (“Red Heifer Soap”) (Num. 19:21).
- 538k. Whatsoever the unclean person touches shall be unclean, and whosoever touches that unclean thing shall be unclean until evening (Num. 19:21).

The King

539. Only the one God chooses shall be made King (Deut. 17:15) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

540. You shall only appoint an Israelite as ruler over Israel (Deut. 17:15) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

541. You shall not appoint a non-Israelites as ruler over Israel (Deut. 17:15) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

542. The King shall not acquire an excessive number of horses (Deut. 17:16) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

543. The King shall not take an excessive number of wives (Deut. 17:17) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

544. The King shall not accumulate an excessive quantity of gold and silver (Deut. 17:17) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

545. The King shall write a scroll of the Torah for himself (Deut. 17:18) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement

offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

546. No King of Israel shall ever cause a return to Egypt (Deut. 17:14-16).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

Nazarites

547. A Nazarite shall not drink wine or strong drink (Num. 6:2-3).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

548. A Nazarite shall not drink vinegar, or wine turned sour, or strong drink turned sour (Num. 6:3).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

549. A Nazarite shall not eat fresh grapes (Num. 6:3) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

550. A Nazarite shall not drink grapes juice (Num. 6:3) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

551. A Nazarite shall not eat dried grapes (raisins) (Num. 6:3) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

552. A Nazarite shall not eat the kernel of the grapes (Num. 6:4) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

553. A Nazarite shall not eat the husk/skin, nor anything else made of the grape vine tree (Num. 6:4) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

554. A Nazarite shall permit his hair to grow (Num. 6:5) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

555. A Nazarite shall not cut his hair (Num. 6:5) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

556. A Nazarite shall not enter any covered structure where there is a dead body (Num. 6:6) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

557. A Nazarite shall not defile himself for any dead person (by being in the presence of the corpse) (Num. 6:7) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

558. A Nazarite shall shave his hair when he brings his offerings at the completion of the period of his Nazariteship, or within that period if he has become defiled (Num. 6:9 & 18) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement

offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

Warfare

559. Those engaged in warfare shall not fear their enemies nor be panic-stricken by them during battle (Deut. 3:22, 7:21, 20:3) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

560. The priest shall speak to the soldiers in a war (Deut. 20:2).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

561. When approaching a city far off from your inheritance to fight against it, first offer terms of peace (Deut. 20:10 & 15).

561a. If the city accepts terms of peace with you, then they will be to you as servants and tributaries (Deut. 20:11).

561b. If the city rejects terms of peace, you shall besiege the city (Deut. 20:12).

561c. When the city has been delivered by God into your hands, you shall smite every male with the sword (Deut. 20:13).

561d. You shall capture but not kill, all the women, children, cattle, and all other spoil (Deut. 20:14).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

562. You shall not keep alive anyone of the seven Canaanite nations (the Hittites, Girgashites, Amorites, Canaanites, Perizzites, Hivites, and Jebusites) (Deut. 20:16-17 & Deut. 7:1) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

563. You shall exterminate the seven Canaanite nations from the land of Israel (the Hittites, Girgashites, Amorites, Canaanites, Perizzites, Hivites, and Jebusites) (Deut. 20:17 & Deut. 7:1) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement

offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

564. When a siege endures for much time, do not employ trees for the siege which could be used to produce food (Deut. 20:19).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

565. Only employ trees which do not produce food in the siege for bulwarks, etc. (Deut. 20:20).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

566. When you have taken captive a people which God has delivered into your hands and you desire a woman from among them as your wife, you shall first bring her to your home, shave her head, trim her nails, exchange the clothing of her captivity for new clothing, and let her alone to mourn one full month (Deut. 21:10-13).

566a. After the month is complete you shall marry her and be her husband and she shall be your wife (Deut. 21:13).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

567. You shall not sell a woman taken captive in war (Deut. 21:14) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

568. If you find no pleasure in the woman from among the captives, you shall let her go free wherever she wills (Deut. 21:14).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

569. You shall not offer peace to the Ammonites or the Moabites before waging war on them, as should be done to other nations (Deut. 23:7; in Christian texts, Deut. 23:3 & 6) (negative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement

offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

570. Anyone who is unclean shall not enter the Camp of the Levites (Deut. 23:11; in Christian texts, Deut. 23:10).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

570a. The unclean person shall wash with water and may enter the camp at evening (Deut. 23:12; in Christian texts, Deut. 23:11).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

571. You shall have a place outside the camp for sanitary purposes (Deut. 23:13; in Christian texts, Deut. 23:12) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

572. You shall carry a spade when going out to relieve yourself, and use the spade to bury excrement, in order that the camp be kept clean and no unclean thing be in the camp (Deut. 23:14-15; in Christian texts; Deut. 23:13-14) (affirmative).

The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).

573. Always remember what Amalek did, how they did not reverence God, but ambushed and killed the most feeble among you when you were weak (Deut. 25:17-18).

574. You shall destroy the seed of Amalek (Deut. 25:19).

575. You shall never forget to destroy the seed of Amalek (Deut. 25:19).

576. You shall sound an alarm with trumpets in times of trouble (Num. 10:9-10) (affirmative).

The blessing for which is being remembered by God, and have salvation from your enemies (Num. 10:9). The punishment for any trespass against JEHOVAH and the injured party is for the guilty to confess their sin and repay the injured party the principle with an additional one-fifth (Num. 5:6-7). If there is no injured party to repay, the sin shall be repaid to JEHOVAH through an offering to the priest, in addition to any atonement offering or other required offerings (Num. 5:8). The remains of the offerings shall belong to the priests (Num. 5:9-10).