

# Torah Studies – Statutes #590-594

## Statute Summary:

**(#590)** 1/10 of all your income (whether produce, animals, or money) is to be given to Yahweh as tithe. **(#591)** If you want to buy back Yahweh's tenth of the grain or fruit, you must pay its value, plus 20 percent. **(#592)** Count off every tenth animal from your herds and flocks and set them apart for Yahweh as holy. **(#593)** You may not pick and choose between good and bad animals, and you may not substitute one for another. **(#594)** But if you do exchange one animal for another, then both the original animal and its substitute will be considered holy and cannot be bought back.

**Leviticus 27:30-33** "And all the **tithe** of the **land**, whether of the seed of the land, or of the fruit of the tree, is the LORD'S: it is **holy** unto the LORD. And if a man will at all **redeem** ought of his tithes, he shall add thereto the fifth part thereof. And concerning the tithe of the herd, or of the flock, even of whatsoever passeth under the rod, the tenth shall be holy unto the LORD. He shall not search whether it be good or bad, neither shall he change it: and if he change it at all, then both it and the change thereof shall be holy; it shall not be redeemed."

**Key Word Study:** **Directions:** Look up each keyword (underlined in the verses of the prior page) in your Strong's Concordance. Fill in the table below.

Key Word	Strong's Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
TITHE	H4643	ma'āsêr	a tenth; especially a <i>tithe</i> : - tenth (part), tithe (-ing)
LAND	H776	'erets	to be firm; the earth, common, country, earth, field, ground, land, nations, way, world
HOLY	H6944	qôdesh	a sacred place or thing; consecrated (thing), dedicated (thing), hallowed (thing), holiness, (X most) holy (X day, portion, thing)
REDEEM	H1350	gâ'al	to redeem (according to the Oriental law of kinship), to be the next of kin (and as such to buy back a relative's property...) purchase

### **Synthesis:**

A tithe of everything, whether grain from the soil or fruit from the trees or any other increase in your house, belongs to Yahweh; it is holy to Yahweh. Whoever would redeem any of their non-monetary tithe must pay a fifth of the value to it. Every tithe of the herd and flock—every tenth animal that passes under the shepherd's rod—will be holy to Yahweh. No one may pick out the good from the bad or make any substitution in an attempt to cheat Yahweh. If anyone does make a substitution, both the animal and its substitute become holy and cannot be redeemed.

### **Cross References:**

Gen 14:20, Gen 28:22; Num 18:21-24; Deu 12:5-6, Deu 14:22-23; 2Chron 31:5-6, 2Chron 31:12; Neh 10:37-38, Neh 12:44, Neh 13:5, Neh 13:12; Mal 3:8-10; Mat 23:23; Luk 11:42, Luk 18:12; Heb 7:5-9

# Torah Studies – Statutes #595-598

## Statute Summary:

**(#595)** *Those who serve as priests, performing the “service of the Tabernacle” receive the tithes from the rest of Israel (Yahweh’s people). Only those who perform these services should receive tithes and are to be considered as the spiritual sons of Levi, or priests. (See note below.)* **(#596)** *The priests are to give 1/10 of the tithes (1/10 of the 1/10) to Yahweh as a “Heave Offering.”* **(#597)** *The 1/10 portion which the priests are to choose to present to Yahweh as a Heave Offering must be the choicest and best portion of all the tithes which come in.* **(#598)** *The rest of the tithes are to be used by the priests. It is their support and payment for performing the “service of the Tabernacle.”* **(J1)** *Failure to render the choicest 1/10 of all the tithes which come in, will ultimately result in death to the unfaithful priest.*

*Note: Many wonder about where to pay tithes. Should the tithes be paid to this or that ministry or minister? Priests, who are to receive tithes, are Biblically defined as those who perform the “service of the Tabernacle.” Scripturally, the “service of the Tabernacle” includes:*

- *Priests serve in a ministry of Intercession and Spiritual Warfare for people – Joel 2:17, Isaiah 58:1
  - *Priests help sinners recognize sin and find forgiveness and cleansing from their sins through Yahshua’s Sacrifice and Blood (this was the spiritual work of offering animal sacrifices, which ended at Calvary – Hebrews 10:1-10)**
- *Priests teach people to know the difference between what is sacred and what is profane – Ezekiel 44:22*
- *Priests keep the Feasts of Yahweh (Leviticus 23) and host them for others, providing a place where people can come to keep the Feasts – Lamentations 1:4*
- *Priests teach people to understand the Torah – and even provide Torah instruction to help settle matters of controversy between the brethren – Ezekiel 44:24.*

**Numbers 18:21, 26-32** “And, behold, I have given the children of Levi all the tenth in Israel for an inheritance, for their service which they serve, even the service of the Tabernacle of the Congregation... Thus speak unto the Levites, and say unto them, When ye take of the children of Israel the tithes which I have given you from them for your inheritance, then ye shall offer up **an heave offering** of it for the LORD, even a tenth part of the tithe. And this your heave offering shall be reckoned unto you, as though it were the corn of the threshing floor, and as the fullness of the winepress. Thus ye also shall offer an heave offering unto the LORD of all your tithes, which ye receive of the children of Israel; and ye shall give thereof the LORD'S heave offering to Aaron the priest. Out of all your gifts ye shall offer every heave offering of the LORD, of all the best thereof, even the hallowed part thereof out of it. Therefore thou shalt say unto them, When ye have heaved the best thereof from it, then it shall be counted unto the Levites as the increase of the threshing floor, and as the increase of the winepress. And ye shall eat it in every place, ye and your households: for it is **your reward** for your **service** in the tabernacle of the **congregation**. And ye shall bear no sin by reason of it, when ye have heaved from it the best of it: neither shall ye pollute the holy things of the children of Israel, lest ye die.

**Key Word Study:** Directions: Look up each keyword (underlined in the verses of the prior page) in your Strong's Concordance. Fill in the table below.

Key Word	Strong's Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
AN HEAVE OFFERING	H8641	t <sup>o</sup> rûmâh	a <i>present</i> (as offered up), especially in <i>sacrifice</i> or as <i>tribute</i> : - gift, heave offering ([shoulder]), oblation, offered (-ing).
YOUR REWARD	H7939	śâkâr	<i>payment</i> of contract; <i>salary, fare, maintenance; compensation, benefit</i> : - hire, price, reward [-ed], wages, worth
SERVICE	H5656	ʿăbôdâh	<i>work</i> of any kind: bondservant, effect, labour, ministering (-try), office, service (-ile, -itude), tillage, use, work, X wrought.
CONGREGATION	H4150	mô'êd	an <i>appointment</i> , that is, a fixed <i>time</i> or season; specifically a <i>festival</i> ; conventionally a <i>year</i> ; by implication, an <i>assembly</i> (as convened for a definite purpose); technically the <i>congregation</i> ; by extension, the <i>place of meeting</i> ; also a <i>signal</i> (as appointed beforehand): - appointed (sign, time), (place of, solemn) assembly, congregation, (set, solemn) feast, (appointed, due) season, solemn (-ity), synagogue, (set) time (appointed)

### A Study on the Priesthood:

Today, the issue of who are the priests is one of the most controversial and difficult concepts. And if one doesn't know who the priests are, one has difficulty paying tithe! We can identify the priests by the work they perform (see the notes on the prior page). But how can we be certain that anyone who performs this work, no matter his lineage, is a priest who can receive tithe?

The priesthood has changed over the years. Originally, the priesthood, which received tithes, was the Order of Melchizedek. The Bible teaches that the priesthood after the Order of Melchizedek was GREATER than the later Levitical priesthood. This is demonstrated by the fact that Scripture points out that ABRAHAM paid tithe to Melchizedek, and that Levi also paid tithes to Melchizedek, being unborn and in the "loins" (a descendant) of Abraham (Genesis 14:18-20, Hebrews 7:4).

When Israel was called out of Egypt, the priesthood (those who were set apart for service of the Most High) came to be the firstborn (Exodus 13:2 & 15).

But when most of Israel sinned in worshipping the Golden Calf, at the base of Mt. Sinai, only the tribe of Levi was found to be clean of this abomination (Leviticus 32:26-28, Deuteronomy 10:8-9). For their faithfulness, Yahweh set apart the bloodline of Levi as the priests.

But the Levitical priesthood was again trumped with the arrival of *Yahshua*, Who was not of the bloodline of Levi, but was both a Priest and a King, of the Order of Melchizedek (Psalm 110:1-4). In Messiah, we find the restoration of the original and higher order of priests.

**Hebrews 7:1-17, NKJ** "For this Melchizedek, king of Salem, priest of the Most High God, who met Abraham returning from the slaughter of the kings and blessed him, to whom also Abraham gave a tenth part of all, first being translated "king of righteousness," and then also king of Salem, meaning "king of peace," without father, without mother, without genealogy, having neither beginning of days nor end of life, but made like the Son of God, remains a priest continually. Now consider how great this man was, to whom even the patriarch Abraham gave a tenth of the spoils. And indeed those who are of the sons of Levi, who receive the priesthood, have a commandment to receive tithes from the people according to the law, that is, from their brethren, though they have come from the loins of Abraham; but He whose genealogy is not derived from them received tithes from Abraham and blessed him who had the promises. **Now beyond all contradiction the lesser is blessed by the better.** Here mortal men receive tithes, but there He receives them, of whom it is witnessed that He lives. **Even Levi, who receives tithes, paid tithes through Abraham, so to speak, for he was still in the loins of his father when Melchizedek met him.** Therefore, if perfection were through the Levitical priesthood (for under it the people received the law), what further need was there that another priest should rise according to the order of Melchizedek, and not be called according to the order of Aaron? **For the priesthood being changed, of necessity there is also a change of the Law.** For He of whom these things are spoken belongs to another tribe, from which no man has officiated at the altar. For it is evident that our Lord arose from Judah, of which tribe Moses spoke nothing concerning priesthood. And it is yet far more evident if, in the likeness of Melchizedek, there arises another Priest Who has come, not according to the law of a fleshly commandment, but according to the power of an endless life. For He testifies: "You are a priest forever According to the order of Melchizedek"."

Those who serve Yahweh as priests, following Yahshua's Example, are not called to be among the Levitical priesthood, but the Melchizedek Order. This we know because Levitical priests were only priests. But Melchizedek priests were priests AND kings. Also, it is the Melchizedek priesthood which we see in Heaven and the New Earth – not the Levitical, which Hebrews says was changed (Revelation 1:5-7, Revelation 5:8-10).

### **Synthesis:**

Yahweh has given to the priests all the tithes in Israel as their inheritance in return for the work they do while serving as priests (see the notes). When priests receive the tithe, they must present a tenth of that tithe as the YAHWEH'S offering. Priests must present as Yahweh's portion the best and holiest part of everything given. The remaining 9/10 of the tithes given to the priests are to be used by the priest and his household. This is the wages Yahweh gives to the priests for their service in the priesthood.

**Cross References:** Mat 10:10; Luk 10:7; 1Cor 9:10-14; 2Cor 12:13; Gal 6:6; 1Tim 5:17-18

# Torah Studies – Statutes #599-601

## Statute Summary:

**(#599)** Leaders set over Yahweh’s people are to be appointed by Yahweh. **(#600)** Never is a non-Torah observant, pagan to be put in leadership. **(#601)** Leaders over Yahweh’s people must always be appointed from among Yahweh’s people.

**Deuteronomy 17:14-15** “When thou art come unto the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee, and shalt possess it, and shalt dwell therein, and shalt say, I will set a king over me, like as all the nations that are about me; Thou shalt in any wise set him king over thee, whom the LORD thy God shall choose: one from among thy brethren shalt thou set king over thee: thou mayest not set a stranger over thee, which is not thy brother.”

**Key Word Study: Directions:** Look up each keyword (underlined in the verses of the prior page) in your Strong’s Concordance. Fill in the table below.

Key Word	Strong’s Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
SET	H7760	śûm	to <i>put</i> , appoint, charge, commit, consider, convey, determine, mark, ordain...
KING	H4428	melek	a <i>king</i> : - king, royal. From the root 4427 meaning “to take counsel, begin to reign, make queen, induct into royalty”
CHOOSE	H977	bâchar	to <i>try</i> , that is, (by implication) <i>select</i> : - acceptable, appoint, choose (choice), excellent, join, be rather, require
STRANGER	H5237	nokrîy	<i>strange</i> , in a variety of degrees and applications ( <i>foreign, non-relative, adulterous...</i> )
BROTHER	H251	’âch	a <i>brother</i> (used in the widest sense of literal relationship and metaphorical affinity or resemblance (like <u>H1</u> – of the same Father): kindred, like...

## Synthesis:

If we should desire a king, leader, or a ruler to lead the people of God; we must select a leader to rule over us who is a Torah-keeping child of Yahweh. It must be a person whom Yahweh your God chooses. Idolators and those who do not have Yahweh as their spiritual Father may not lead Yahweh’s people.

### Cross References:

1Sam 9:15-17, 1Sam 10:24, 1Sam 16:12-13; 2Sam 5:2; 1Chro 12:23, 1Chro 22:10, 1Chro 28:5; Psa 2:2, Psa 2:6 Jer 2:25 Jer 30:21; Mat 22:17

# Torah Studies – Statutes #602-606

## Statute Summary:

**(#602)** When you see that war or destruction (either physical or spiritual or both) is coming against you, the priests are to remind the people to shama. **(#603)** The priests are also to instruct God’s people not to be afraid, for this is a form of reverence and worship (which is only rendered to God). **(#604)** We are not to allow our courage to fail, nor our thinking to fall into thoughts of doubt against God. **(#605)** We are not to be startled by the coming battle, nor allow ourselves to run as cowards from a fight God has allowed. **(#606)** The priests are to remind the people that the reason we are not to fear or lose our courage in such trying times is because Yahweh has promised to fight for us against our enemies. He has promised to defend and save us from them.

**Deuteronomy 20:2-4** “And it shall be, when ye are come nigh unto the battle, that the priest shall approach and speak unto the people, And shall say unto them, Hear, O Israel, ye approach this day unto battle against your enemies: let not your hearts faint, fear not, and do not tremble, neither be ye terrified because of them; For the LORD your God is He that goeth with you, to fight for you against your enemies, to save you.”

**Key Word Study:** **Directions:** Look up each keyword (underlined in the verses of the prior page) in your Strong’s Concordance. Fill in the table below.

Key Word	Strong’s Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
COME NIGH	H7126	qârab	to put, appoint, charge, commit, consider, o approach (causatively bring near) (cause to) draw near (nigh), go (near), be at hand, make ready, stand
BATTLE	H4421	milchâmâh	(in the sense of fighting); a battle (that is, the engagement); generally war (that is, warfare): - battle, fight, fighting), destruction
HEAR	H8085	shâma'	to hear intelligently, attentively, call (gather) together, declare, listen, (be) obedient, obey, perceive, publish, understand, witness
HEARTS	H3824	lêbâb	the heart (as the most interior organ); courage, ([faint], [tender-] heart[(-ed)], midst, mind, understanding
FEAR	H3372	yârê'	to fear; morally to revere; causatively to frighten: - affright, be (make) afraid, dread (-ful), (be had in) reverence
TREMBLE	H2648	châphaz	to start up suddenly, that is, (by implication) to hasten away, to fear: - (make) haste (away), tremble

SAVE	H3467	yâsha'	to <i>be open, wide or free</i> , that is, (by implication) to <i>be safe</i> ; causatively to <i>free</i> or <i>succor</i> : - X at all, avenging, defend, deliver (-er), help, preserve, rescue, be safe, bring (having) salvation, save (-iour), get victory.
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**Synthesis:**

The Shama is the heart of the Torah, found in Deuteronomy 6:4-6. It is notable that the first thing the priests are to remind God's people of, when they see trouble approaching, is to be faithful to Yahweh in everything. They are to still keep the Shama throughout the entire coming battle or destruction. When you prepare for battle, the priest must come forward to speak to the troops (God's people). The priest will say to them, Do not be afraid as you go out to fight your enemies today! Do not lose heart, or panic or turn coward and run, or tremble before them. For Yahweh your God is going with you! He will fight for you against your enemies, and He will give you victory!

**Cross References:**

Deut 1:30, Deut 3:22, Deut 11:25, Deut 32:30; Exo 14:14; Josh 10:42, Josh 23:10; 2Chro 13:12; 2Chro 32:7-8; Psa 144:1-2; Rom 8:37

# Torah Studies – Statutes #607-610

## Statute Summary:

**(#607)** When Yahweh’s people camp, the camp must be kept in a sanitary condition. **(#608)** As part of your camping equipment, have a shovel or something to dig with. **(#609)** When you need to relieve yourself, take the digging implement with you outside the camp and dig a hole, outside of your camp, for your excrement and bloody issues. **(#610)** Cover the hole containing your excrement or bodily fluids with dirt. **(J1)** For doing this keeps your camp holy so that Yahweh will deliver you from your enemies who are encamped against you. **(J2)** Failure to do this will result in Yahweh turning away from you, leaving you defenseless against your enemies.

**Deuteronomy 23:12-14** “Thou shalt have a place also without the camp, whither thou shalt go forth abroad: And thou shalt have a paddle upon thy weapon; and it shall be, when thou wilt ease thyself abroad, thou shalt dig therewith, and shalt turn back and cover that which cometh from thee: For the LORD thy God walketh in the midst of thy camp, to deliver thee, and to give up thine enemies before thee; therefore shall thy camp be holy: that He see no unclean thing in thee, and turn away from thee.”

**Key Word Study:** Directions: Look up each keyword (underlined in the verses of the prior page) in your Strong’s Concordance. Fill in the table below.

Key Word	Strong’s Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
WEAPON	H240	'âzên	a spade or paddle (as having a broad end): - weapon
ABROAD	H2351	chûts	to sever; properly separate by a wall, that is, outside, outdoors: - abroad, field, forth, highway, more, out (-side, -ward), without
DELIVER	H5337	nâtsal	to snatch away, defend, deliver (self), escape, without fail, pluck, preserve, rescue, save
GIVE UP	H5414	nâthan	to give, avenge, cast, deliver (up), recompense, render, requite
ENEMIES	H341	'ôyêb	hating; an adversary: - enemy, foe
TURN AWAY	H7725	shûb	to turn back, generally to retreat; do evil, draw back, backward, from, off, withdraw

**Synthesis:**

This statute seems to especially apply to God's people during their time of flight from the soon-coming trouble. For it is not only about camping, it is about camping while surrounded by enemies. When we camp, we must have a designated area outside the camp where we can go to relieve yourself. We must have a spade as part of our equipment. Whenever we relieve ourselves, dig a hole with the spade and cover the excrement. The camp must be holy, for Yahweh our God moves in our camp to protect us and to defeat our enemies. He must not see any shameful thing among us, or He will turn away from us and we will be destroyed.

**Cross References:**

Gen 17:1; Lev 26:12; Ezekiel 24:6-8, 2Cor 6:16

# Torah Studies – Statutes #611-613

## Statute Summary:

**(#611)** Christian love, mercy, ministry, and charity does not apply to those who would teach you evil (instead of learning righteousness from you) nor to those who willfully practice idolatry, witchcraft or open-knowing-rebellion against Yahweh. **(#612)** For those of these characteristics, they are to be purged from the land and completely destroyed. **(#613)** This complete purging is done to prevent evil people from teaching you their wickedness and leading you into sin.

**Deuteronomy 20:16-18** “But of the cities of these people, which the LORD thy God doth give thee for an inheritance, thou shalt save alive nothing that breatheth: But thou shalt utterly destroy them; namely, the **Hittites**, and the **Amorites**, the **Canaanites**, and the **Perizzites**, the **Hivites**, and the **Jebusites**; as the LORD thy God hath commanded thee: That they teach you not to do after all their abominations, which they have done unto their gods; so should ye sin against the LORD your God.”

**Key Word Study:** **Directions:** Look up each keyword (underlined in the verses of the prior page) in your Strong’s Concordance. Fill in the table below.

Key Word	Meaning
HITTITES	Sons of terror Subliminal torments, phobias, terror, depression, deceit
AMORITES	Mountain people; renowned Obsession with earthly fame and glory, domineering
CANAANITES	Lowlands people Addictions, perversions
PERIZZITES	Belonging to a village Limited vision, unable to stand alone for truth, low self-esteem
HIVITES	Earthly Villagers Enjoying “Vanity Fair” or an earthly inheritance, hedonism
JEBUSITES	Treaders or Threshers Suppression of Truth, treading down Truth, planting “tares”

## Synthesis:

At first, we are to destroy these “races” by eliminating (prayerfully and by God’s Grace) these character deficiencies from our own hearts and homes. Ultimately, Yahweh will rid the planet of those who keep these character qualities. Not one will survive into the New Earth. In the end, the father (or Father) who claims us, will be the one we look like in character. If we have honored our Heavenly Father, and look like Him in character, we will be claimed by Him. But, if we have these abominable character qualities, and look like Satan (the father of them), we will ultimately be claimed by him – to suffer his fate of destruction. Thus, it is vitally important that we do not allow these spiritual characteristics to live in us! We must completely obliterate them – a purging of infinite more importance than destroying a “race.”

## Cross References:

Isa 34:5-6; Jer 48:10, Jer 50:35-40; Eze 38:21-23; Rev 19:18