

Torah Studies – Statutes #282-287

Statute Summary:

(#282) YHWH wants His people to treat others fairly in business. (#283) If we buy from someone, we are to buy at a just price. (#284) And if we sell to someone, we are to sell at a just price. (#285) If we are committed to buying or selling for a period of time, whether that be long or short, we are to adjust the price fairly according to length of time for the contract. (#286) YHWH's people are never to take advantage of others. (#287) Cheating people or failing to do business at fair market value is viewed as violence in Heaven's Eyes. (See also Exodus 22:21)

Leviticus 25:14-18 “And if thou **sell ought** unto thy **neighbour**, or **buyest** ought of thy neighbour's hand, ye shall not **oppress** one another: According to the number of years after the jubilee thou shalt buy of thy neighbour, and according unto the number of years of the fruits he shall sell unto thee: According to the multitude of years thou shalt increase the price thereof, and according to the fewness of years thou shalt diminish the price of it: for according to the number of the years of the fruits doth he sell unto thee. Ye shall not therefore oppress one another; but thou shalt fear thy God: for I am the LORD your God. Wherefore ye shall do My Statutes, and keep My Judgments, and do them; and ye shall **dwell** in the **land** in **safety**.”

Key Word Study:

Directions: Look up each keyword (underlined in the verses above) in your Strong's Concordance. Fill in the table below.

Key Word	Strong's Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
SELL			
OUGHT			
NEIGHBOUR			
BUYEST			
OPPRESS			

Torah Studies – Statutes #288-290

Statute Summary:

(#288) YHWH wants His people to protect and shelter the oppressed. If a servant is rescued and escapes from his tyrannical authority, YHWH’s people are to allow him to take refuge in their homes. (#289) If he desires to return to his authority figure, we are to not shut him in. (#290) If he does not desire to return, we are to provide him shelter and safety, allowing him to stay on our land as he chooses. In all things, the refugee is to be protected, and fairly and kindly treated.

Deuteronomy 23:15-16 “Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee: He shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best: thou shalt not oppress him.”

Key Word Study:

Directions: Look up each keyword (underlined in the verses above) in your Strong’s Concordance. Fill in the table below.

Key Word	Strong’s Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
DELIVER			
MASTER			
SERVANT			
ESCAPED			
OPPRESS			

Synthesis:

Directions: Rewrite this Scripture in your own words, using the fuller meanings you gained from the Key Word Study. Highlight the concept which most stands out to you. Pray and meditate on it today.

Torah Studies – Statutes #291-294

Statute Summary:

(#291) YHWH wants His children to be careful not to fly into a rage or act or speak in a violent manner towards anyone. (#292) We are also not to press, or force, or in any way distress anyone. (#293) We are not to browbeat or look down upon widows, those who have been divorced or forsaken, the lonely and bereaved, or orphans. (#294) We are not to weaken, force or defile, nor deal in a hard manner with widows, those who have been divorced or forsaken, the lonely and bereaved, or orphans. Doing so comes with a terrible curse from our kind and merciful YHWH.

Exodus 22:21-24 “Thou shalt neither **vex** a stranger, nor **oppress** him: for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt. Ye shall not **afflict** any **widow**, or **fatherless child**. If thou afflict them in any wise, and they cry at all unto Me, I will surely hear their cry; And My Wrath shall wax hot, and I will kill you with the sword; and your wives shall be widows, and your children fatherless.”

Key Word Study:

Directions: Look up each keyword (underlined in the verses above) in your Strong’s Concordance. Fill in the table below.

Key Word	Strong’s Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
VEX			
OPPRESS			
AFFLICT			
WIDOW			
FATHERLESS CHILD			

Torah Studies – Statutes #297-298

Statute Summary:

(#297) If YHWH's people observe a neighbour or a brother of the Body of Messiah hiring himself out to a non-believer because of monetary need, we are to look out for this brother. (#298) We are not to allow another boss, who is a non-believer or a believer, to deal cruelly or unfairly with this brother, even if we have no personal dealings in their relationship. We are responsible for what we see also. In other words, we are our brother's keeper.

Leviticus 25:47 & 53 “And if a sojourner or stranger wax rich by thee, and thy brother that dwelleth by him wax poor, and sell himself unto the stranger or sojourner by thee, or to the stock of the stranger's family.... And as a yearly hired servant shall he be with him: and the other shall not rule with rigour over him in thy sight.”

Key Word Study:

Directions: Look up each keyword (underlined in the verses above) in your Strong's Concordance. Fill in the table below.

Key Word	Strong's Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
SOJOURNER			
STRANGER			
RULE WITH RIGOUR			
SIGHT			

Synthesis:

Directions: Rewrite this Scripture in your own words, using the fuller meanings you gained from the Key Word Study. Highlight the concept which most stands out to you. Pray and meditate on it today.

Torah Studies – Statutes #299-300

Statute Summary:

Many people use this statute to say that it is perfectly okay to marry multiple wives. And indeed this practice was done in Bible times. However, in every recorded case, the practice of polygamy resulted in great trial, trouble, and heartache. Also, if it was YHWH's intent for a man to marry more than one wife, would He not have made at least two women at Creation? Eden gives us the template of marriage (Genesis 2:21-25) and it is clearly about TWO becoming ONE. Also, because this Genesis account is the FIRST mention of marriage in Torah, it is given "right of first mention." This means that the Genesis lessons are the foundational concepts from which all other Marriage statutes are built up. So, what is meant by this Exodus 21 statute? Actually, this statute requires us to look not only at the words, but also at the context and a careful observation of who the pronoun "him" or "he" refers to, by context. In Exodus 21:7, we see that the context of this statute is a maidservant being brought into a master's house. If faithful, the maidservant may become a full daughter (see verse 9). This means that the maidservant can be married to the master or his son. In fact, in a situation where a poor father would sell his daughter to become a maidservant in order to pay his debts, it was understood that the maidservant would become an inheriting member of the family. (#299) However, if the master took for his son another, instead of the maidservant, the provision promised the maidservant at the beginning of her service in the master's house was not to be diminished. (#300) And if the master did not provide for the maidservant's needs, the young woman was to be freed to return to her father's house, without cost or further owing on the family debt she was sold to repay.

Exodus 21:10-11 "If he take him another wife; her food, her raiment, and her duty of marriage, shall he not diminish. And if he do not these three unto her, then shall she go out free without money."

Key Word Study:

Directions: Look up each keyword (underlined in the verses above) in your Strong's Concordance. Fill in the table below.

Key Word	Strong's Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
ANOTHER			
FOOD			
RAINMENT			

