

The Ten Commandments

Bible Law Course

Moses' Second Speech - Bible Law On Divorce & Remarriage

Thy Will Be Done

Everyone has heard the words of **The Lord's Prayer**. "Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. . . ."

In Matthew 12:50, 21:31 John 5:30, 6:38 and other places, Jesus Christ said that He came to do the will of His Father who sent Him.

In Strong's Concordance, the word translated "will" in these verses is word #2307. Here is the definition of the Greek word translated "will":

termination or choice, specifically a purpose or decree. Also an inclination. Translated desire, pleasure and will.

In Webster's Dictionary, part of the long definition of the word "will" includes, "**Something wished by a person, especially by one with power and authority**; specifically, (a) a request; as it is his will that you appear; (b) a command; decree; as, "**His will be done.**"

As part of the definition in Webster's we find a scripture quotation "His will be done." Notice that Webster's says, "**Thy will be done**" is a command.

You may wish to perform an experiment. Approach any of your friends and mention any one of God's Laws. He will usually respond one of several ways:

- A. "Well, I don't see why I should have to" (repetition of what you just said); "after all" (reasons why his way is better).
- B. "Oh, that's done away. You see. My minister said, "we're under the 'law of love'...", etc..
- C. "If that's what God wants, that's good enough for me."

(1) Which of these attitudes reflects Jesus Christ's prayer "thy will be done"?

- A. B. C.

Our experience reveals that people with attitudes "A" and "B" will not even consider God's point of view or even consider that He has a point of view. If they, for some reason, request sample Bible lessons, well, they just throw them away. With few exceptions, only people with attitude "C" continue with this course. If people with attitudes "A" and "B" do continue this course, it is usually from an argumentative point of view. So, for those few of you who care to know the will of your Father, we continue with:

Moses' Speech Continued

A Review Of God's Law With Warnings And Exhortations (Read Deuteronomy Chapter Five Before Continuing.)

(2) In verse 1 of Deuteronomy 5, Moses said, "Hear, O Israel, the statutes (laws) and judgements (punishments to be applied for breaking these laws) which I speak in your ears this day, that ye may:

- a. ___ ___ ___ ___ them, b. and ___ ___ ___ ___ , c. and ___ ___ them."

In Deuteronomy 5:6-21 Moses repeated the Ten Commandments. They were given at Mt. Sinai 40 years earlier. This is recorded in Exodus 20. Consider this, (1) given the natural state of man, (2) what we know about the carnal mind and (3) man's tendency to wickedness, do you think a few verses in either Deuteronomy 5 or Exodus 20 are or should be all of God's law? The average Bible is about 700 pages. The "Law" in Exodus 20 and repeated in Deuteronomy 5 is about a half of a page. That is 1/10 of 1% of your Bible. So, to rephrase the question, because the Ten Commandments alone do not list punishments or penalties for disobedience, do you think there should be any additional instruction for disobedience? Do you think that the remaining 99.9% of the Bible may contain an explanation of the basic ten commandments?

Do you think it would make good sense for a father to command a son, "you are not to steal any toys from your brother or from the neighbor's children," and then not enforce any punishment upon the child if he did steal the toys? How about a city passing an ordinance which reads, "Thou shalt not speed on city streets." Do they post the law around a few places, retire all the traffic officers, and provide no form of punishment for violating the law "Thou shalt not speed on city streets." If the father or the city were to do that, give the law, then provide no punishment for violation of the law, you would probably say they were rather stupid.

Well, what opinion do you have of God if that is what you think God did, i.e; wrote laws but made no provision for their enforcement and no provision for penalties when violated? Many Christians answer "God is love. He is not a vengeful God. He has given us these commandments as guidelines. If we love Him we will obey them, however, we have no authority to judge any who might break them." Some would go so far as to insist that all we can do about those who violate God's laws is to warn them of hell and let it go at that. But, when the murderer's victim is a son or a loved one, even modernist church-goers sometimes come out in favor of punishment for the criminal.

Let's look at some of the commandments; Then look at other verses related to these commandments. Both were given to the same people at the same time. Then we will see that God is as wise as city councilmen who pass laws against speeding and then provide for fines or other punishment for violation. The sixth commandment is "Thou shalt not kill." What does God say should be done to someone who does kill? The answer is in the next chapter, Exodus 21:12 &14, "He that smitest a man so that he die shall be surely put to death." , "If a man come presumptuously upon his neighbor to slay him with guile, thou shalt take him from my altar, that he may die."

That is quite plain. Murderers are to be put to death. There are three parts to a law. Both man's law and God's law consists of these same three parts. The three parts are necessary, otherwise you end up with an incomplete law. As we list these three parts you will see that the basic ten commands are obviously not all of God's law. The Ten Commandments are incomplete in themselves. To be complete laws they must have the two other parts. The three parts are, as listed in the Bible many times, (1) the laws, (2) the statutes, and (3) the judgements.

- (1). The law is the command. The simple statement, "Thou shalt do such and so" or "Thou shalt not do such and so."
- (2). The statute defines a violation of the commandment.
- (3). The judgement is the punishment or penalty to be enforced upon the law breaker.

(1) The Law. "Thou shalt not kill" is the law. But, what act is a violation of that law?

(2) The statute. One statute describing a violation of that law is Exodus 21:12, "He that smitest a man so that he die shall be surely put to death." Another statute is found in verse 14, "If a man come presumptuously upon his neighbor to slay him with guile," Those verses define murder.

(3) The Judgement. The punishment to be enforced is,"he shalt be surely put to death" or

“thou shalt take him from my altar (the court), that he may die.”

God recognizes that, in some cases, a man may be killed and it is not a violation of the commandment, “thou shalt not kill.” For example Exodus 21:13 describes accidental death. In this verse the man caused a death but he is not to be executed. Accidental death may call for a lesser punishment or no punishment at all depending upon the circumstances.

God’s law is not just “the Ten Commandments.” It includes pages and pages of statutes and judgements. A large part of Lesson Three was an explanation of the statutes and judgements under the commandment, “Thou shalt not commit adultery.” In this and other lessons we will see that, in today’s churches, this commandment is completely mistaught. The word “adultery” is from a Hebrew word that means, “adulterate, to water down or to mix a pure substance with a foreign substance.” In a human sense it forbids inter-racial marriage. We still use the word correctly when we talk about adulterated food. Today, in relation to people, the meaning of the word “adultery” has been completely changed. It is used almost exclusively as if it meant, “thou shalt not take another man’s wife.” Actually the command not to take another man’s wife is not found in this commandment but in the commandment, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor’s wife.”

Lesson Two began a study of usury. The commandment is “Thou shalt not steal.” The statutes define usury as theft. Kidnapping is also defined by the statute as theft. The judgement, penalty or punishment for theft by usury or theft by man-stealing will be studied in a later lesson.

The Ten Commandments standing alone with no statutes and judgements are not enough for man. God knew that when He gave them. That is why he also gave pages and pages of explanation in the form of statutes and judgements. Most are totally unknown and unstudied in the modern church. When we speak of the whole law of God we must of necessity understand the laws, statutes and judgements which constitute the whole law of God. Like the city council law, “thou shalt not speed on city streets.” Alone the law is useless. It will bring order to city streets only if the law is made whole by including a statute to define speeding and a judgement to establish a punishment for violation.

In most books you will find a Preface and Introduction. A Table of Contents. Then the text of the book. At the end of the book the Appendices and Index.

Many Christians think that they understand God’s Law because they know the Ten Commandments. But, in reality, that is no more true than saying that you understand a book just because you understand the Table of Contents. To understand the whole book you must understand each chapter. In The Book of Deuteronomy, Chapters 1-4 are the Preface and Introduction. Chapter 5:6-21 contain The Ten Commandments and compare to a book’s Table of Contents. The following chapters, 6 -28, contain the statutes and judgements explaining the Ten Commandments. This is the text. Finally, in chapters 29 - 33, Moses added a few Appendices.

(3) In Deuteronomy five, what is the first commandment?

Thou _____

(4) In verse 9 He says that if we “bow down unto graven images” then;

- () a. We are using a visual representation to help us worship God.
- () b. We hate Him.

Deuteronomy 5:11 reads, “**Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.**” In thousands of places throughout the Old and New Testaments, the translators replaced the Hebrew name “Yahweh” with the title “the Lord.” (In the past, the translators felt, the best way to avoid taking God’s name in vain was not to use it at all. Therefore, they replaced “Yahweh” with “the Lord.” Today some people are trying to redo the Bible by replacing “sexist” words such as “father and son” with “parent and child.”) So, in almost every occasion in the Bible, when you see the title “the Lord,” undo the translator’s error by reading the name “Yahweh” or “Jehovah.” For example, in the King James Bible, Isaiah 42:8 is translated, “**I am the Lord, that is My**

name.” This is one of the many verses where the name Yahweh was replaced with the title “the Lord.” A more correct translation is, “I am (Yahweh), that is My name.” In seven places the translators did not use “the Lord.” One example is Psalms 83:18.

(5) In the King James Translation, according to Isaiah 42:8, what is God’s name?

I am the ___ ___ ___ ___ that is My name.

(6) The name of the President of the United States is;

a. Mr. President. b. George W. Bush.

(7) Is “the President” a name or title?

Title Name

(8) Likewise, is “the Lord” a name or title?

Title Name

(9) In Deuteronomy 7:24 we find a command about certain wicked kings. We are to destroy their name from under heaven.

At Christmas time you have seen the word “Christmas” spelled “Xmas.” Have you wondered why? The wicked work constantly to remove Christ, Christianity, then Christians from a society. They (not Christians) have removed prayer from schools. They (not we) have been successful at placing the names of other gods in our society. For example, our intercontinental ballistic missiles are named Thor and Atlas. Our mission to the moon was named after the god Apollo. A major Christian holiday is named after Ishtar (pronounced “Easter”), their goddess of sex. See “Easter” in any dictionary or encyclopedia.

(10) What are the wicked doing to the name of our King?

a. They praise His name. b. They are attempting to destroy His name.

American Atheists Sue Over City Seals Bearing Religious Symbols

(RNS) –An atheist group has filed federal lawsuits in Chicago against the Illinois cities of Zion and Meadows because of Christian symbols on their municipal seals.

The Rolling Meadows seal depicts a church with cross in front of it, while the Zion emblem shows a cross and the motto “God Reigns.”

The lawsuits were filed by Robert I. Sherman, director of the Illinois chapter of American Atheists, and Jon Garth Murray, president of American Atheists. They charge that the city seals violate the First Amendment provisions of church-state separation. Rolling Meadows City Manager Dennis York said the church in the seal represents the first church in the city, the Community Church of Rolling Meadows. He said he wasn’t sure whether the city would fight the suit or change the symbol.

But Mayor Adeline Geo-Karis of Zion said her city



would definitely fight. “You don’t have to look at the seal,” she said. “No one inflicted it upon him (Mr. Sherman). If he wants a fight, he’s going to get it.”

ISAIAH CHAPTER 42

(5) Thus saith the El Yahweh, He that created the heavens, and stretched them out; He that spread forth the earth, and that which cometh out of it; He that giveth breath unto the people upon it, and spirit to them that walk therein:

(6) I Yahweh have called Thee in righteousness, and will hold Thine hand, and will keep Thee, and give Thee for a covenant of the people, for a light of the nations;

(7) To open the blind eyes, to bring out the prisoners from the prison, and them that sit in darkness out of the prison-house.

(8) I *am* YAHWEH: that *is* My name: and My glory will I not give to another, neither My praise to graven images.

PSALM 83

(18) That *men* may know that Thou, whose name alone *is* YAHWEH, art the Most High over all the earth.

Suit seeks removal of Marine cross

New York Times

Honolulu –The ACLU and 15 people of various religious faiths have sued in U.S. District Court seeking to force the Marine Corps to remove a huge cross from its base here. The case is expected to go to trial in Honolulu in November.

The litigation followed an unsuccessful effort earlier this year by the Jewish Federation of Hawaii to force the Marines to dismantle the 65-foot tall cross at Camp Holland M. Smith. . . .

Judge tells Marines to remove cross

Garrett News Service

WASHINGTON –The Marine corps on Tuesday was given 60 days to remove a 65-foot cross from a site overlooking Pearl Harbor The ruling was a victory for the Jewish War Veterans of the

Name Changes In The Bible

In Genesis 17:5 we can read, "Neither shall thy name any more be called Abram, but thy name shall be called Abraham, for a father of many nations have I made thee." Here we have God changing a name, Abram to Abraham. A few verses later, verse 15, God changed Abraham's wife's name from Sarai to Sarah.

Later in Genesis 32:28 we find God changing Abraham's grandson's name from Jacob to Israel. So "Israel" is the name of a person. Jacob's children became a nation of people. Therefore, the nation was named Israel. In Revelation 2:17 we find believers receiving new names. In Revelation 3:12 we even find God has a new name, "Him that overcommeth . . . and I will write upon him My new name." When a woman is married she takes the name of her husband. In Isaiah 62:4 we find a land (not church) that shall be married to God. The people shall be named after their God. It will be a new name after God's new name. Many people already bear the new name prophesied in Isaiah 62:2 and found in Acts 11:26.

(11) In 2 Chronicles 7:14 we find a verse saying, "If My people, which are _____ shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek My face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will heal their land." In Isaiah 62:2 Yahweh speaks of a new name for His people. Today, who are "My people which are called by My name" (Jesus Christ)?

- a. All people. b. Jews. c. Christians.

Must We Be Concerned About The Exact English Spelling Or Pronunciation Of God's Name?

(12) In Matthew 3:3, in the King James Version of the New Testament, Isaiah is spelled;

(13) In Matthew 2:17 in the King James Version, Jeremiah's name is spelled;

You may wish to compare the spelling of the names in Christ's genealogy as found in Matthew 1 with the spelling of the same names in 1 Chronicles 1. The point is, some people get very concerned about the exact spelling of God's name, yet the Bible spells the same names differently in different places. However, some claim these are misspellings by Greek translators.

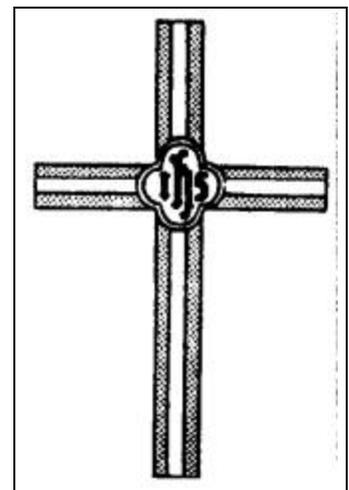
Joshua Or Jesus?

In Acts 7 Stephen is explaining the history of Israel. Likewise, in Hebrews, Israel history is being explained. Acts 7:45 reads, "Which also our fathers that came after brought in with Jesus into the possession of the Gentiles, whom God drove out before the face of our fathers, unto the days of David;" Hebrews 4:8 reads, "For if Jesus had given them rest, then would he not afterward have spoken of another day."

(14) In both verses Joshua of the Old Testament is called Jesus! The question is, whose name is being mispronounced?

- Jesus. Joshua. Both. Neither.

Joshua and Jesus are similar to James, Jim and Jimmy. In the Greek "Jesus" is spelled "Iesous." That is because the "J" is new to the English Language since the seventeenth century. You may recall seeing crosses with the letters "I.H.S.." Catholic priest's robes and some Protestant and Catholic church altars are decorated with an "I.H.S.." Many have been taught that this I.H.S. stands for a





pagan trinity of Isis, Horus and Simaramus. Others believe "I.H.S." stands for "In His Service." No, not at all. The "I" in "I.H.S." stands for "Jesus." In the past "Jesus" was spelled "Iesous." This I.H.S. stands for Iesous, Humanity's Savior.

God's name is usually spelled from right to left in Hebrew. From left to right in English. But, if the four Hebrew letters spelling God's name are placed into a vertical column a figure is produced that closely resembles the human body.

Once Married - Always Married?

(15) Matthew 19:4-5 and Mark 10:6-9 make it very plain that God desires marriage to be life long and happy. In Matthew 19:4 the words "have you not read" refer to Genesis 2:24. Study Genesis 2:24. Genesis is the book of beginnings. Is Genesis 2:24 before or after the "original sin"?

Before. After.

In Matthew 19:3 the question is asked, "Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause?" Jesus' answer was a quotation of Genesis 2:24. Notice that He did not answer the question, especially the part "for every cause."

Because Jesus did not answer the question, a follow-up question is found in Mark 10:2, "Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife?" Jesus answers that question with a question, "What did Moses command you?" In Mark 10:4 the Jews answered, "Moses suffered to write a bill of divorcement, and to put her away."

Jesus replied, "For the hardness of your heart he wrote you this precept." And Jesus then repeats His commentary on Genesis 2:24.

Comparing Matthew and Mark we find that in Matthew 19:7, the Jews then asked, "Why did Moses then command to give a writing of divorcement, and put her away?"

Jesus then repeated, "Moses, because of the hardness of your hearts suffered you to put away your wives." And Jesus also says again "but, from the beginning it was not so." Before going further we need to understand two items:

1. "The hardness of your heart."
2. "From the beginning it was not so."

The Heart Of Man

Again we will search the Bible the easy way. Using a concordance, under the word "heart," we find the first reference in Genesis 6:5. This is an example of how to find the answers to your own questions. (1) Buy a good Concordance at a local bookstore. (2) Look up key words in your Bible. (3) Read the Bible verses containing these words. In this example we are looking up the word "heart." We will begin in Genesis 6:5 and read, in order, a few other references about the heart until the Bible's teaching is clear.

Genesis 6:5, "**And God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually.**" See also Genesis 8:21, Deuteronomy 5:29.

(16) What does the "heart" of Genesis 6:5, 8:21 and Deuteronomy 5:29 do?

- a. It thinks thoughts and has an imagination.
- b. It pumps blood throughout the body.

Here is the definition of the Hebrew and Greek words translated “heart” in the Old and New Testaments: In the dictionary of Strong’s Concordance they are words #3820 and #2588:

Hebrew #3820: The heart, used figuratively very widely for the feelings, the will and even the intellect.

Greek #2588: The heart, i.e., the thoughts or feelings of the mind.

(17) So, in the Bible, the word “heart” can refer to:

- () a. A man’s mind or his heart.
- () b. Only his physical heart.

(18) Ezekiel 11:19 and 36:26 mention two different hearts. What are they?

- () a. The heart that pumps blood and the mind of man.
- () b. The stony heart and the heart of flesh.

(19) Including the heart that pumps blood, how many kinds of hearts are there?

- () One. () Two. () Three.

(20) In Exodus 7, whose heart was hardened?

HEART	
of the thoughts of his <i>h</i> was only	Gen 6:5 3820
earth, and it grieved him at his <i>h</i>	Gen 6:6 3820
and the lord said in his <i>h</i>	Gen 8:21 3820
of man's <i>h</i> is evil from his youth	Gen 8:21 3820
and laughed, and said in his <i>h</i>	Gen 17:17 3820
in the integrity of my <i>h</i>	Gen 20:5 3824
and this in the integrity of thy <i>h</i>	Gen 20:6 3824
I had done speaking in mine <i>h</i>	Gen 24:45 3820
and Esau said in his <i>h</i> , The days	Gen 27:41 3820
their <i>h</i> failed them, and they were	Gen 42:28 3820
And Jacob's <i>h</i> fainted, for he	Gen 45:26 3820
thee, he will be glad in his <i>h</i>	Ex 4:14 3820
but I will harden his <i>h</i> , that he	Ex 4:21 3820
And I will harden Pharaoh's <i>h</i>	Ex 7:3 3820
And he hardened Pharaoh's <i>h</i>	Ex 7:13 3820
Pharaoh's <i>h</i> is hardened, he	Ex 7:14 3820
Pharaoh's <i>h</i> was hardened, neither	Ex 7:22 3820
did he set his <i>h</i> to this also	Ex 7:23 3820
was respite, he hardened his <i>h</i>	Ex 8:15 3820
Pharaoh's <i>h</i> was hardened, and he	Ex 8:19 3820
hardened his <i>h</i> at this time also	Ex 8:32 3820
the <i>h</i> of Pharaoh was hardened, and	Ex 9:7 3820
Lord hardened the <i>h</i> of Pharaoh	Ex 9:12 3820
send all my plagues upon thine <i>h</i>	Ex 9:14 3820
yet more. and hardened his <i>h</i>	Ex 9:34 3820
the <i>h</i> of Pharaoh was hardened,	Ex 9:35 3820
for I have hardened his <i>h</i>	Ex 10:1 3820
the <i>h</i> of his servants, that I	Ex 10:1 3820

(21) So, when Jesus said, “For the hardness of your heart he wrote you this precept.” And “Moses, because of the hardness of your hearts suffered you to put away your wives.” Jesus meant:

- () a. Moses wrote these precepts because of sin.
- () b. Moses was concerned about cholesterol causing hardening of the arteries.

From The Beginning It Was Not So

It was not God’s intention for Cain to slay Abel or that down through time man should murder his fellow man. From the beginning it was not so that man should murder. God gave us a command “Thou shalt not kill” just as in Genesis 2:24 he gave a command concerning how long a marriage should last.

(22) But men do kill. So, a precept is found in Numbers 35:16, 17, 18, and 30.

“The murderer shall _____ “

(23) Does God’s commandment, “Thou shalt not kill” nullify God’s command “the murderer shall surely be put to death”?

- () Yes. () No.

(24) True or false; Because of the hardness of our hearts, Moses also wrote the precept, “the murderer shall surely be put to death.”

- () True. () False.

What God Hath Joined Together Let Not Man Put Asunder

(What does that mean?)

Well, very simply the word “asunder” means “separate.” So, the plain and simple meaning is “What God hath joined together let not man separate.” That is a command not to separate, just as “thou shalt not kill” is a command not to kill.

(25) But people do kill and people do destroy marriages. So, just as Moses said, “the murderer shall surely be put to death,” Jesus answered the question, “Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause?” In Matthew 19:9 what appears to be the only reason for divorce?

Many have been taught that, based upon Matthew 5:32, and 19:9, except for fornication, there are no grounds for divorce. “Once married - always married.” This belief is based, in part, upon the understanding that “fornication” has to do with unmarried people only. So, the conclusion is, if your new wife turned out not to be a virgin, you may, upon discovery, divorce her, otherwise there are no grounds for divorce.

(26) We generally think “fornication” has to do only with relations between unmarried couples. However, the word “fornication” is used very generally in the Scripture. For example in 1 Corinthians 5:1, it is applied to _____ .

(27) In Jude 7 fornication is called _____ .

The definitions of the Hebrew and Greek words translated “fornication” in the Bible are quite different from the definition in the average dictionary. Here are the definitions from Strong’s Concordance. They are words #4202 - #4205.

#4202 Pornea A from 4203; to act the harlot (including adultery and incest). Figuratively - idolatry. Translated fornication.

#4203 Porneuo from 4204; To act the harlot, i.e., to indulge in unlawful lust (of either sex), or figuratively - to practice idolatry. Translated “commit fornication.”

#4204 PORNE; Feminine of 4205. A strumpet. Translated “harlotry” or “whore.”

#4205 Pornos; To sell; a male prostitute, a debauchee, libertine. Translated “fornicator” and “whoremonger.”

The above activities are classified “fornication.” Just as firing a gun at your neighbor kills, these acts destroy marriages separating what God hath joined together.

If A Divorce Is Necessary, Then What?

Here is a Bible example. God divorces His wife Israel. Jeremiah 3:8 **“And I saw, when for all the causes whereby backsliding Israel committed adultery, I had put her away and given her a bill of divorcement;..”**

Marriage is a lawful contract. When God married Israel at Mt. Sinai, He did it according to law. Today, we call this marriage contract the Old Covenant. The prophets thereafter referred to Israel as God’s wife. Israel’s following after other gods was viewed in scripture as an adulterous violation of the marriage contract. The prophets were pointing out that, because of sin, Israel had “some uncleanness” in her.

(28) What **two** things did God (the husband) do to Israel (the unfaithful wife) when he found “some uncleanness” in her? (Deuteronomy 24:1 and Jeremiah 3:8)

He _____ and gave her a _____.

The Difference Between “put Away” And “divorce”

In Strong’s Concordance the Hebrew word for divorce is word #3748. Here is its definition:

Divorce: A cutting of the marital bond.

The Hebrew word for “put away” is a different word. It is #1644:

Put Away: To drive out from a possession; send out, send forth, especially to expatriate or divorce.

These are two related words, but they are also two separate words. To **put away** is the act of sending her away, whereas, **the bill of divorcement** is the legal **paper work** documenting the act of putting away. By law the Bill of Divorcement must always accompany the act of “putting away.”

In Matthew 5:32, ministers teach that, if a woman is divorced, she may never remarry nor may anyone marry her without committing adultery. Matthew 5:32 reads,

“But I say unto you, that whosoever shall **put away** his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery: and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery.”

Before continuing it should be noted that there is a mistranslation in Matthew 5:32. The word translated “put away” in the first half of the verse is the very same word translated “divorced” in the last half of the verse. So the verse should read,

“But I say unto you, that whosoever shall **put away** his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery: and whosoever shall marry her that is put away committeth adultery.”

In this course it is a basic principle that if we are not firmly grounded in the Old Testament, the New Testament is closed to our complete understanding. In this case, Matthew 5:31 is a direct reference to Deuteronomy 24:1. For example:

Matthew 5:31, “It hath been said (by Moses) whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a writing of divorcement.”

So, you see, we cannot fully understand Matthew 5:31 and the verses following unless we first understand Deuteronomy 24:1 which it is referring to. So, read all of Deuteronomy 24:1-4 before continuing.

(29) According to Deuteronomy 24, if a man finds some fault with his wife (fornication), and his only solution is a divorce, what should he do?

- () a. Grin and bear it because “once married - always married.”
- () b. (1) Write her a bill of divorcement. (2) Give it into her hand. (3) Send her out of his house.

(30) After the divorced wife leaves the man’s house, may she marry another man?

- () Yes. () No. Deuteronomy 24:2

(31) Some ministers and religious writings tell people that are divorced, and have now remarried, to get another divorce and try to remarry their former spouses. What does God’s Law say about this situation? (Deuteronomy 24:3-4)

- () a. God’s Law agrees with this advice.
- () b. God’s Law says the exact opposite. The couple should not seek another divorce and the man may not remarry his former wife if she has remarried.

(Note: If you have already divorced and remarried the same person, don’t worry about it. Try to avoid another separation.)

Let's take a second look at Matthew 5:32 keeping in mind that a lawful divorce requires:

1. The couple must first be lawfully married.
2. There must be both a separation (putting away) and divorce papers (a bill of divorcement).

Notice that Matthew 5:32 mentions only the putting away. Perhaps Matthew 5:32 could be paraphrased this way: **The Law** says that a woman commits adultery if she remarries without a written bill of divorcement; so therefore, **I** say unto you that whoever puts her away (without divorce papers) causes her to commit adultery, and is just as guilty for adultery as she is. And whosoever marries her that has been put away in this unlawful manner also commits adultery, because he is marrying a woman who is still, in the eyes of the law, another man's wife.

Matthew 5:32 contains an exception clause, "**saving for the cause of fornication.**" In Lesson 3 we discovered that inter-racial marriage was, by Bible definition, fornication. In Ezra 9 and 10 when the people discovered their sin, they repented and solved the problem by putting away their wives. This is a Bible example of the exception clause in action.

If a couple is living together in a relationship that God does not recognize as a marriage in the first place, then, because there is no lawful marriage, there can be no lawful divorce, only a putting away. (A separation) So to paraphrase again Matthew 5:32; The Law says that a lawful divorce (of married people) requires both a putting away and bill of divorcement. If they are living together without a lawfully-binding marriage contract for a bill of divorce to void, then the solution is simply a putting away. (As in Ezra 9-10)

Does Paul Say "divorce And Remarriage Is not Sin?"

(32) In 1 Corinthians 7 Paul encourages couples not to separate. See verse 10, 14, 27, But Paul asks the question, "Art thou loosed (i.e., divorced) from a wife? Seek not a wife. But if thou marry:

Note: Paul advised "Seek not a wife" for two reasons: (1) in verse 26, because of the present distress, and (2) verses 32-35, to be better able to spread the gospel. Men in Paul's circumstances never knew if they were going to be imprisoned or executed (and perhaps his family with him). It is very difficult to support a family from behind prison bars. Likewise, it is quite certain that being unmarried made it much easier for Paul to travel as he did. Otherwise, Paul would have had to stay home and concern himself with supporting a family. In addition, from 1 Corinthians 9 you can see Paul had money problems. The people did not contribute enough in the way of tithes and offerings so Paul could support a wife. So, Paul's advice, "seek not a wife" is not directed to everybody.

Deuteronomy Chapter Six

(Read before continuing.)

(33) Where did Jesus Christ find the words He spoke in Matthew 22:37 and Mark 12:29-30?

Deuteronomy 6: _____ and Deuteronomy 10:12.

(34) Can you fully understand Matthew 22 or Mark 12 if you do not understand Deuteronomy 6 and 10?

() Yes. () No.

(35) "Ye shall not tempt the Lord your God as ye tempted Him in _____ .
(Deuteronomy 6:16)

(36) You will find this event recorded in Exodus 17:1-7. What did they do wrong?

- () a. They were thirsty.
- () b. They did not trust Moses.
- () c. They doubted that God was among them.

Exodus 34:10-16

(Read before continuing.)

(37) Which verse forbids covenants with non-Christian nations?

Exodus 34:_____.

(38) With which nations may the United States make covenants?

- () a. England. () c. Israeli. () e. Russia.
- () b. Germany. () d. Canada. () f. Communist China.

(39) What are we, as a Christian nation, to do with altars, images and places where other gods are worshiped? Which verse tells us what to do?

Exodus 34 _____.

(40) Which verse forbids mixed-marriages? Exodus 34: _____.

(41) Verse 12, "Take heed to thyself, lest thou make a covenant with the inhabitants of the land wither thou goest..." Is a marriage ceremony the entering into a covenant?

- () Yes. () No.

(42) Does verse 15 forbid a marriage with a person of your own race or any other race who is a member of a non-Christian religion?

- () Yes. () No.

Leviticus 18:1-5

(Read before continuing.)

(43) "I am the Lord thy God, thou shalt have no other LAWS before Mine." Does Leviticus 18:1-5 agree with this statement?

- () Yes. () No.

II CORINTHIANS 6:
14 Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers: for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness?
15 And what concord hath Christ with Be'lial? or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel?
16 And what agreement hath the temple of God with idols? for ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them, and walk in them; and I will be their God, and they shall be my people.
17 Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you,
18 And will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Al-mighty.

(44) Leviticus 18:3 states that we are not to do after the doings of other peoples. What about an "Afro" hair-do? Is it a violation of God's will for a White Christian with naturally straight hair to have the barber curl his hair and cut it into an Afro haircut?

- () Yes. () No.

Exodus 23:13

(Read before continuing.)

(45) Many of the missiles defending America are named after the gods of the heathen. Examples being Thor, Nike-Zeus, Atlas and Titan. Are these missiles named in violation of God's will?

- () Yes. () No.

(46) The enemies of Christianity can read the Bible too! Is it possible that our enemies read the Bible, and, “holding the truth in unrighteousness,” have something to do with the naming of these weapons; what do you think? (Romans 1:18)

Yes. No.

Deuteronomy Chapter Seven

(Read before continuing.)

(47) When we, as a nation, are at war with God’s enemies, (people who hate Jesus Christ) what are we to do with them?

- a. Thou shalt _____ them.
- b. Utterly _____ them.
- c. Make no _____ with them.
- d. Nor show _____ unto them.
- e. Neither shall thou make _____ with them.

1 Samuel Fifteen

(48) In verse 1 God made Saul king. In verse 11 God repents that He made Saul king. Why? (Also 1 Samuel 15:3)

(49) What does Deuteronomy 7:3 forbid?

- a. Inter-racial marriage.
- b. Marriage to non-Christians.
- c. Both a and b.

(50) Is it anyone’s business if two people of different races marry? (Leviticus 20:1-5)

Yes. No.

(51) Do people of the land or the family have anything to say to the couple about the mixed marriage? (Leviticus 20:1-5)

Yes. No.

“Giveth of his seed to Molech” is not defined in the Bible. Other ancient writing define it as the giving of your children (seed) in marriage to someone outside your race or to a non-Christian. Text from pages 66 and 67 of The Book of Jubilees are reproduced on the next page. This is a history book, not Scripture. Pages 66 and 67 comment upon Genesis 34. **Read Genesis 34** before reading page copied from the Book of Jubilees.

(52) Leviticus 18:23, 20:15-16 and Exodus 22:19 state that, “Whosoever lieth with a _____ shall surely be put to death.”

(53) Numbers 25:6-18 and Leviticus 20:4-5. Do the authorities have a right and obligation to take action against race-mixers?

- No, that would violate their “human rights.”
- Yes, civil rulers are ministers of God to bring vengeance (judgement) upon the wicked. (Romans 13)

Book of Jubilees

CHAP. XXX

1. And in the first year of the sixth week he went up to Salem, which is opposite the east of Shechem, in peace, in the fourth month; and there they brought by force Dinah, the daughter of Jacob, into the house of Shechem, the son of Hamor, the Hivite prince of the land, and he slept with her and defiled her, and she was a small girl twelve years of age. 2. And he begged her father and her brothers for her, that she should be given to him as wife; and Jacob and his sons were angry on account of the men of Shechem, because they had defiled their sister Dinah; and they spoke with them for evil, and intrigued against and deceived them. 3. And Simeon and Levi secretly came to Shechem and inflicted punishment upon all the men of Shechem, and slew all the men they found in it, and did not leave a single one in it. 4. They killed all in torments, because they had dishonored their sister Dinah. 5. And thus ye shall not do from now on and to eternity to defile a daughter of Israel, for in heaven it was ordained upon them as a punishment that they should root out all the men of Shechem, because they committed a shame on a daughter of Israel, and the Lord turned them over into the hands of the sons of Jacob, that they should root them out with the sword, and that they should inflict punishment upon them; and never again shall it be thus in Israel, that a daughter of Israel be defiled. 6. And if there is any man in Israel who desires to give his daughter or his sister to any man who is of the seed of the Gentiles, he shall surely die, and they shall slay him with stones, for he has committed a sin and a shame in Israel; and his wife they shall burn with fire, for she has defiled the name of the house of her father, and she shall be rooted out of Israel. 7. And no fornication or defilement shall be found in Israel all the generations of the earth; for Israel is holy to the Lord, and every man that defiles must surely die, and they shall slay him with stones. 8. For thus it is ordained and written on the tablets of heaven concerning all the seed of Israel, that he who defiles must surely die, and they shall slay him with stones. 9. And to this law there is no limit of days and no ceasing and no forgiveness, but he shall be rooted out who defiles his daughter, among all Israel, because he has given of his seed to Moloch and has sinned by defiling. 10. And thou, Moses, command the children of Israel and testify over them that they shall not give any of their daughters to the Gentiles and that they shall not take any of the daughters of the Gentiles; for this is accursed before the Lord. 11. And on this account I have written for thee in the words of the law all the deeds of Shechem which they did against Dinah, and how the children of Jacob conversed saying: "We will not give our daughter to an uncircumcised man, for this is disgraceful to us." 12. And it is disgraceful to Israel to those that give and to those that receive from any Gentiles any daughters, for it is unclean-and accursed to Israel; and Israel will not be clean of this uncleanness of him who has of the daughters of the Gentiles for a wife, or who has given of his daughters to a man who is of any of the seed of the Gentiles; for there will be plagues upon plagues, curse upon curse, and all punishment and plagues and curses will come. 13. And if they do this thing, and if

(54) Deuteronomy 7:6 states that “God hath chosen thee to be a _____ people unto Himself, _____ people that are upon the face of the earth.” He chose us because:

- () a. We are better than others.
- () b. Of the promises He made to our fathers.

(55) In Deuteronomy 7:15. If we keep God’s Laws, He will take away from thee all _____ , and will put none of the evil _____ of Egypt...upon thee.

CAUTION: Many of us keep God’s Law and still get sick. Some even die of disease such as heart attack and cancer. Why us? Didn’t God promise? The answer is found in the word “thou.” In verses such as Exodus 15:26 “thou” is the nation not the individual. The promise is national, not personal. Some Bible promises are national, some are personal. Sometimes we Christians get into trouble, or even into jail by misunderstanding this difference. Patriots and Christians sometimes end up in jail when they make national problems personal problems. More about this in later lessons.

If the nation obeys God’s health laws, then the whole nation is healthy The individual’s health is affected by the society. If the parents violated God’s Law, then they have less healthy children. If we (nationally) violate God’s Law, then we have dirty air, impure drinking water and disease producing foods at the supermarket and restaurant. It is almost impossible for the individual to escape the results of national sin. That’s one reason you need to help us teach Bible Law to the nation.

(56) At an auction you purchase a box of assorted merchandise. inside you find a statue of Buddha. may you take it home? (Deuteronomy 7:26)

- () Yes.
- () No.

(57) What is to be done with the statue of Buddha?

- () A. Put It on the mantle as a work of art. After all, you see, I don’t worship it. (see page 1 “a” & “b”)
- () B. Destroy It. (page 1 “c”)

Compare: what would you think of a Jewish Rabbi who kept a statue of Hitler excusing his actions with “it’s a work of art. After all, I don’t admire him.”

EXODUS 15:
26 And said. If thou wilt diligently hearken to the voice of the lord thy God. and wilt do that which is right in his sight, and wilt give ear to his commandments, and keep all his statutes, I will put none of these diseases upon thee, which I have brought upon the Egyptians: for I am the lord that healeth thee.

EXODUS 23:
24 Thou shall not bow down to their gods. nor serve them; nor do after their works: but thou shalt utterly overthrow them, and quite break down their images.
25 And ye shall serve the lord your God, and he shall bless thy bread, and thy water; and I will take sickness away from the midst of thee.
26 There shall nothing cast their young. nor be barren, in thy land: the number of thy days I will fulfil.

Deuteronomy Chapter Eight

(58) From time to time God will test us (“prove thee”). He wants to know what is in our heart, “whether thou wouldest keep His _____ or no.”

(59) What is to be in our heart? (Psalms 37:30-31 and 40:8)

- a. Jesus Christ. b. Jesus Christ’s Law.

(60) Where did Jesus Christ find the words spoken in Luke 4:4?

Deuteronomy 8:_____ .

(61) Can you fully understand Luke 4 if you do not first understand Deut. 8?

- Yes.
 No.

(62) If Moses were speaking today, the description of a “good land” found in verses 6-10 would best describe:

- Today’s Palestine.
 America and Canada.

(63) Are verses 11-20 a warning to America? Yes. No.

(64) Why does God cause situations to develop to “prove thee?” (Verse 16)

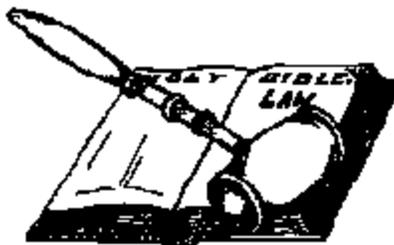
To _____ at thy latter end.

(65) Why is America wealthy?

- a. Our great technology.
 b. American ingenuity.
 c. God gave us technology and ingenuity and the power to get wealth.

(66) What will happen to us if we worship other gods, serve them and forget the Lord our God? (Verse 19)

Isaiah 42 and Psalm 83 are from The Holy Name Bible as published by The Scripture Research Association, 14410 S. Springfield Rd. Brandywine, Maryland 20613.



Bible Law Course - Lesson Four - Test Sheet Cont.

- 42.** () Yes. **43.** () Yes. **44.** () Yes. **45.** () Yes. **46.** () Yes.
() No. () No. () No. () No. () No.

- 47.** a. Thou shalt _____ them.
b. Utterly _____ them.
c. Make no _____ with them.
d. Nor show _____ unto them.
e. Neither shall thou make _____ with them.

48. Why? _____

- 49.** () a. **50.** () Yes. **51.** () Yes.
() b. () No. () No.
() c.

52. With a _____ **53.** () Yes.
() No.

54. God hath chosen thee to be a _____ people unto Himself, _____
people that are upon the face of the earth.

55. All _____, and will put none of the evil _____ of Egypt upon thee.

- 56.** () Yes. **57.** () a.
() No. () b.

58. Whether thou wouldest keep His _____ or not.

59. () a. **60.** Deuteronomy 8: ____
() b.

- 61.** () Yes. **62.** () Today's Palestine. **63.** () Yes.
() No. () America and Canada () No.

64. _____ at thy _____ end.

- 65.** () a. () b. () c.

66. _____

Bible Law Course - Lesson Four - Answer Sheet Cont.

42. (X) Yes. 43. (X) Yes. 44. (X) Yes. 45. (X) Yes. 46. (X) Yes.
() No. () No. () No. () No. () No.
47. a. Thou shalt SMITE them.
b. Utterly DESTROY them.
c. Make no COVENANT with them.
d. Nor show MERCY unto them.
e. Neither shall thou make MARRIAGES with them.
48. Why? BECAUSE SAUL DISOBEYED A DIRECT ORDER TO DO GOD'S WILL BY
UTTERLY DESTROYING GOD'S ENEMIES. (compare verses 3, 9 and 12
49. () a. 50. (X) Yes. 51. (X) Yes.
() b. () No. () No.
(X) c.
52. With a BEAST 53. (X) Yes.
() No.
54. God hath chosen thee to be a SPECIAL people unto Himself, ABOVE ALL people that are upon the face of the earth.
55. All SICKNESS, and will put none of the evil DISEASES of Egypt upon thee.
56. () Yes. 57. () a.
(X) No. (X) b.
58. Whether thou wouldest keep His COMMANDMENTS or not.
59. () a. 60. Deuteronomy 8: 3
(X) b.
61. () Yes. 62. () Today's Palestine. 63. (X) Yes.
(X) No. (X) America and Canada () No.
64. TO DO THEE GOOD at thy LATTER end.
65. () a. () b. (X) c.
66. WE SHALL UTTERLY PERISH