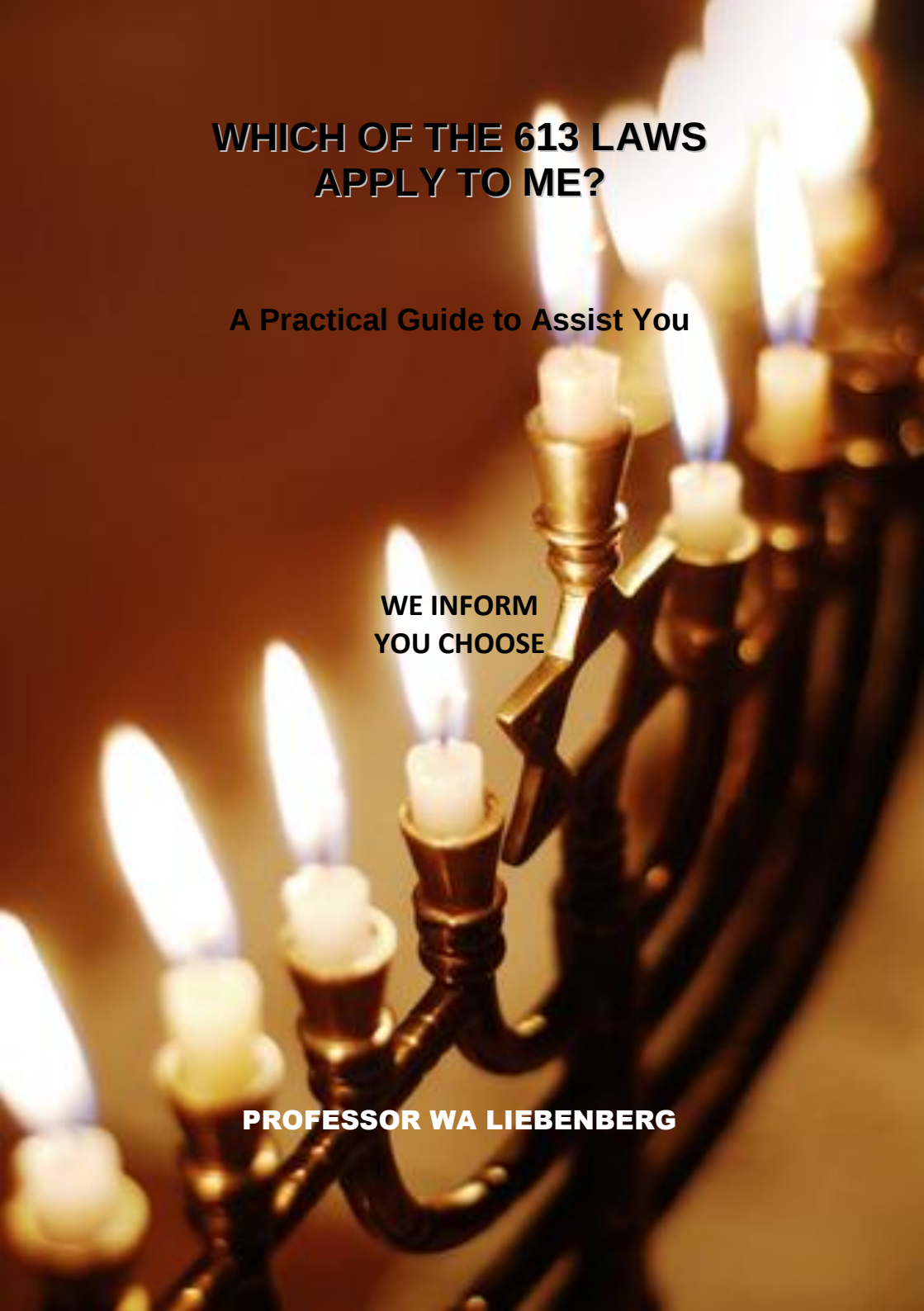




WHICH OF THE 613 LAWS APPLY TO ME?

A Practical Guide to Assist You

**WE INFORM
YOU CHOOSE**

PROFESSOR WA LIEBENBERG

WHICH OF THE 613 LAWS APPLY TO ME?

By

Professor WA Liebenberg

Electronic Proofread by: Cher Liebenberg B.Div. Hon Mess.
Academic Proofread: Ed Garner BTh. MSc.

All rights reserved.

No portion of this book may be reproduced or copied.

Distributed by:
Hebraic Roots Teaching Institute
Krugersdorp – South Africa
Email: products@hrti.co.za
Mobile: +27 (0)83 273 1144

Facebook Page: "Hebraic Roots Teaching Institute"
Website: <http://www.hrti.co.za>

Preface

YHWH "God" has called us to do two things. First, we are to never give up studying and seeking the correct interpretation of any given Bible passage. Second, such opportunities are golden moments for us to learn to show grace and love to others whose understanding of a given passage may differ from ours.

Throughout the HRTI's teachings, we use a slightly different vocabulary to that which some might be accustomed. We have chosen to use what many refer to as a Messianic vocabulary. The reasons being: firstly, using Hebraic-sounding words is another way to help you associate with the Hebraic Roots of your faith. Secondly, these words are not merely an outward show for us, they are truly an expression of who we are as Messianic Jews and Gentiles who have "taken hold" of our inheritance with Israel.

Instead of saying "Jesus", we call our Saviour "Y'shua" – the way His parents would have addressed Him in Hebrew. In addition, rather than referring to Y'shua as "Christ", we use the word "Messiah" – which is an Anglicized version of the Hebrew word, Moshiach.

"YaHoWaH" is the name of God in Hebrew, where it is written as four consonants (YHWH or YHVH, as the W and V are derived from the same Hebrew letter 'vaw'). These four letters are called the Tetragrammaton (Greek for "[a word] having four letters"). Jews ceased to use the name in the Greco-Roman period, replacing it with the common noun Elohim ("God") to demonstrate the universal sovereignty of Israel's God over all others. At the same time, the divine name was increasingly regarded as too sacred to be uttered and was replaced in spoken ritual by the word Adonai ("My Lord"). From about the 6th to the 10th century the Masoretes (Jewish scholars who were the first to add vowels to the text of the Hebrew Bible) used the vowel signs of the Hebrew words Adonai or Elohim as the vowels for YHWH; and later on the artificial name *Jehovah* was produced. Christian scholars and translators after the Renaissance and Reformation periods replaced the sacred name YHWH with GOD and LORD (all in capital letters in the Bible); which was a strategic move of satan for not using the Name. The Sacred Name occurs 6,828 times in the Hebrew text of the Bible, proving YHWH wants us to use it.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, Biblical scholars again began to use the form Yahweh and it is now the conventional usage in biblical scholarship; but leading Hebrew Scholars suggest YHWH should be pronounced as Yah-oo-VaH (Y'shua is derived from YaH-shuvah which means YaH saves. Yah (יָהּ) is an abbreviation of God's name, YHWH, as seen in Psalm 68:4. The Name is also found in the word hallelu-YaH, which means "you praise the LORD").

I need answers please help...

Introduction

Many Believers are asking the questions: *"Can one follow the Torah (Law) fully today? If so, which of the Torah Instructions must we do?"*

HRTI welcome you to become part of the group who search for the "truth" (emet). A wise man once said, *"Research is the process of elimination, whatever remains is the truth"*. We are Scripturalists¹, therefore we desire to eliminate Babylon from our lifestyle and worship.

We encourage you to walk this journey with us on the *"ancient old path"*² which leads to holiness, which is headed by our Messiah and King Y'shua HaMashiach, into our Father's Kingdom. Come and study with us and report to No. 613 Torah Street, where you will find delight for your soul...

NB. We highly recommend you read the booklets "CHRISTIAN FOUNDATIONAL TEACHINGS" No. 2, 3, 4 and 5 first, before you read this booklet.

Background

The Torah of Moshe is a **series of instructions** given to Israel **to help them to live holy lives**. Within the core of the Mosaic Law (Moshe's Law) was the sacrificial system – evidence that YHWH knew Israel would not be able to keep the Torah; therefore, **the sacrificial system declares YHWH's grace and His willingness to forgive the sins of His people**.

The Torah consists of three groups:

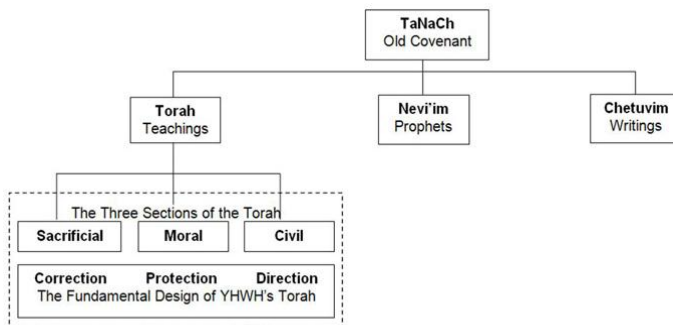
- the Sacrificial (also known as the Ceremonial or Rituals),
- the Moral (also known as the Ethical), and
- the Civil (also known as the Judicial or Governmental) section.

These sections will be expounded in more detail later.

Further, the Torah was **originally designed** (as is still applicable today) **ONLY** for correction, protection and direction; and **cannot give you salvation at all!** Torah is built on the foundational teachings for Correction/Protection/Direction for the Believer. With that as point of departure, let us summarize before we continue:

¹ Taking YHWH's Word as foundational truth

² Jer 6:16



The Three Groups of Torah

The Sacrificial Section

There is a distinction (but not Scriptural) between the three kinds of 'Laws' in the Old Covenant. The first kind is the 'Sacrificial Laws' – also known as the Ceremonial or Ritual Laws. These are the laws governing the Temple worship and the way we are to *approach* YHWH. They have to do with the layout of the Temple, the purification process a person was subjected to and the sacrificial system.

Today, each offering and sacrifice in the Torah is a shadow / type of Messiah Y'shua and His work on the crucifixion stake. It is there to remind us of His perfect work on the stake. We see that the priests will once again occupy the Temple in the Millennial Reign, keeping YHWH's Word, His charge and His judgments. We see that they will even sacrifice again (Ezek 40-48).

Y'shua said that not a single point, stripe, or apostrophe will disappear (or change) from the Torah, until heaven and earth pass away (Matt 5:17-19). This is exactly where you are not allowed to add or take away from the Word, according to the words in Deut 4:2 and 12:32.

We even see that Sha'ul (Paul) in the Book of Acts takes a vow (most likely the vow of the Nazarite, which we read about in Numbers 6); not once, but twice – to show that he lives a life according to Torah. As a part of this vow, Num 6:12 says that this person must sacrifice to YHWH. If we were no longer to sacrifice due to abolishing the sacrifices, why would Sha'ul sacrifice twice to YHWH after Y'shua died on the crucifixion stake? Therefore, no **sacrifices have been abolished**. We do not do them right now simply because there is no Temple.

In the Millennial Reign, everything is once again the way it was in Moshe's (Moses') day; and this confirms Y'shua's words in Matthew 5. Nothing

changes when it comes to the Torah of YHWH since the Torah is a part of who He is (John 1:1-3) and He cannot change (Mal 3:6).

As said, sacrifices will definitely continue in the Millennial Reign when Y'shua rules from Jerusalem after He rebuilt the Temple. Ezekiel chapter 40 to 48 distinctly tells us that sacrifices during this time are going to be offered. These sacrifices will not be for the remission of sin, but for:

- **celebrations** for what Y'shua did for the believers
- **reminders** of what Y'shua did for the believers, and
- **food** for the priests doing their Temple cycle duties.

If there were a Temple today, we also would therefore have sacrificed for these reasons.

The Civil Section

The second type is 'Civil Laws' – also known as the Judicial or Governmental Laws. They are the natural laws imbedded in nature which we adhere to. For example, women's bloodflowing every twenty-eight days, the land must rest every seven years, etc. But they are also about taxes, charging interest, punishing certain sins by stoning to death. But this last group of Laws are only applicable if there is a Torah-observant government ruling, which is obviously not the case anywhere on the planet today. So what do we do?

When Sha'ul wrote to Titus, he said we must adhere to the authorities who rule over us as the law of the land supersedes Torah: ***"Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to be ready to every good work."***³

A perfect example of this is illustrated in the proposed stoning of the woman in John chapter 8. Y'shua could not allow her to be stoned according to the Jewish death penalty as the Roman government was ruling and He would have violated the law of the land (see CHRISTIAN FOUNDATIONAL TEACHING No. 3 for the detail).

In summary, the Civil / Judicial / Governmental Torah teachings and instructions are still applicable to the Believer today!

The Moral Section

The third kind is the Moral Laws, also known as the Ethical Laws. The Ten Commandments fall into this category. These Laws are also still in effect because they are a reflection of YHWH's moral character; and that did not change, nor ever will. The Moral Section of the Torah deals with issues

³ Titus 3:1 and also Heb 13:7

such as, *"Do not prostitute thy daughter, to cause her to be a whore"*⁴, and *"Neither shalt thou steal"*⁵, etc.

This Section of Torah remains firmly in place today and there is no Scriptural information from the Messianic Writings⁶ that we are now allowed to break any part of the Moral Torah Section!

You will not Know it All at Once, it is a Life-long Journey

If there is one chapter that pastors take out of context, then it is Acts chapter 15. There is a tremendous amount of confusion about this event.

To start with, please take note that there are two groups of people in this "court case" in Acts 15:

1. Verse 1: A group that holds to "salvation by works" (rabbinical works/ Pharisaic customs).
2. Verse 5: A group that says you "keep the Torah regardless".

It is important to know that verses one and two occur in Galatia. Galatia literally means "the Exiles of YaH". The Hebrew root for "Diaspora" is "galut," hence the term "GalutYaH". According to Peter (Hebrew Kepha), these were the People of the Dispersion (Ten-Tribes) scattered through modern Turkey and the former area of Aramea. (Rabbi Moshe Koniuchowsky.)⁷

Men from Judea (group 1/Pharisaic, verse 1), the province around Jerusalem, came to Galatia and taught the Assembly. Their teachings caused a division in the Assembly, after which they sent Sha'ul and Barnabas to go to Jerusalem to find an answer to this question about *salvation by works* from the elders and apostles. Let's investigate this section and see what really happened:

*1 But some men came down from Judea and were teaching the brothers (in Galatia), **"Unless you are circumcised according to the custom of Moses, you cannot be saved."*** (This is Group 1/ Pharisaic) *2 And after Paul and Barnabas had **no small dissension and debate with them*** (a heated debate), *Paul and Barnabas and some of the others were appointed **to go up to Jerusalem** to the apostles and the elders **about this question.*** *3 So, **being sent on their way by the church*** (Assembly of Galatia), *they passed through*

⁴ Lev 19:29

⁵ Deut 5:19

⁶ Known as the New Covenant (New Testament).

⁷ Aramaic Galatians: A Hebraic Understanding. Word for Word Translation of the Epistle to the Galatians from the Ancient Aramaic Peshitta Text by Andrew G. Roth.

*both Phoenicia and Samaria, describing in detail the **conversion of the Gentiles**, and brought great joy to all the brothers.*

These "men from Judea" (verse 1) was the same group of men that taught the brethren in Galatians chapter 2 and the whole issue revolves around the conversion of the "pagan Gentiles" (scattered Ten Tribes).

*4 When they **came to Jerusalem**, they were welcomed by the church and the apostles and the elders, and they declared all that God had done with them.*

Now, at this point, Sha'ul and Barnabas also mentioned this question of "salvation by works." Let's continue.

*5 But some believers who belonged to the party of the Pharisees rose up and said, "**It is necessary to circumcise them and to order them to keep the law of Moses.**" (Talking about Group 2)*

After hearing the two sides, the Apostles and Elders then gathered together to consider this court case, and provide a verdict.

*6 The apostles and the elders were gathered together to consider this matter. 7 And after there had been much debate, Peter stood up and said to them, "Brothers, you know that in the early days God made a choice among you, that by my mouth the Gentiles should hear the word of the gospel and believe. 8 And God, who knows the heart, bore witness to them, by giving them the Holy Spirit just as he did to us, 9 **and he made no distinction between us and them, having cleansed their hearts by faith.** 10 Now, therefore, **why are you putting God to the test by placing a yoke** (The yoke was a Rabbi's teaching. The disciple would follow a certain Rabbi's teachings, meaning he will take on the Rabbi's yoke) **on the neck of the disciples that neither our fathers nor we have been able to bear?** (why do you put a rabbinical teaching on this group that is too difficult to do – keeping the Law for salvation) 11 **But we believe that we will be saved through the grace of the Lord Y'shua, just as they will.**" 12 And all the assembly fell silent, and they listened to Barnabas and Paul as they related what signs and wonders God had done through them among the Gentiles. What yoke was this? Keeping the law for salvation. 13 **After they finished speaking, James (Yacov) replied, "Brothers, listen to me. 19 Therefore my judgment is** that we should not trouble those of the Gentiles who turn to God, 20 but should write to them to abstain from (A) **the things polluted by idols**, and from (B) **sexual immorality**, and from what has been (C) **strangled**, and from (D) **blood.** 21 For from*

ancient generations Moses has had in every city those who proclaim him, for he is read every Sabbath in the synagogues."

Yacov showed why he was looked to as the lead apostle because he understood the matter, and was able to state an opinion that concluded the matter in a good way. He stated that the new converts should abstain from four things (A-D above: idolatry, sexual immorality, strangled [or unclean] meats, and blood); and that they should be allowed into the synagogues after this, so they could hear the Torah of Moshe – which was read aloud in the synagogues each week since ancient times. Meaning, if those saved with the Spirit would just begin with these four things, **then eventually they would learn to keep the rest of the Torah over time. It is a life's journey!**

Now, verse 21 is never quoted by pastors – and most believers who quote Acts 15 stop the quote at verse 20. However, to go back weekly to the synagogue weekly makes perfect sense since it would be a completely overwhelming experience to receive a list of 613 Laws all at once and being told that you have to keep them from that very moment. Remember, these "Gentiles" (scattered Ten-Tribers) didn't grow up in a Torah-observant lifestyle. The same would happen to you if you were in this position. No, Yacov suggested that they **start off with a foundation and then study the Torah at a more manageable pace** (every Sabbath in the Synagogues).

These four things are the **point of departure** after salvation. Meaning, it starts your journey on the ancient path to study Torah.

Warning

Before any ambitious Torah student goes plunging into the five Books of Moshe in search of a list of these commandments, he should be warned that the task is more challenging than it seems.

Our relationship with the Almighty YHWH comes to us by His grace through faith, and **not by the observance of any commandment**. On the other hand, as redeemed children of YHWH (Lost Sheep of the House of Israel) through the merit of the work of our Messiah Y'shua, we are to observe His holy Word as a new way of life which leads us to freedom and joy. The Torah teaches us how to love YHWH with all of our heart and our neighbour as ourself.

The instructions listed below are broken down into various categories. Not all apply in our day (for example we have no Temple in which to offer sacrifice) and not all apply to every person (for example we are not all High Priests). Let us look for those we can and should observe and not get

stuck on those we cannot. Have an amazing journey Torah Pilgrim; we supply the map and will meet you at 613 Torah Street, New Jerusalem!

Note: Tick "what is applicable to you" in the second last box and tick "what you have mastered" in the last box. Note that those not applicable to you, simply write a N/A in the box and continue with the list. We HIGHLY recommend you have a Midrash⁸ on a Mitzvah⁹ per Shabbat¹⁰ after your Parashah¹¹ reading/service.

The 248 Positive Mitzvot/Commandments: "The Do's"

Relationship to God

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
1	To believe in God.	Exod 20:2			
2	To acknowledge the Unity of God.	Deut 6:4			
3	To love God.	Deut 6:5	Matt 22:37		
4	To fear God.	Deut 6:13			
5	To serve God.	Exod 23:25; Deut 11:13; 13:4;	Matt 25:21		
6	To cleave to God.	Deut 10:20			
7	On taking an oath by God's Name.	Deut 10:20			
8	On walking in God's ways.	Deut 28:9			
9	On Sanctifying God's Name.	Lev 22:32			

Torah

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
10	Recite the Shema ("Hear and obey") each morning and evening.	Deut 6:4			
11	Study and teaching Torah.	Deut 6:7			
12	Bind Tefillin ¹² on the head.	Deut 6:8			
13	Bind Tefillin on the hand.	Deut 6:8			
14	Make Tzitzit with thread of blue, garments corners.	Num 15:38			
15	Affix a Mezuzah ¹³ to doorposts and gates.	Deut 6:9			

⁸ Group coming together to study Torah.

⁹ A Law, better known as an Instruction of YHWH.

¹⁰ Sabbath.

¹¹ The portion of the Torah read each week in the synagogue on the Sabbath. Torah is read through during a one year cycle.

¹² Tefillin also called phylacteries (from Ancient Greek phylacterion) are a set of small black leather boxes containing scrolls of parchment inscribed with verses from the Torah, which are worn by observant believers during weekday morning prayers.

16	Assemble each 7th year to hear the Torah read.	Deut 31:10-12			
17	A king must write a copy of Torah for himself.	Deut 17:18			
18	Everyone should have a Torah scroll.	Deut 31:19, 26, 30			
19	Praise God after eating, Grace after meals.	Deut 8:10			

Temple and the Priests

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
20	On building a Sanctuary / (Tabernacle / Temple) for God.	Exod 25:8			
21	Respect the Sanctuary.	Lev 19:30			
22	On guarding the Sanctuary.	Num 18:4			
23	On Levitical services in the Tabernacle.	Num 18:23			
24	On Cohanim (Priests) washing hands and feet before entering Temple.	Exod 30:19			
25	On kindling the Menorah by the Cohanim (Priests).	Exod 27:22-21			
26	On the Cohanim (Priests) blessing Israel.	Num 6:23			
27	On the Showbread before the Ark.	Exod 25:30			
28	On Burning the Incense on the Golden Altar twice daily.	Exod 30:7-8			
29	On the perpetual fire on the Altar.	Lev 6:13			
30	On removing the ashes from the Altar.	Lev 6:10			
31	On removing unclean persons from the camp.	Num 5:2			
32	On honoring the Cohanim (Priests).	Lev 21:8			
33	On the garments of the Cohanim (Priests).	Exod 28:2			
34	On Cohanim (Priests) bearing the Ark on their shoulders.	Num 7:9			
35	On the holy anointing oil.	Exod 30:31			
36	On the Cohanim (Priests) ministering in rotation / watches.	Deut 18:6-8			
37	On the Cohanim (Priests) being defiled for dead relatives.	Lev 21:2-3			
38	That the Cohen haGadol (High Priest) may only marry a virgin.	Lev 21:13			

¹³ A parchment inscribed with verses from the Torah and attached in a case to the doorpost of a believer's house as a sign of faith.

Sacrifices

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
39	On the twice daily Burnt Offerings, (Tamid).	Num 28:3-4			
40	On Cohen haGadol's (High Priest) twice daily meal offering.	Lev 6:20			
41	On the Shabbat additional, musaf, offering.	Num 28:9			
42	On the New Moon (Rosh Chodesh: beginning of a new month), additional offering.	Num 28:11			
43	On Pesach (Passover) additional offering.	Lev 23:36			
44	On the second day of Pesach (Passover) meal offering of the Omer (Counting).	Lev 23:15			
45	On Shavuot (Pentecost) additional, musaf ¹⁴ , offering.	Num 28:26			
46	On the Two Loaves of bread Wave offering on Shavuot (Pentecost).	Lev 23:17			
47	On Rosh HaShannah (Head of Year) additional offering.	Num 29:1-2			
48	On Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) additional offering.	Num 29:7-8			
49	On the service of Yom Kippur, Avodah.	Lev 16	Heb 9:7		
50	On Sukkot, musaf, offerings.	Num 29:13; John 7:2, 37			
51	On the Shemini Atzeret ¹⁵ additional offering.	Num 29:36			
52	On the three annual Festival pilgrimages to the Temple.	Exod 23:14			
53	On appearing before YHVH during the Festivals.	Exod 34:23			
54	On rejoicing on the Festivals.	Deut 16:14			
55	On the 14th of Nisan slaughtering the Pesach (Passover) lamb.	Exod 12:6			
56	On eating the roasted Pesach (Passover) lamb night of Nisan 15th.	Exod 12:8			
57	On slaughtering the Pesach (Passover) Sheini, Iyyar 14th, offering.	Num 9:11			
58	On eating the Pesach (Passover) Sheini lamb with Matzah and Maror.	Num 9:11			
59	Trumpets for Feast sacrifices brought and for tribulation.	Num 10:9-10			

¹⁴ The additional prayers added to the morning service on Sabbaths, festivals, and Rosh Chodesh.

¹⁵ Shemini Atzeret, meaning *"the eighth day of assembly,"* is a Biblical holiday that follows the festival of Sukkot (Tabernacles).

60	On minimum age of cattle to be offered.	Lev 22:27			
61	On offering only unblemished sacrifices.	Lev 22:21			
62	On bringing salt with every offering.	Lev 2:13			
63	On the Burnt-Offering.	Lev 1:2			
64	On the Sin-Offering.	Lev 6:25			
65	On the Guilt-Offering.	Lev 7:1			
66	On the Peace-Offering.	Lev 3:1			
67	On the Meal-Offering.	Lev 2:1			
68	On Offerings for unintentional sin by the whole Israelite community.	Lev 4:13			
69	Fixed Sin-Offering, by one unknowingly breaking a commandment.	Lev 4:27			
70	Suspensive Guilt-Offering if in doubt of breaking a commandment.	Lev 5:17			
71	Unconditional Guilt-Offering, for stealing, etc.	Lev 5:15			
72	Offering higher or lower value, according to one's means.	Lev 5:11			
73	To confess one's sins before YHWH.	Num 5:6-7	1 John 1:9; Acts 17:30		
74	On offering brought by a zav (man with a discharge).	Lev 15:13-14			
75	Offering brought by a zavah (woman with a discharge).	Lev 15:28-29			
76	On offering brought by a woman after childbirth.	Lev 12:6			
77	On offering brought by a leper after being cleansed.	Lev 14:10			
78	On the Tithe of one's cattle.	Lev 27:32			
79	Offer/bring/dedicate the First-born of every man (circumcision) and kosher cattle to YHWH.	Exod 13:2			
80	On Redeeming the First-born of man, Pidyon ha-ben.	Exod 22:29			
81	On Redeeming the firstling of an ass, if not...	Exod 34:20			
82	...breaking the neck of the firstling of an ass.	Exod 13:13			
83	On bringing due offerings to Jerusalem without delay.	Deut 12:5-6			
84	All offerings must be brought only to the Sanctuary.	Deut 12:14			
85	On offerings due from outside Israel to the Sanctuary.	Deut 12:26			
86	On Redeeming blemished sanctified animal offerings.	Deut 12:15			
87	On the holiness of substituted animal offerings.	Lev 27:33			
88	On Cohanim (Priests) eating the remainder of the Meal Offerings.	Lev 6:9, 16; Exod 29:33-34			

89	On Cohanim (Priests) eating the meat of Sin and Guilt Offerings.	Exod 29:33			
90	Burn Consecrated Offerings that've become tameh (unclean).	Lev 7:19			
91	Burn remnant of Consecrated Offerings not eaten in time.	Lev 7:17			

Vows

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
92	The Nazarite letting his hair grow during his separation.	Num 6:5			
93	Nazarite completing vow shaves his head and brings sacrifice.	Num 6:18			
94	On a man honouring his oral vows and oaths.	Deut 23:21			
95	On a father repenting from annulling a vow according to Torah.	Num 30:8			

Ritual Purity

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
96	Defilement by touching certain animal carcasses, and...	Lev 11:8			
97	...by touching carcasses of eight creeping creatures.	Lev 11:29-30			
98	Defilement of food and drink, if contacting unclean thing.	Lev 11:34			
99	On Tumah (uncleaness) of a menstruate woman.	Lev 15:19			
100	On Tumah (uncleaness) of a woman after childbirth.	Lev 12:2			
101	On Tumah (uncleaness) of a leper.	Lev 13:3			
102	On garments contaminated by leprosy.	Lev 13:51			
103	On a leprous house.	Lev 14:44			
104	On Tumah (uncleaness) of a zav (man with a running issue).	Lev 15:2			
105	On Tumah (uncleaness) of semen.	Lev 15:6			
106	Tumah (uncleaness) of a zavah (woman suffering from a running issue).	Lev 15:19			
107	On Tumah (uncleaness) of a human corpse.	Num 19:14			
108	Law of the purification water of sprinkling (mei niddah ¹⁶).	Num 19:13			

¹⁶ The noun *niddah* occurs 25 times in the Masoretic Text of the Hebrew Bible. The majority of these uses refer to forms of uncleanness in Leviticus. For example in Leviticus, if a man take his brother's wife, then that is "uncleanness", niddah. The 5 uses in Numbers all concern the

109	On immersing in a mikveh (water immersion) to become ritually clean.	Lev 15:16			
110	On the specified procedure of cleansing from leprosy.	Lev 14:2-32			
111	On that a leper must shave his head.	Lev 14:9			
112	On that the leper must be made easily distinguishable.	Lev 13:45			
113	On Ashes of the Red Heifer, used in ritual purification.	Num 19:2-9			

Donations to the Temple

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
114	On a person evaluation himself to the Temple.	Lev 27:2-8			
115	On the valuation of an unclean beast to the Temple.	Lev 27:9-13			
116	On the valuation of a house as a donation to the Temple.	Lev 27:14-15			
117	On the valuation of a field as a donation to the Temple.	Lev 27:16-25			
118	If one sins against Temple property, restitution plus 1/5th.	Lev 5:16			
119	On the fruits of the trees fourth year's growth.	Lev 19:24			
120	On leaving the corners (peah) of fields for the poor.	Lev 19:9			
121	On leaving gleanings of the field for the poor.	Lev 19:9			
122	On leaving the forgotten sheaf for the poor.	Deut 24:19			
123	In reaping a field one must leave the corners for the poor. (Many suggest it is the gleanings / forgotten sheaf.)	Lev 19:9			
124	On leaving some grapes of your vineyard for the poor. (Many suggest it is all misformed clusters.)	Lev 19:10			
125	On separating and bringing First-fruits to the Sanctuary ¹⁷ .	Exod 23:19; Deut 26:1-4			
126	To separate the "Great Heave-Offering" (see footnote on terumah ¹⁸).	Deut 18:4			

red heifer ceremony (Numbers 19) and use the phrase mei niddah, "waters of separation". 2 Chron 29:5 includes a sole exhortation of Hezekiah to the Levites, to carry the niddah, possibly idols of his father Ahaz, out of the temple in Jerusalem. Usage in Ezekiel follows that of Leviticus. Finally the Book of Zechariah concludes with an eschatological reference to washing Jerusalem: Zech 13:1 *"In that day there shall be a fountain opened to the house of David and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem for sin and for uncleanness (niddah)".* (KJV)

¹⁷ For a full teaching and procedure on Tithing and Firstfruit, please get the booklet "A Hebraic Perspective on God's Fundamental Principles for Financial Blessings."

127	To set aside the first tithe to the Levites.	Deut 14:29			
128	To set aside the second tithe (ma'aser sheni ¹⁹), eaten only in Jerusalem (see footnote).	Deut 14:22-29.			
129	On Levites' giving tenth of their tithe to the Cohanim (High Priests).	Num 18:26			
130	To set aside the poor-man's tithe (ma'aser ani) in 3rd and 6th year.	Deut 14:28			
131	A declaration made when separating the various tithes.	Deut 26:13			
132	A declaration made bringing First-fruits to the Temple.	Deut 26:2-3			
133	On the first portion of the Challah (sweetbread) given to the Cohen (Priest).	Num 15:20			

The Sabbatical Year

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
134	On ownerless produce of the Sabbatical year (shemittah).	Exod 23:11			
135	On resting the land on the Sabbatical year.	Lev 25:4			
136	On sanctifying the Jubilee (50th) year.	Lev 25:10			
137	Blow Shofar on Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) in the Jubilee and slaves freed.	Lev 25:9			
138	Reversion of the land to ancestral owners in Jubilee year.	Lev 25:25			
139	On the redemption of a house within a year of the sale.	Lev 25:29			
140	Counting and announcing the years till the Jubilee year.	Lev 25:8			

¹⁸ **Terumot** (Heb. תְּרוּמָה; "heave offerings"). The laws of terumah (the heave offering) to be given to the priest in accordance with the Biblical injunctions (Lev 22:10–14; Num 18:8, 11, 12, 26, 30; and Deut 18:4). There were two basic types of terumah: one was the regular heave offering or terumah gedolah ("great terumah") which the Israelites were required to separate from their own crops and to give to the priest; the other was the "tithe heave offering" or terumat ma'aser which the levites had to separate for the priests from the tithes they received (see *Terumot and Ma'aserot). Both are First-fruit.

¹⁹ The second tithe is discussed in Deut 12:11-18, 14:22-29 and 26:12 in the Hebrew Bible, along with the poor tithe which is performed in the third and sixth years of the seven-year cycle; the remaining seventh year is described as the Shmita, the Sabbatical Year. As described, the tithe should be of grain, wine, and olive oil, but if the distance to Jerusalem made the transfer of these crops unreasonable, the monetary value of the tithe should be brought to Jerusalem instead, and used to purchase anything edible that the owner desired to eat there. (See Deut 14:26.) (Please get the booklet on "A Hebraic Perspective on God's Fundamental Principles for Financial Blessings" for the full explanation.)

141	All debts are annulled in the Sabbatical year, but...	Deut 15:3			
142	...one may exact a debt owed by a foreigner.	Deut 15:3			

Concerning Animals for Consumption

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
143	The Cohen's (Priest's) due in the slaughter of every clean animal.	Deut 18:3			
144	On the first of the fleece to be given to the Cohen (Priest).	Deut 18:4			
145	On the Cherem vow. One devoted thing to YHWH, other to the Cohanim (Priests). (See footnote ²⁰ .)	Lev 27:21 - 28			
146	Slaughtering animals, according to Torah, before eating.	Deut 12:21			
147	Covering with earth the blood of slain fowl and beast.	Lev 17:13			
148	On setting free the parent bird when taking the nest.	Deut 22:7			
149	Searching for prescribed signs in beasts, for eating.	Lev 11:2-3			
150	Do not eat unclean birds.	Deut 14:11			
151	Searching for prescribed signs in locusts, for eating.	Lev 11:21			
152	Searching for the prescribed signs in fish, for eating.	Lev 11:9			

Festivals

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
153	Honour the religious calendar.	Exod 12:2			
154	On resting on Shabbat.	Exod 23:12			
155	On declaring Shabbat holy at its onset and termination.	Exod 20:8			
156	On removal of chametz (leaven), on (Nisan 14th) Pesach (Passover).	Exod 12:15			
157	Tell of Shemot (Exodus) from Egypt 1st	Exod 13:8	John 2:13-		

²⁰ The term cherem has different meanings and must be understood according to the context. In Lev 27:21 and 28 and Num 18:14 it means something consecrated to YHWH; in Deut 7:26 it means abomination; in Deut 13:17 it means a forbidden thing; in Joshua 6:17 and Malachi 4:6 (3:24 Heb) it means extermination; in Ezra 10:8 it means forfeit and excommunication and in Ezek 44:29 it means sacrifice. Cherem is much stronger than a consecration. When someone gives YHWH something as a cherem, it won't be redeemable, that is, it can't be bought back. The word comes from the root charam – חָרַם – which means to separate by a ban.

	night Pesach (Passover), (Nisan 15th).		16		
158	On eating Matzah the first night of Pesach (Passover), (Nisan 15th).	Exod 12:18			
159	On resting on the first day of Pesach (Passover).	Exod 12:16			
160	On resting on the seventh day of Pesach (Passover).	Exod 12:16			
161	Count the Omer (Counting) 49 days from day of first sheaf, Nisan 16.	Lev 23:15			
162	On resting on Shavuot (Pentecost).	Lev 23:21			
163	On resting on Rosh HaShannah (Head of Year) also known as Yom Teruah (Day of Blowing the Shofar).	Lev 23:24-25			
164	On fasting on Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).	Lev 16:29			
165	On resting on Yom Kippur.	Lev 16:29			
166	On resting on the first day of Sukkot.	Lev 23:35			
167	On resting on (the 8th day) Shemini Atzeret.	Lev 23:36			
168	On dwelling in a Sukkah (Booths) for seven days.	Lev 23:42			
169	On taking a Lulav (the four species) on Sukkot.	Lev 23:40			
170	On hearing the sound of the Shofar on Rosh HaShannah (Head of Year).	Num 29:1			

Community

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
171	On every male giving half a shekel annually to Temple.	Exod 30:12-13			
172	On heeding the Prophets	Deut 18:15			
173	On appointing a king.	Deut 17:15			
174	On obeying the Great Court (Sanhedrin).	Deut 17:11			
175	On a case of division, abiding by righteousness.	Exod 23:2			
176	Appointing Judges and Officers of the Court in every town.	Deut 16:18			
177	Treating litigants equally / impartially before the law.	Lev 19:15			
178	Anyone aware of evidence must come to court to testify.	Lev 5:1			
179	The testimony of witnesses shall be examined thoroughly.	Deut 13:14			
180	False witnesses punished, as they intended upon accused.	Deut 19:18-19			
181	On Eglah Arufah, on the heifer when murderer unknown.	Deut 21:4			
182	On establishing Six Cities of Refuge.	Deut 19:3; Num 35:15			

183	Give cities to Levites – who've no ancestral land share.	Num 35:2			
184	Build fence on roof, remove potential hazards from home.	Deut 22:8			

Idolatry

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
185	On destroying all idolatry and its appurtenances.	Deut 12:2-3			
186	The law about a city that has become apostate / perverted.	Deut 13:12-17			
187	On the law about destroying the Canaanite nations.	Deut 20:17			
188	On the extinction of the seed of Amalek.	Deut 25:19			
189	On remembering the evil deeds of Amalek to Israel.	Deut 25:17			
190	Regulations for wars other than ones commanded in Torah.	Deut 20:11			
191	Cohen for special duties in war.	Deut 20:2			
192	Prepare place beyond the camp, so to keep sanitary and...	Deut 23:14			
193	...so include a digging tool among war implements.	Deut 23:13			

Social

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
194	On a robber to restore the stolen article to its owner.	Lev 6:4-5			
195	On giving charity to the poor.	Deut 15:7-8			
196	On giving gifts to a Hebrew bondman upon his freedom.	Deut 15:12-14			
197	On lending money to the poor without interest.	Exod 22:25			
198	On lending money to the foreigner with interest.	Deut 23:20			
199	On restoring a pledge to its owner if he needs it.	Deut 24:13			
200	On paying the worker his wages on time.	Deut 24:15			
201	Employee is allowed to eat the produce he's working in.	Deut 23:24			
202	On helping unload when necessary a tired animal.	Exod 23:5			
203	On assisting a man loading his beast with its burden.	Deut 22:4			
204	On returning lost property to its owner.	Deut 22:1			

205	On being required to reprove the sinner.	Lev 19:17			
206	On loving your neighbour as yourself.	Lev 19:18; Matt 22:36			
207	On being commanded to love the convert / proselyte.	Deut 10:19			
208	On the law of accurate weights and measures.	Lev 19:36			

Family

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
209	On honoring the old (and wise).	Lev 19:32			
210	On honoring parents.	Exod 20:12			
211	On fearing parents.	Lev 19:3			
212	On being fruitful and multiplying.	Gen 1:28			
213	On the law of marriage.	Deut 24:1			
214	On bridegroom devotes himself to his wife for one year.	Deut 24:5			
215	On circumcising one's son.	Gen 17:10			
216	If a man dies childless his brother marry widow, or...	Deut 25:5			
217	...release her / the-widow (chalitzah).	Deut 25:9-10			
218	A violator must marry the virgin / maiden he has violated.	Deut 22:29			
219	The defamer of his bride is flogged and may never divorce.	Deut 22:18-19			
220	On the seducer must be punished according to the law.	Exod 22:16			
221	Captive women treated according to special regulations.	Deut 21:11-13			
222	The law of divorce, only by means of written document.	Deut 24:1			
223	Suspected adulteress has to submit to the required test.	Num 5:15-28			

Judicial

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
224	On whipping transgressors of certain commandments.	Deut 25:2			
225	On exile to city of refuge for unintentional homicide.	Num 35:25			
226	On punishment of transgressors for smiting servants.	Exod 21:20			
227	On "put to death" transgressors of certain commandments.	Exod 21:16			
228	On burning transgressors of certain	Lev 20:14			

	commandments.				
229	On stoning transgressors of certain commandments.	Deut 22:24			
230	Hang after execution, violators of certain commandments.	Deut 21:22			
231	On burial on the same day of execution.	Deut 21:23			

Slaves

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
232	On the special laws for treating the Hebrew bondman.	Exod 21:2			
233	Hebrew bondmaid married to her master or his son, or...	Exod 21:8-9			
234	...allow the redemption to the Hebrew bondmaid.	Exod 21:8-9			
235	On the laws for treating an alien bondman.	Lev 25:46			

Torts

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
236	On the penalty for a person inflicting injury.	Exod 21:18-19			
237	On the law of injuries caused by an animal.	Exod 21:28-29			
238	On the law of injuries caused by a pit.	Exod 21:33-34			
239	On the law of punishment of thieves.	Exod 22:1			
240	On the law of a judgement for damage caused by a beast.	Exod 22:5			
241	On the law of a judgement for damage caused by a fire.	Exod 22:6			
242	On the law of an unpaid guardian.	Exod 22:7			
243	On the law of guardian's payment.	Exod 22:10-11			
244	On the law of a borrower.	Exod 22:14-15			
245	On the law of buying and selling.	Lev 25:14			
246	On the law of litigants.	Exod 22:9			
247	Dispute between shall come unto judgment.	Deut 25:1			
248	On the law of inheritance.	Num 27:8-11			

The 365 Negative Mitzvot / Commandments: "The Don'ts"

Idolatry and Related Practices

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
1	No other gods before Me.	Exod 20:3	Matt 6:24		
2	Not to make graven images.	Exod 20:4			
3	Not to make an idol (even for others) to worship.	Lev 19:4			
4	Not to make figures of human beings.	Exod 20:4			
5	Not to bow down to an idol.	Exod 20:5			
6	Not to serve idols.	Exod 20:5			
7	Not to hand over any children to Molech.	Lev 18:21			
8	Not to seek after wizards.	Lev 19:31			
9	Not to regard them that have familiar spirits.	Lev 19:31			
10	Not to perform idolatrous practices.	Lev19:4			
11	Not to erect an image which people assemble to honour.	Deut 16:22			
12	No figured stones to bow down to.	Lev 26:1			
13	Not to plant trees near the altar.	Deut 16:21			
14	Make no mention of other gods.	Exod 23:13			
15	Not to divert anyone to idolatry.	Exod 23:13			
16	Not allow the persuasion of false worship.	Deut 13:12-16			
17	Not to love someone who seeks to mislead you to idols.	Deut 13:8			
18	Not to relax one's aversion to the misleader to idols.	Deut 13:9			
19	Not to save the life of a misleader to idols.	Deut 13:9			
20	Not to plead for (defend) the misleader to idols.	Deut 13:9			
21	Not to oppress evidence unfavorable to the misleader.	Deut 13:9			
22	No to benefit from ornaments which have adorned an idol.	Deut 7:25			
23	Not to rebuild a city destroyed as punishment for idolatry.	Deut 13:16			
24	Not deriving benefit from property of an apostate city.	Deut 13:17			
25	Do not use anything connected with idols or idolatry.	Deut 7:26			
26	Not prophesying in the name of idols.	Deut 18:20			
27	Not prophesying falsely in the Name of God.	Deut 18:20			
28	Listen not to one who prophesies in the name of idols.	Deut 13:3			
29	Not fearing or refraining from killing a false prophet.	Deut 18:20-22			

30	Imitate not the ways nor practice customs of idolaters.	Lev 20:23			
31	Not practicing divination.	Deut 18:10, Lev 19:26			
32	Not practicing soothsaying.	Deut 18:10			
33	Not practicing enchanting.	Deut 18:10			
34	Not practicing sorcery.	Deut 18:10			
35	Not practicing the art of the charmer.	Deut 18:11			
36	Not consulting a necromancer.	Deut 18:10-11			
37	Not consulting a sorcerer.	Deut 18:11			
38	Not to seek information from the dead, necromancy.	Deut 18:11			
39	Women not to wear men's clothes or adornments.	Deut 22:5			
40	Men not wearing women's clothes or adornments.	Deut 22:5			
41	Not tattoo yourself, as is the manner of the idolaters.	Lev 19:28			
42	Not wearing a mixture of wool and linen.	Deut 22:11			
43	Not shaving the temples or sides of your head.	Lev 19:27			
44	Not shaving the corners of your beard.	Lev 19:27			
45	Not making cuttings in your flesh over your dead.	Lev 19:28			

Prohibitions Resulting from Historical Events

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
46	Not returning to Egypt to dwell there permanently.	Deut 17:16			
47	Not to follow one's heart or eyes, straying to impurity.	Num 15:39			
48	Not to make a pact with the Seven Canaanite Nations.	Exod 23:32			
49	Not to spare the life of the Seven Canaanite Nations.	Deut 20:16			
50	Not to show mercy to the Seven Canaanite Nations.	Deut 7:2			
51	No one serving false gods to settle in the Land of Israel.	Exod 23:33			
52	Not to intermarry with one serving false gods.	Deut 7:3			
53	No Ammonite or Moabite to enter the congregation.	Deut 23:3			
54	Not to exclude marrying a descendant of Esau if a proselyte.	Deut 23:8			
55	Not to exclude marrying an Egyptian who is a proselyte.	Deut 23:8			
56	Not permitted to make peace with Ammon and Moab nations.	Deut 23:6			

57	Not destroying fruit trees, even in time of war.	Deut 20:19			
58	Not fearing the enemy in time of war.	Deut 7:21	2 Tim 1:7		
59	Blot out the remembrance of Amalek.	Deut 25:19			

Blasphemy

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
60	Not blaspheming the Holy Name of God.	Lev 24:16	Matt 12:31		
61	Not violating an oath by the Holy Name.	Lev 19:12			
62	Not taking the Holy Name in vain.	Exod 20:7	Matt 6:9; Phil 2:9-10		
63	Not profaning the Holy Name of God.	Lev 22:32	Matt 6:9; Phil 2:9-10		
64	Not tempting God's promises and warnings.	Deut 6:16;	Matt 4:7		
65	Do not destroy places of worship or holy Books of YHWH as you do with paganism.	Deut 12:3-4			
66	Leave not body of executed criminal hanging overnight.	Deut 21:23			

Temple

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
67	Be not lax in guarding the Sanctuary.	Num 18:5			
68	High Priest enter Sanctuary only at prescribed times.	Lev 16:2	Heb 9:25, 28		
69	Cohen (priest) with blemish not to come near to Altar.	Lev 21:23			
70	Cohen (priest) with a temporary blemish not to minister in the Sanctuary.	Lev 21:17			
71	Cohen (priest) with blemish not to minister in the Sanctuary.	Lev 21:18			
72	On Levites and Cohanim (priests) not to interchange their functions.	Num 18:3			
73	Drunk persons may not enter Sanctuary or teach Torah.	Lev 10:9			
74	A non-Cohen (priest) not to minister in Sanctuary.	Num 18:4			
75	A unclean Cohen (priest) not to minister in Sanctuary.	Lev 22:2			
76	A defiled Cohen (priest), not to minister in Sanctuary.	Lev 21:6			
77	A leper not to enter any part of Temple.	Num 5:2-3			
78	No unclean person may enter camp of Levites, which is the midst of the camp.	Deut 23:11			
79	Build not an Altar of stones which were	Exod 20:25			

	touched by iron.				
80	Not to have an ascent to the Altar by steps.	Exod 20:26			
81	Not to extinguish the Altar fire.	Lev 6:13			
82	Offer nothing, but specified incense, on Golden Altar.	Exod 30:9			
83	Not to make any oil the same as the Oil of Anointment.	Exod 30:32			
84	Anoint none with special oil except Cohen Gadol (High Priest) and King.	Exod 30:32			
85	Not to make incense same as burnt on Altar in Sanctuary.	Exod 30:37			
86	Not to remove the staves from their rings in the Ark.	Exod 25:15			
87	Not to remove the Breastplate from the Ephod.	Exod 28:28			
88	Make not any incision in Cohen haGadol's (High Priest's) upper garment.	Exod 28:32			

Sacrifices

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
89	Offer not sacrifices outside Sanctuary (Temple) Court.	Deut 12:13			
90	Refuse not offerings of slaughtered animals inside the Temple Court.	Lev 17:3-4			
91	Not to dedicate a blemished animal to be offered on Altar.	Lev 22:20			
92	Not to slaughter a blemished animal as a korban (sacrifice).	Lev 22:22			
93	Not to offer a blemished beast on the Altar.	Lev 22:24			
94	Not to burn a blemished beast on Altar.	Lev 22:22			
95	Not to sacrifice a beast with a temporary blemish.	Deut 17:1			
96	Not to offer a blemished sacrifice of a gentile.	Lev 22:25			
97	Not to cause a consecrated offering to become blemished.	Lev 22:21			
98	Not to offer leaven or honey upon the Altar.	Lev 2:11			
99	Not to offer a sacrifice without salt.	Lev 2:13			
100	Offer not on Altar: "hire of harlot" or "price of dog".	Deut 23:18			
101	Not to slaughter an animal and it's young on the same day.	Lev 22:28			
102	Not to put olive oil on the sin meal-offering.	Lev 5:11			
103	Not to put frankincense on the sin meal-offering.	Lev 5:11			
104	Not to put olive oil on the jealousy	Num 5:15			

	offering.				
105	Not to put frankincense on the jealousy offering.	Num 5:15			
106	Not to substitute sacrifices.	Lev 27:10			
107	Redeem not the firstborn of permitted (clean) animals.	Num 18:17			
108	Not to change sacrifices from one category to the other.	Lev 27:33			
109	Not to sell the tithe of the herd of cattle.	Lev 27:32-33			
110	Not to sell a devoted field.	Lev 27:28			
111	Not to redeem a devoted (by the Cherem vow) field.	Lev 27:28			
112	Not to split head of bird slaughtered for Sin-offering.	Lev 5:8			
113	Not to do any work with a dedicated beast.	Deut 15:19			
114	Not to shear a dedicated beast.	Deut 15:19			
115	Slaughter not Pesach (Passover) lamb with chametz (leaven).	Exod 34:25			
116	Leave not sacrificial portions of Pesach (Passover) lamb overnight.	Exod 12:10			
117	Allow not meat of Pesach (Passover) lamb to remain till morning.	Exod 12:10			
118	No meat of Nisan 14th Festive Offering may remain till beginning of 16 th Nisan (end of day 2).	Deut 16:4			
119	No meat of second Pesach (Passover) lamb offering remain till morning.	Num 9:12			
120	No meat of Thanksgiving offering to remain till morning.	Lev 22:30			
121	Not to break any bones of Pesach (Passover) lamb offering.	Exod 12:46			
122	Not to break any bones of 2nd Pesach (Passover) lamb offering.	Num 9:12			
123	Not to remove Pesach (Passover) offering from where it is eaten.	Exod 12:46			
124	Not to bake the residue of a meal offering with leaven.	Lev 6:17			
125	Not to eat the Pesach (Passover) offering boiled or raw.	Exod 12:9			
126	Not to allow an alien resident to eat Pesach (Passover) offering.	Exod 12:45			
127	An uncircumcised person may not eat the Pesach (Passover) offering.	Exod 12:48			
128	Not to allow a stranger to eat the Pesach (Passover) offering.	Exod 12:45			
129	Tameh (ritually unclean) woman may not enter the Temple.	Lev 12:4			
130	Eat not meat of consecrated things that has become unclean.	Lev 7:19			
131	Not to eat sacrificial meat beyond the second day.	Lev 19:6,7			

132	Eat not sacrificial meat on third day.	Lev 7:18			
133	A stranger or non-Cohen may not eat of a holy thing.	Lev 22:10			
134	A Cohen's (Priest's) sojourner or hired worker may not eat a holy thing.	Lev 22:10			
135	An uncircumcised person may not eat the holy thing because he may not enter the Temple where it was eaten. (Please see footnote ²¹ .)	Lev 22:10			
136	A Tameh (ritually unclean) Cohen may not eat terumah (holy things).	Lev 22:4			
137	A Bat-Cohen (priest's daughter) if married to non-Cohen not to eat holy food.	Lev 22:12			
138	No person are allowed to eat the Meal-offering of a Cohen (Priest).	Lev 6:16			
139	Eat not Sin-offering meat sacrificed within Sanctuary.	Lev 6:23			
140	Not to eat whatever is abominable.	Deut 14:3			
141	Eat not unredeemed second corn tithe outside Jerusalem.	Deut 12:17-18			
142	Consume not unredeemed second wine tithe outside Jerusalem.	Deut 12:17			
143	Consume not unredeemed second oil tithe outside Jerusalem.	Deut 12:17			
144	Eat not an unblemished firstling outside Jerusalem.	Deut 12:17			
145	Eat not sin or Guilt-offerings outside Sanctuary court.	Deut 12:17			
146	The Cohanim (Priests) must not eat the sacrificial meat outside the Temple.	Deut 12:17; Exod 29:33			
147	Eat not lesser sacrifices before blood dashed on Altar.	Deut 12:16-17			
148	The Azar (non- Cohen) is not to eat the most holy offerings (the one who sits in the gate).	Lev. 22:10; Deut 12:17			
149	A Cohen (Priest) not to eat First-fruits outside Temple courts.	Exod 29:32-33			
150	Not giving second tithe while in state of impurity.	Deut 26:14			
151	Not eating the second tithe while in mourning.	Deut 26:14			
152	On second tithe redemption money may only be used for food and drink and for no other reason.	Deut 26:14			
153	Not eating untithed produce – must be lifted to YHWH first.	Lev 22:15			
154	Do not delay payments of tithes in their	Exod 22:29			

²¹ In Ezek 44:7, 9 (which is the Millennial Temple of Y'shua's reign), YHWH instructs that people uncircumcised in flesh are among those not allowed in the Temple, and Isaiah 52:1 agree with that saying that the uncircumcised wouldn't even be allowed to walk in the holy city of Jerusalem. In Biblical time the same rules applied.

	appointed times.				
155	When you make a vow to YHWH, do not delay to pay it.	Deut 23:21			
156	Go not to Temple on Passover, Pentecost and Tabernacles without offering.	Exod 23:15			
157	Not to break your word, even if without an oath.	Num 30:2			
158	A Cohen (Priest) may not marry a harlot.	Lev 21:7			
159	A Cohen (Priest) marry not a woman profaned from the Priesthood.	Lev 21:7			
160	A Cohen (Priest) may not marry a divorcee.	Lev 21:7			
161	Cohen haGadol (high priest) may not marry a widow.	Lev 21:14			
162	Cohen haGadol (high priest) may not take a widow as a concubine ²² .	Lev 21:14-15			
163	Cohen (priest) may not enter the Sanctuary with uncovered head.	Lev 10:6			
164	Cohen (Priest) wearing rent garments may not enter Sanctuary.	Lev 10:6			
165	Cohanim (Priests) leave not Temple courtyard (Tabernacle door) during the service.	Lev 10:7			
166	No Cohanim (Priests) must not be defiled for dead, except for his next of kin.	Lev 21:1-4			
167	Cohen haGadol (High Priest) may not be under one roof with dead body.	Lev 21:11			
168	Cohen haGadol (High Priest) must not be defiled for any dead person.	Lev 21:11			
169	Levites have not part in the division of Israel's land.	Deut 18:1			
170	Levites have no inheritance with Yisra'El.	Deut 18:1			
171	Not to tear out hair for the dead.	Deut 14:1			

²² Concubinage is an interpersonal relationship in which a person engages in an ongoing relationship (usually matrimonially and sexually oriented) with another person to whom they are not or cannot be married. The inability to marry may be due to differences in social rank (including slave status), or because the man is already married. Historically, the relationship involved a man in a higher social status, who usually has a legally sanctioned wife and maintains a second household with the lesser "wife". The woman in such a relationship is referred to as a concubine.

Dietary Laws

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
172	Not to eat any unclean animal.	Deut 14:7			
173	Not to eat any unclean fish.	Lev 11:11-12			
174	Not to eat any unclean fowl.	Lev 11:13-20			
175	Not to eat any creeping winged insect.	Deut 14:19			
176	Not to eat anything which creeps on the earth.	Lev 11:41			
177	On not eating a creeping thing that breeds in decayed matter.	Lev 11:44			
178	Not to eat creatures that goeth on belly.	Lev 11:42			
179	Do not make yourself abominable with any creeping creature that creeps.	Lev 11:43			
180	Not to eat any animal which died naturally, a nevelah.	Deut 14:21			
181	Not to eat an animal which is torn or mauled, a treifah.	Exod 22:31			
182	Not to eat the blood, and do not eat the "life with the meat." (Also suggests not to eat any limb taken from a living animal.)	Deut 12:23			
183	Not to eat the sinew of the thigh-vein, (gid ha-nasheh).	Gen 32:32			
184	Not to eat blood.	Lev 7:26			
185	Not to eat certain types of fat of clean animal, chelev.	Lev 7:23			
186	Not to boil young male goat (meat) in its mother's milk (was a pagan offer to a fertility god). You may freely eat Lasagna as you do not offer it to this pagan god.	Exod 23:19			
187	Not to boil (to eat) the young male goat in its mother's milk (as was the pagan custom was - to eat (as above)).	Exod 34:26			
188	Not to eat the flesh of a condemned ox after stoning.	Exod 21:28			
189	Eat not bread made from grain of new crop, before bringing an offering.	Lev 23:14			
190	Eat not roasted grain of new crop, before bringing an offering.	Lev 23:14			
191	Eat not green ears of new crop, before bringing an offering.	Lev 23:14			
192	Not to eat of the fruit of trees till the fourth year (orlah).	Lev 19:23			
193	Eat not growth of mixed vineyard planting (kilai hakerem).	Deut 22:9			
194	Not to use the wine libations "for the idols" (yayin nesach).	Deut 32:38			
195	Any son of Israel not to eat or drink to	Deut 21:20			

	excess, gluttony and drunkenness.				
196	Not to eat anything on Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) – to be afflicted i.e. fasting in penitence and sorrow.	Lev 23:29			
197	Not to eat chametz (leaven), on Pesach (Passover).	Exod 13:3			
198	Not to eat an admixture of chametz (leaven) on Pesach (Passover).	Exod 13:7			
199	Not to eat chametz (leaven), after 14th Nisan.	Deut 16:3			
200	No chametz (leaven) may be seen in our homes during Pesach (Passover).	Exod 13:7			
201	Not to possess chametz (leaven), during Pesach (Passover).	Exod 12:19			

Nazarites

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
202	A Nazarite may not drink wine or any beverage from grapes.	Num 6:3			
203	A Nazarite may not eat fresh grapes.	Num 6:3			
204	A Nazarite may not eat dried grapes.	Num 6:3			
205	A Nazarite may not eat grape seeds / kernels.	Num 6:4			
206	Nazarite is not permitted to eat grape peels/husks.	Num 6:4			
207	Nazarite may not render himself tameh (unclean) for any dead.	Num 6:7			
208	Nazarite must not become tameh entering house with corpse.	Lev 21:11			
209	A Nazarite must not shave his hair.	Num 6:5			

Agriculture

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
210	Reap not a whole field without leaving corners for poor.	Lev 23:22			
211	Not to gather ears of grain that fell during harvesting.	Lev 19:9			
212	Not to gather the misformed clusters of grapes.	Lev 19:10			
213	Not to gather single fallen grapes during the vintage.	Lev 19:10			
214	Not to return for a forgotten sheaf.	Deut 24:19			
215	Not to sow diverse kinds of seed in one field, kalayim.	Lev 19:19			
216	Not to sow grain or vegetables in a vineyard.	Deut 22:9			

217	Not to crossbreed animals of different species.	Lev 19:19			
218	Work not with two different kinds of animals together.	Deut 22:10			
219	Muzzle not animal working field to prevent from eating.	Deut 25:4			
220	Not to cultivate the soil in the 7th year, shemittah.	Lev 25:4			
221	Not to prune the trees in the 7th year.	Lev 25:4			
222	Reap not self-grown plant in 7th year as ordinary year.	Lev 25:5			
223	Gather not self-grown fruit in 7th year as ordinary year.	Lev 25:5			
224	Not to sow in the Jubilee year.	Lev 25:11			
225	Reap not after-growths of Jubilee year as ordinary year.	Lev 25:11			
226	Not to gather fruit in Jubilee year as in ordinary year.	Lev 25:11			
227	Not to sell one's Eretz Yisrael land holdings permanently (property in Israel).	Lev 25:23			
228	Not to sell / change the open lands of the Levites.	Lev 25:33			
229	Not to leave the Levites without support.	Deut 12:19			

Loans, Business, and the Treatment of Slaves

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
230	Not to demand payment of debts after 7th year Shmitah.	Deut 15:1-2			
231	Not to refuse loan to poor because 7th year Shmitah is near.	Deut 15:9			
232	Not to deny charity to the poor.	Deut 15:7			
233	Not sending a Hebrew bondman away empty-handed.	Deut 15:13			
234	Not demanding payment from a debtor known unable to pay.	Exod 22:25			
235	Not lending to another person at interest.	Lev 25:33-37			
236	Not lending to a brother in covenant at interest (only a Torah-observant person is a brother).	Deut 23:20			
237	Not participating in an agreement with a poor man involving interest.	Exod 22:25			
238	Oppress not an employee by delaying paying his wages.	Lev 19:13			
239	Not taking a pledge from a debtor by force.	Deut 24:10			
240	Not keeping a poor man's pledge when he needs it.	Deut 24:12			
241	Not taking any pledge from a widow.	Deut 24:17			

242	Not taking one's business utensils in pledge.	Deut 24:6			
243	Not murder a person.	Exod 20:13			
244	Not stealing.	Lev 19:11			
245	Not robbing.	Lev 19:13			
246	Not fraudulently altering land boundaries / landmark.	Deut 19:14			
247	Not usurping our debts and not defrauding.	Lev 19:13			
248	Not repudiating debts, denying receipt of loan / deposit.	Lev 19:11			
249	Not to swear falsely regarding another man's property.	Lev 19:11			
250	Not wronging / deceiving one another in business.	Lev 25:14			
251	Not wronging / misleading one another.	Lev 25:17			
252	Not harming the stranger among you.	Exod 22:21			
253	Not ill-treat the stranger among you.	Exod 22:21			
254	Not handing over a slave who's fled to is you.	Deut 23:15			
255	Take no advantage of a slave who's fled is to you.	Deut 23:16			
256	Not afflicting the orphans and widows.	Exod 22:22			
257	Not employing a Hebrew bondman in degrading tasks.	Lev 25:39			
258	Not selling a Hebrew bondman.	Lev 25:42			
259	Not treating a Hebrew bondman cruelly.	Lev 25:43			
260	Not allowing a heathen to mistreat a Hebrew bondman.	Lev 25:53			
261	Not selling a Hebrew maidservant. and if you marry her...	Exod 21:8			
262	...withhold not: food, raiment, or conjugal rights.	Exod 21:10			
263	Not selling a captive woman.	Deut 21:14			
264	Not treating a captive woman as a slave.	Deut 21:14			
265	Not coveting another man's possessions or property, etc.	Exod 20:17			
266	Covet not another's possessions, even the desire forbidden.	Deut 5:21			
267	A worker is not to cut down standing grain during work.	Deut 23:25			
268	A hired laborer not to take more fruit than he can eat.	Deut 23:24			
269	Not ignoring lost property to be returned to its owner.	Deut 22:1-3			
270	Refuse not to help man or animal collapsing with burden.	Exod 23:5			
271	Not cheating or defrauding with measurements and weights.	Lev 19:35			
272	Not to possess false or inaccurate weights and measures.	Deut 25:13			

Justice

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
273	A Judge is not to commit unrighteousness.	Lev 19:15			
274	A Judge is not to accept bribes / gifts from litigants.	Exod 23:8			
275	A Judge is not to favor (be partial to) a litigant.	Lev 19:15			
276	Judge not avoid justice being in fear of wicked person.	Deut 1:17			
277	A Judge not to decide in favor of poor man, out of pity.	Lev 19:15			
278	A Judge is not to discriminate against the poor.	Exod 23:6			
279	Judge not to pity one who killed or caused loss of limb.	Deut 19:13			
280	A Judge not perverting justice due strangers or orphans.	Deut 24:17			
281	Do not bring a false report or false witness.	Exod 23:1			
282	Do not follow a crowd to do evil.	Exod 23:2			
283	Do not bear witness in a strife so as to turn aside after many who are wicked.	Exod 23:2			
284	Do not show partiality in right-ruling, hear the small as well as the great.	Deut 1:17			
285	Not bearing false witness.	Exod 20:16			
286	A father is not to receive a wicked family member's punishment.	Exod 23:1			
287	A Judge receive not testimony from litigant's relatives.	Deut 24:16			
288	Not convicting on the testimony of a single witness.	Deut 19:15			
289	Not murdering a human being.	Exod 20:13			
290	No conviction based on circumstantial evidence alone.	Exod 23:7			
291	Not only one witness is required in a capital cases – two minimum are required.	Num 35:30			
292	Not killing a murderer without trial and conviction.	Num 35:12			
293	Not to pity or spare the life of a pursuer.	Deut 25:12			
294	Not punishing a person for a sin committed under duress.	Deut 22:26			
295	Not accepting a ransom from an unwitting murderer.	Num 35:31			
296	Not accepting ransom from a willful (quilty) murderer.	Num 35:32			
297	Do not go slandering (gossip) among your people, nor stand against the blood of your neighbor (enduring one's	Lev 19:16			

	neighbour).				
298	Not leaving obstacles on public or private domain, meaning build responsible.	Deut 22:8			
299	Not misleading the afflicted by giving wrong advice.	Lev 19:14			
300	Inflict not more than assigned number lashes to guilty.	Deut 25:2, 3			
301	Not to tell tales.	Lev19:16			
302	Not to bear hatred in your heart toward your brethren.	Lev 19:17			
303	Not to put one another to shame.	Lev 19:17			
304	Not to take vengeance on another.	Lev 19:18			
305	Not to bear a grudge.	Lev 19:18			
306	Not to take entire bird's nest, mother and her young.	Deut 22:6			
307	Not to shave a leprous scull.	Lev 13:33			
308	Not to cut or cauterize (remove) other signs of leprosy.	Deut 24:8, Lev 13:1-59			
309	Plow not a valley where slain body found, eglah arufah.	Deut 21			
310	Not permitting a witch / sorcerer to live.	Exod 22:18			
311	Take not bridegroom from home in first year of marriage.	Deut 24:5			
312	Not to differ from or disobey the Cohanim and the Judge.	Deut 17:11			
313	Not to add to the Mitzvot / commandments of Torah.	Deut 12:32			
314	Not to detract from the Mitzvot / commandments of Torah.	Deut 12:32			
315	Not to curse a judge.	Exod 22:28			
316	Not to curse a ruler.	Exod 22:28			
317	Not to curse any person.	Lev 19:14			
318	Not cursing parents.	Exod 21:17			
319	Not to strike parents.	Exod 21:15			
320	Not to work on Shabbat.	Exod 20:10			
321	Not to walk beyond permitted limits, eruv, on Shabbat.	Exod 16:29			
322	Do not kindle a fire in any of your dwellings on the Sabbath day (making a fire was hard labour to chop wood etc. This only means not to inflict labour on the Shabbat).	Exod 35:3			
323	Not to work on the first day of Pesach (Passover).	Exod 12:16			
324	Not to work on the seventh day of Pesach (Passover).	Exod 12:16			
325	Not to work on Shavuot (Pentecost).	Lev 23:21			
326	Not to work on Rosh HaShannah (Head of Year).	Lev 23:25			
327	Not to work on the first day of Sukkot (Booths).	Lev 23:35			
328	Work not 8th-day / Shemini-Atzeret,	Lev 23:36			

	(after Hoshana Rabba).				
329	Not to work on Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).	Lev 23:28			

Incest and Other Forbidden Relationships

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
330	No relations with one's mother.	Lev 18:7			
331	No relations with one's father's wife.	Lev 18:8			
332	No relations with one's sister.	Lev 18:9			
334	No relations with step-sister.	Lev 18:11			
335	No relations with one's son's daughter.	Lev 18:10			
336	No relations with one's grandchildren.	Lev 18:10			
337	No relations with a woman and her daughter.	Lev 18:17			
338	No relations with a woman and her son's daughter.	Lev 18:17			
339	No relations with a woman and her daughter's daughter.	Lev 18:17			
340	No relations with one's father's sister.	Lev 18:12			
341	No relations with one's mother's sister.	Lev 18:13			
342	No relations with wife of father's brother.	Lev 18:14			
343	No relations with one's son's wife.	Lev 18:15			
344	No relations with brother's wife.	Lev 18:16			
345	No relations with sister of wife, during wife's life.	Lev 18:18			
346	No relations with a menstruant.	Lev 18:19			
347	No relations with another man's wife.	Lev 18:20			
348	Men may not lie with beasts.	Lev 18:23			
349	Women may not lie with beasts.	Lev 18:23			
350	A man may not lie carnally with another man.	Lev 18:22			
351	A man may not lie carnally with his father.	Lev 18:7			
352	A man may not lie carnally with his father's brother.	Lev 18:14			
353	Not to be intimate with a kinswoman.	Lev 18:6			
354	A mamzer may not have relations with a Jewess.	Deut 23:2			
355	None of the daughters, nor any of the sons of Yisra'El to be a cult prostitute.	Deut 23:17			
356	Remarry not your divorced wife after she has remarried.	Deut 24:4			
357	Childless widow marry none except late husband's brother.	Deut 25:5			
358	Divorce not wife, that he has to marry after raping her.	Deut 22:29			
359	Divorce not wife, after falsely slandering her.	Deut 22:19			
360	Man unable of procreation (eunuch) not	Deut 23:1			

	to marry Jewess.				
361	Not bring to bring man or beast to YHWH which is castrated.	Lev 22:24			

The Monarchy

No.	Area	Old Covenant Reference	Messianic Writings Reference	Apply to me? ✓	Done ✓
362	Not appointing a king who is not of the seed of Israel.	Deut 17:15			
363	A king not to accumulate an excess number of horses.	Deut 17:16			
364	A king not taking many wives.	Deut 17:17			
365	A king may not amass great personal wealth.	Deut 17:17			

Conclusion

Thank you for studying the Scriptures for the Torah TRUTH with us at HRTI to become a devoted Messianic Torah-observant Believer; dedicated to expand YHWH's Kingdom and to glorify Y'shua our Messiah.

Research is the process of elimination,
whatever remains is the TRUTH.

*Something mind-boggling is happening right now before our eyes! What can only be seen as a sovereign work of the Ruach HaKodesh is breaking forth as Christians around the world are working to **return** to their **historical Hebrew foundation**. After being **stained** for more than eighteen centuries by Judaeophobia, anti-Judaism, and anti-Semitism, many Christians are being impacted by an unprecedented revolution of restoration. Scholars, clergy, and laity from virtually every nationality, ethnicity, and denomination are reconnecting their faith in Messiah Y'shua with its historical Hebraic Roots in the **Torah**. **HalleluYAH***

We inform – You choose²³

Never be guilty of: ***"By your traditions you make the Word of God of non effect"***²⁴

²³ The truth of the Torah makes you see the mistranslations in the New Covenant. It's amazing how you can look at the epistles of Rabbi Paul one way and it looks like he's leading the body of Messiah away from Torah; when in reality, he's leading them **to** Torah. A paradox

As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country. Prov 25:25
Thank you that we may minister to you from the southern point of Africa – population ratio-wise
the largest group of Messianic Judaism followers in the world.

Contact us for formal **Distance Learning** in your **Own Time** from the comfort of your **Own Home**. You do it by submitting your **Assignments Electronically** to us in either one of the following fields:
Hebraic Roots (Y'shua centered Messiah Studies),
Messianic Judaism (Y'shua centered Typology Studies),
Midrashic Eschatology (Jewish approach to End-Time Events),
Torah-Based Healing (Body, Spirit and Soul Counseling and Healing)
or various **other fields** from **Certificate to Doctorate**,
visit our Website for more info.

To find out about our other Products please contact us
at <http://www.hrti.co.za> and click on **ONLINE SHOP**

Also visit us daily on our Facebook Page for sound teachings:
Hebraic Roots Teaching Institute

That 'narrow way' is the path of Torah,
which is the mission of the Believer...
to continuously direct you to the Crucifixion Stake.

*If you are going to achieve excellence in big things,
you develop the habit in little matters of Torah.*

***Excellence is not an exception,
it is a prevailing attitude.***

PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE

BE SO KIND TO DISTRIBUTE A COUPLE OF THESE BOOKS

of vantage point. Let us remember, the intent of the law maker constitutes the law. We need to walk a mile or two in our Hebrew Messiah's shoes

²⁴ **Matt 15:3** *But he answered and said unto them, Why do ye also transgress the commandment of God by your tradition? Matt 15:6 And honour not his father or his mother, he shall be free. Thus have ye made the commandment of God of none effect by your tradition. Mark 7:9 And he said unto them, Full well ye reject the commandment of God, that ye may keep your own tradition*

AS PART OF YOUR TITHING