
STATUTES, COMMANDMENTS, JUDGMENTS, ORDINANCES, TESTIMONIES THE LAW

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*What do these biblical law words mean?
"Statutes, commandments, judgments, ordinances, testimonies."*

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STATUTES, COMMANDMENTS, JUDGMENTS, ORDINANCES, TESTIMONIES THE LAW

What do these biblical law words mean?

"Statutes, commandments, judgments, ordinances, testimonies."

Most bible students don't know the answer or possibly have never thought about the question. The U/S legal system was founded upon biblical law, yet ignorance remains. Moreover, the Creator of the Universe has declared, "But YHWH shall endure forever: He hath prepared His throne for judgment. And He shall judge the world in righteousness, He shall minister judgment to the people in uprightness." — Psa 9:6-7. And, the apostle Paul wrote the saints will judge angels and judge the world in 1-Corinthians 6:2-3,5. If your goal is to become a saint and become a joint heir of Christ / Messiah, don't you think you ought to become educated in biblical law? (Ref: Rom 8:17, 2:16, 14:10, 2-Ti 4:1) When Christ / Messiah and the saints are wearing their white judgment robes and sinful perpetrators stand before the judgment seat, what do you suppose will happen? Do you believe Christ / Messiah and the saints will say, "*oh, you poor dears, can't we all just love one another?*" Most of mankind will experience a solemn and sober awakening!

In 1-Kings 2:1-3, King David admonished his son, Solomon before David's death — paraphrased; be strong and BE A MAN, (v:3) "keep the charge^[H4931] of YHWH your Elohim (Gods), to walk in His ways, to keep His statutes^[H2708], and His commandments^[H4687], and His judgments^[H4941], and testimonies^[H5715], as it is written in the law of Moses,..." According to King David, *being a "man"* is obeying and observing YHWH's said various types of laws. In Genesis 26:2-5, we're told Abraham's seed was blessed because Abraham 1) harkened to YHWH's voice, 2) kept His charge^[H4931], 3) kept His commandments^[H4687], 4) kept His laws^[H8451], 5) and kept His statutes^[H2708].

[Refer to the appendix for Strong's Exhaustive Concordance Number Definitions.]

Before answering the posed question for this study, its important — as a preface, to address the phase, "...as it is written in the law of Moses,..." previously quoted from 1-Kings 2:1-3. And, to establish the fact that there are laws obligatory *for all mankind* to obey.

PREFACE

Firstly, the NT Christians are *not* under the Mosaic covenant. NT Christians who have been baptized into Christ / Messiah and have partaken of the NT covenant symbols (the bread and the wine) are within the NT covenant. A covenant is foundationally a *contract*. (Although; there a few difference between a contract and a covenant, the differences won't be discussed here.)

A "law" and a "contract" are *not exactly same*. A contract is a law in one aspect (be cause its a legal instrument), but a law is not always a contract. A CONTRACT is an agreement with specific terms between two or more entities or persons in which there is a promise to do something in return for a valuable benefit. A contract can include penalty clauses also. A LAW can be included within a contract, or it can stand alone outside of a contract.

Secondly, there are DIVINE laws incumbent upon all mankind no matter what race a person is and no matter what time period a person has lived in throughout the centuries. Obviously; the Sodom and Gammorah cities existed before the Mt. Sinai and Horeb Covenants, but they were accountable to YHWH's laws because they were punished for being in violation. As you will read further in this study, individual characters and entire cities were held to these same laws before the time of Moses, people who were outside of YHWH's special promises. The DIVINE commandments, statutes, judgements, ordinances, testimonies, charges and His voice are found in demonstrations within Genesis — from the beginning, *the origins of mankind*. All of these said various types of laws were created and ordained for every human being.

Thirdly; but not least, these various types of DIVINE laws incumbent upon mankind are not concisely listed within the book of Genesis or in the book of Job, but are concisely listed in the books of Exodus and Deuteronomy when YHWH gave them to the Israelite nation WITHIN their covenant / contract. WHEREFORE; the listing in the Mt. Sinai and Horeb covenants and testimonial writ documents are a convenient resource reference of instruction and understanding for the genesis laws. (Ref: 2-Ti 3:16)

FIRSTLY, WHAT LAWS ARE INCUMBENT UPON ALL MANKIND?

You (the reader) ought to know what laws are incumbent upon mankind before endeavouring to understand the differences between these laws: "Statutes, commandments, judgments, ordinances, testimonies."

The Decalogue (the Ten Commandments) and the Appointed Times /days (aka: Holy Days) with our Creator are obligatory without exception and were established at the time of creation. Proof of this last said statement can be found within the Genesis and Job narratives. And, the determinable and apparent statute demonstrations are within Genesis (that were not annulled in the NT) remain obligatory. These all said are divine laws that were established at the time of creation because *demonstrations* of these laws are very apparent, and they're shown to be obligatory for all of mankind.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE DECALOGUE can be found within Genesis. The word "Decalogue" originated from the Greek language, and the Latin form is "Decalogus". "Decalogue" and "Decalogus" were derived from Exodus 34:28 and Deut 4:13. When literally translated into English it says, "Ten Words." But, the correct understanding of it is "Ten Divine Utterances" since there are more than ten words within the ten commandments and YHWH is the One who spoke them. Please know: the King James translation renders Exodus 34:28 and Deut 4:13 as "Ten Commandments."

**There are a sufficient amount of scriptures located in Genesis that demonstrate...
"SIN".**

What is SIN? The apostle John told his readers in 1-John 3:4 that "...sin is the transgression of the law." In other words, a person cannot sin if there isn't an established and known law. Wherefore; the fact is, we can read about SIN — violations of YHWH's laws in the book of Genesis, at the beginning stages of man's existence.

An easy locatable example is: "*Thou shalt not murder*" was a law in Genesis and YHWH expected mankind to obey it. YHWH told Cain in Genesis 4:6-8..., *paraphrased*, if you don't change the way you're currently thinking and change your attitude, you're about to "SIN". Wherefore, Cain was pre-warned about violating YHWH's law, "*Thou shalt not murder*." Afterward, Cain killed his brother, Abel and YHWH punished Cain for violating the law!

In Genesis 39:7-9, Joseph told Potiphar's wife that— *paraphrased*, he (Joseph) could not have a sexual encounter with her because doing so would violate the law of YHWH. In other words, "*thou shalt not commit adultery*" was already established and Joseph knew this said law!

Entire gentile cities were expected to obey and observe YHWH's laws within the time of Genesis. For example: The cities Sodom and Gomorrah were greatly sinning (violating YHWH's law); read Genesis 18:20 and Ezekiel 16:49. Their greatest of sins of Sodom and Gomorrah were 1) pride, and 2) selfish and thoughtlessness against their fellowman. [For those of you that might not know: Psalms 10:4 tells us prideful men do not seek God.] In other words, Sodom and Gomorrah violated both the general and greatest laws of "love YHWH" and "love your neighbor as yourself" which the entire Decalogue represents. The Apostle Jude speaks more specifically about the sins of Sodom and Gomorrah. Jude 1:7 says Sodom and Gomorrah gave themselves over to fornication and went after strange flesh. YHWH pronounced judgment upon Sodom and Gomorrah for being in violation of His already established laws. Genesis 18:20 reads, "**...the outcry against Sodom and Gomorrah is great, and because their SIN is very heavy...**" Sodom and Gomorrah would have been innocent if YHWH did not have established laws for mankind to follow. Although, Genesis 18:20 stands as a witness as a demonstrable fact that YHWH did have established laws for every human being to obey, and Sodom and Gomorrah were in extreme violation. Sodom and Gomorrah were previously warned as like Cain was warned before the penalty for sin (violating the law) was issued. (Ref: Gen 19:9)

Another example: Abimelech, King of Gerar took Sarah and expected to lay with her. However, he soon learned in a dream from YHWH that Sarah was Abraham's wife. Afterward, King Abimelech and his kingdom were greatly afraid because they knew that if Abimelech laid with Sarah, it would have been a great sin against YHWH and punishment would follow. (Ref: Gen 20:1-18) Again; the law, "*thou shalt not commit adultery*" was already established during the time of Abraham and the gentile King Abimelech was corrected and admonished regardless of his ignorant innocence of the situation.

Joseph's brothers sinned by selling Joseph and bearing false witness against Joseph to their father, Jacob. (Ref: Gen 50:17) The brothers wanted forgiveness for their sin.

The seventh day Sabbath was established in Genesis 2:1-3, and YHWH made it Holy. This special set-apart day was created for MANKIND, *not only* for the (then) futuristic Israelite nation or J/ewish people because Jesus Christ / Yahushua Messiah said it was made for *man*. (Ref: Mark 2:27).

Consider the Book of Job. The Hebrew name "Job" is a short form of Jobab. *According to the ancient Greek Septuagint*, this man, Job was a son of Zerah, the son of Reuel, the son of Esau, the son of Isaac. (Ref: the end of the last chapter in the book of Job.) Also located within the Masoretic text, Job lived in the land of Uz which is associated with Edom. (Ref: Lam 4:21) [Additionally, Job's three accusatory friends lived during the same time period as did Jobab according to the biblical

genealogy lists.] Jobab reigned as King of Bozrah after Bela died. Job lived a total of 240 years. (Ref: 1-Chron 1:44, Gen 36:33)

In the book of Job, chapter one and within verses one through five (Job 1:1-5) it is written that Job was righteous, one who feared YHWH and turned aside from evil. After his ten children feasted, Job would perform animal sacrifices in their stead *just in case* one of them **SINNED** against YHWH **AND** cursed YHWH.

In the Septuagint, Job 42:17 reads, "And Job died, an old man and full of days: and it is written that he will rise again with those whom the Lord raises up."

WHEREFORE, if there were no established divine and known laws during the time of Genesis, why is Job performing animal SIN-offerings to YHWH? And, where did Job learn this said practice? Answer: Abraham and Isaac. We're informed in Genesis 26:2-5, Abraham 1) hearkened to YHWH's voice, 2) kept His charge, 3) kept His commandments, 4) kept His laws, 5) and kept His statutes. We're also informed in Genesis 18:19 that Abraham commanded his children and his household **AFTER him**, to guard the way of YHWH, to do righteousness and right-ruling. It appears that Job listened and hearkened to his great-grandfather Abraham. If not Abraham himself, by and through Isaac. Given that Esau was hated by YHWH, Isaac can take solace in knowing one of his grandchildren through Esau was obedient and will represent the lineage of Esau at the resurrection.

The book of Job is a bountiful resource demonstrating known laws that YHWH expected of mankind. I won't quote the entire thirty-first chapter, but I encourage everyone to read this said chapter in light of the divine laws. Job makes it known what he has done and has not done in relationship to YHWH's laws.

Notation: it is this author's opinion that the Hebrew Masoretic base text (which is used for most bibles) is more difficult to read when reading the book of Job. The book of Job is believed (by scholars) to have been originally written in Aramaic due to its Aramaic tones and expressions. Wherefore, this author finds the reading of the book of Job much easier and with a better understanding in the ancient Aramaic Peshitta. You can find an English translation of the OT Peshitta on-line through the Peshitta Institute or on Amazon.com. Its well worth the purchase. If you have the Septuagint, you might obtain a better understanding from it also. (Both the Peshitta and the Septuagint are much older base texts than the Hebrew Masoretic base text. See the last page in the appendix of this study for further information about ancient scripture base texts.)

In Job 31, we're told that Job never lusted after a young woman with his eyes understanding that this type of behavior was wicked and punishable by YHWH. He did not walk with hypocrites. He stated that his steps did not turn-aside from "the way." He had not acquired nothing unjustly. He had not laid in wait at his neighbor's door (indication here is to have sex with the neighbor's wife), he understood this action to be a heinous crime. A heinous crime includes a crafty scheme. He never rejected a contentious servant, but attempted to abide fairly. Job understood that YHWH rises-up in judgment. Job shared his bread with the hungry. He clothed the needy. Job also took-in orphans and they were upon his knees. It is stated, he attended to the fatherless. He did not make his gold his trust. He did not adorn the sun or the moon. In other words, he did not worship either one. He never allowed his heart to be enticed. He never suffered his mouth to SIN. He never trampled on the rights of others.

He always avoided grieving a person who had a bitter spirit. He never attempted to cover any sins. He never engaged in gossip. He never turned anyone down who was at his door.

Again, Job[ab] was a son of Esau. He was not in the lineage of the firstborn-birthright since his ancestor, Esau sold it to his brother, Jacob. Although, Job[ab] unequivocally understood that keeping YHWH's laws were incumbent upon all of mankind regardless of one's lineage. Additionally; within Job 31 and by extension the entire book, nine of the ten commandments contained within the Decalogue are demonstrated.

Consider righteous Noah. In Genesis 6:5, YHWH saw the wickedness on the earth and was grieved. YHWH pronounced judgment upon Noah's generation and flooded the earth with water. YHWH, being very legalistic, could not legally pronounce judgment if there wasn't already established laws for mankind to follow and obey or else these people would have been innocent. Additionally, YHWH instructed Noah to take two of each kind of animal — male and female, but take seven of the clean animals into the Ark. (Ref: Gen 7:2) *Clean animals?* The book of Genesis speaks of "clean animals" before the time of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and... *Moses!* When Noah offered burnt animal sacrifices after the flood, he used the CLEAN animals. Read Genesis 8:20. Moses wrote in Leviticus 11:47, "...make a difference between the unclean and the clean, and between the beast that may be eaten and the beast that may not be eaten." Noah didn't use the unclean animals for the burnt sacrifices because he was eating those animals. WHEREFORE; the clean and unclean animal law was already established long before the Mosaic covenant. This said law is actually a statute, and statutes will be discussed later in this study. This said statute branches from the first and second commandments, paraphrased, *Thou shalt have no other Gods before Me...serve Me only*. In other words, when YHWH gives instruction to do such and such or to refrain from such and such, you listen and heed the instruction.

The examples I have presented showing established laws during the time of Genesis are in no way an exhaustive list. Although, the amount of examples I have presented are enough to demonstrate that there were established laws for ALL of mankind, every human being to follow and obey before the Israelite nation was born into existence. Given this last said fact, take notice of Revelation 21:8, 22:15, 1-Cor 6:9-10, Eph 5:5-7 and Galatians 5:19-21. The people who are not qualified to be in YHWH's Kingdom here on earth *in the future* are the dogs, drug users, drunkards, effeminate, those who envy and cause discord, those who whore, the murders, idolaters, hateful and spiteful, cowards, and all of those people who love falsehood (those who bear false witness, bear false scales to cheat, etc.), thieves, revilers, extortioners and coveters. Revelation 22:14 reads, "Blessed are those doing HIS COMMANDS, so the authority shall be theirs..." WHEREFORE; the end is the same from the beginning. Anyone who preaches that Christ / Messiah did away with all of the laws at the time of His death is in a self-delusion.

"Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God and keep His commandments, for this is the whole duty of man. For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil." —Ecclesiastes 12:13-14

THE HOLY DAYS

Explicitly, Genesis 1:14 informs us the sun and moon and stars were created for "Mo-ades." The Hebrew word, "mo-ade" is Strong's Concordance #4150 and it means: "an appointment, i.e., fixed time or season, specifically a festival. By implication, an assembly." The King James Bible translated "mo-ade" as both "feasts" and "seasons;" although, these two said English words were translated from the same Hebrew word. This said Hebrew word, "mo-ade" [used in Genesis 1:14] is also used in Lev 23:4, and Leviticus chapter twenty-three defines and explains these appointments! These appointments are extremely important. We don't have a nice concise list of these appointed days in Genesis; although, they were ordained on the fourth day during creation week. Just because the list of these appointments with our Creator are found within the stipulations of the Mosaic covenant / contract is of no consequence. Genesis 1:14 unequivocally informs us that YHWH made the sun, moon and stars for appointed times. In other words, the sun, moon and stars were not merely created to shed physical light upon the earth and so we can keep track of time, they were also created so we can pinpoint specific days in time called "mo-ade" days. Think: these "mo-ade" days were established two days BEFORE the first man, Adam was created!

Lev 23:4 *illuminates* these "mo-ade" days: 1) they are YHWH's, and they are 2) days / times for Holy (Set-apart) gatherings. In other words, YHWH established appointment meetings with mankind and He expects you (the reader) and everyone else to show up for these set-in-time meeting appointments with Him. Do you want more proof? Read Zechariah 14:16-17. Speaking of the time after Christ's second coming,... "*And it shall be that all who are left from all the gentiles which came up against Jerusalem, shall go up from year to year to bow themselves to the King YHWH of hosts, and to observe the Festival of Booths. And it shall be, that if ANYONE of the clans of the earth does not come up to Jerusalem to bow himself to the King YHWH of hosts, on them shall be no rain.*" Zechariah 14:16-17 informs us that YHWH's meeting appointments are not mere suggestions or debateable. Nor were they only meant for the ancient physical Israelite nation. These said appointment times are mandated by our creator and incumbent upon all of mankind.

The seventh day Sabbath is inclusive within YHWH's ("mo-ade") appointments. Many people are so busy attempting to disprove the seventh day Sabbath observance that they have missed the obvious. Again, Genesis 1:14 informs us the sun and moon and stars were created for "mo-ades" — appointments with our Creator. Man determines both months and years using the positioning of the earth, moon and stars in relationship to the sun. But, we also use the positioning of the earth in relationship to the sun to determine DAYS. In Genesis, starting with day five and forward, each day was governed and determined by the position of the sun as seen or not seen from any point on earth. With this last said fact, notice Lev 23:1-3. ***The very first "mo-ade" listed IS... the seventh day weekly Sabbath!!*** Genesis 1:14, Genesis 2:1-3, Lev 23:1-3 and Mark 2:27 are all very explicitly clear. The weekly seventh day Sabbath appointment law was ordained and decreed on the fourth day of genesis **for ALL OF MANKIND**, before the creation week was finished!

THE DECALOGUE COMMANDMENTS

As stated before, the word "Decalogue" was derived from Exodus 34:28 and Deut 4:13 which literally translated into English says "Ten Words." But, the correct understanding of it is "Ten Divine Utterances" since there are more than ten words within the ten commandments and YHWH is the One who spoke them. The King James translation renders it, "Ten Commandments."

The Decalogue is the Divine Constitution.* The legal definition of a Constitution is this: *the fundamental law that establishes the character of a government by defining the basic principles to which a society must conform.* All laws established thereafter must be in harmony and comply with the framework of the Constitution. (Ref: Matt 22:35-40) The first four commandments are love toward YHWH, the last six commandments are love toward fellow man. Although, the fifth commandment is the cross-over commandment, "...honor your Father..." since it applies to both YHWH and to man.

The Decalogue contains a preamble just as like the U.S. and individual States' constitutions. Following is part of the first sentence of the Colorado Constitution preamble:

"We, the people of Colorado, with profound reverence for the Supreme Ruler of the Universe,..."

I use the first part of the Colorado Constitution preamble for a comparison. This said state in particular harkened to the Superior Authority as support for their own authority, but also as being in allegiance to the Superior Authority. In other words, what authority did the Colorado Constitutional authors base their laws on? Answer: the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

As a side notation: the people of Colorado, the founders who composed the Colorado Constitution, believed the Supreme Ruler of the Universe was the God of the bible. This can be easily proven by the thousands of land documents recorded within the County Land Offices across the state. During the early years of Colorado's history, the land documents read, "Know all men by these presents,..." "...in the year of our Lord...", stating the year the document was signed. The statement, "Know all men by these presents,..." *legally* places the people of Colorado on notice. And, the statement, "...in the year of our Lord..." is in direct reference to the birth of Jesus Christ / Yahushua Messiah. In other words, if the document was signed in 1912 for example, this meant it was one-thousand, nine-hundred, and twelve years since the birth of Jesus Christ / Yahushua Messiah.

[Sadly, the statement, "...in the year of our Lord..." on the aforementioned documents are widely now ignored. And, more recent documents written by attorneys omit this said statement.]

On the other hand, The Union Constitution was written as "*We the People...*" ONLY without any relationship or association to the Supreme Ruler. This is where the Union Constitution derives its authority: "*We the People...*". (Ref: Gen 3:1-5) An entire dissertation can be written on this subject, but I will remain with the basic concept here.

The Decalogue has a preamble and it is this: "*I am YHWH your Elohim who brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.*" (Ref: Ex 20:2, Deut 5:6) YHWH identifies and declares Himself as the greatest God that exists and He references Egypt by doing so. He previously told the Israelites that He was executing judgment upon ALL of the gods of Egypt. (Ref: Ex 12:12) Wherefore, YHWH's preamble is a pronouncement that the Constitution He is about to utter is founded upon the highest power and authority that exists, *Himself*.

[*See Graph on page 3 of the APPENDIX.](#)

YHWH'S UTTERANCE

The Hebrew word, "dabar" located in Exodus 34:28 translated as both "words" and "commandments" is Strong's #H1697 and means: speech, word/s, speaking, utterance.

The Hebrew word for, "commandments" in Exodus 20:6, Deut 5:10 and elsewhere is Strong's #H4687 and means a command, a *precept of God, the idea of prohibition. And, "a code of wisdom."

*In U/S legal terms, a precept is a directive, rule, injunction or a writ. An injunction or a writ is a written order from a judge.

The Hebrew word for, "command" is a little different than "commandments", but it is also the root word of "commandments" and is Strong's #H6680 meaning "to lay charge upon." Example of this is located in Deut 4:2.

WHEREFORE; combining the last three above definitions, Deut 4:2 reads, "you shall not add unto the word [speech, utterance] which I charge you, neither shall you diminish from it, that you may keep the commandments [*precepts of God] of YHWH your Elohim which I charge you." Not only did YHWH speak these directive rules, He wrote them. Wherefore, they became an injunction, a writ. Again, an injunction or a writ is a written order from a judge.

Within the Dead Sea Scrolls, there is a long sentence in Exodus 19:9 that is also located in Exodus 34:9-10. This said long sentence makes more sense to be located in Exodus 19: 9 as found in the Dead Sea Scrolls (aka: DSS). It reads, "*Behold, I am going to make a covenant, before all your people I will do marvels, such as have not been produced in all the earth, nor in any nation; and all the people among which you shall see the work of YHWH, for it is awesome thing that I am doing with you.*" Afterward, YHWH told Moses to go prepare the people for the third day when He spoke loudly the ten utterances in the hearing of all the people.

What is important about this phrase is the first part, "*Behold, I am going to make a covenant,...*" The ten utterances, or rather the Decalogue, became a covenant in itself. There is further support for this said statement located in Deut 5:22. It reads, "These Words YHWH spoke to all your assembly, in the mountain from the midst of fire, of the cloud, and of the thick darkness, with a loud voice, AND ADDED NO MORE. And He wrote them on two tables of stone and gave them to me." Paraphrased: what YHWH uttered with His voice was all inclusive, adding no more commandments. Wherefore; the Decalogue, being the Divine Constitution, an injunction, a writ, also became a covenant, a contract between the Israelites and YHWH. This legal arrangement is actually not much different from the Constitution of the U/S, because citizens are expected to pledge their allegiance to it.

The Decalogue came directly from YHWH, Himself and not through Moses. All of the other laws came through Moses on Mount Sinai and Mt. Horeb, and prior to the Israelite journey out of Egypt. The covenant laws that came through Moses compose the Mosaic covenant. The Decalogue, the two table stone writ words, was placed *within* the Mosaic covenant, but the Decalogue laws are within their own separate covenant. Please take notice of Deut 31:26 for it reads, "Take this book of the law [the Mosaic Covenant / Torah], and put it in THE SIDE of the ark of the Covenant of YHWH your Elohim, that it may be there for a witness against you." (Paraphrased: put it on the outside.)

Deut 31:26 and 1-Kings 8:9 unequivocally confirms that there were TWO covenants: 1) the ten utterances from YHWH written on the two stone tables were placed **INSIDE** of the Ark, and 2) the Mosaic Covenant was placed **OUTSIDE** of the Ark — standing as a witness against the entire nation of Israel.

MOREOVER, the Hebrew word for "commandments", referring to the commandments written by the finger of YHWH on tables of stone in Ex 24:12, is the exact same Hebrew word located in Genesis 26:2-5 where we're informed Abraham kept YHWH's commandments. It is Strong's Concordance No. H4687. WHEREFORE; it is reasonable to believe that Abraham observed, kept and obeyed the Decalogue.

The Decalogue is the constitutional foundational of laws in which YHWH is using to judge the world. It is a written order (a writ) from the highest Judge. The entire world of people are held to these commandments. They are the precepts of YHWH established at the time of Genesis.

Acts 17:31 reads, "...He hath appointed a day, in which **HE WILL JUDGE THE WORLD...**"

Understand: a judgment ruling can only occur against someone (or the world in this *legal* worldwide court case) when a law or a set of laws have been violated!

Consider what YHWH spoke when He answered Job[ab]. Job 38 (v:1-2) "Then the LORD answered Job out of the whirlwind, and said, who is this that gives counsel by words without knowledge?" Job 40 (v:2) "Many are the counsels of God, he who reproves God must answer for it." Job 38 (v:33) "Do you know the laws of the heavens? Or do you make ordinances for the earth?" Job 38 (v:12-13) "Have you commanded the dawn since your days began; or do you know the place of the morning that it might take hold of the ends of the earth, that the wicked might be thrown out of it? So their bodies shall be turned into clay, and thrown into a heap. The light of **SINNERS** shall be withheld, and the arm of the arrogant shall be broken."—Quotes are from the Aramaic Peshitta. (Emphasis added)

Since the man, Job was not within the lineage of Israel, through and by YHWH, Job[ab] has put the entire world on notice with this writ. No one can claim they believed YHWH's laws were only meant for the ancient Israelite nation.

STATUTES

What is a "statute?" The Hebrew word for "statute" is Strong's Exhaustive Concordance #H2708. It means that which is established or defined, always of a single law or ordinance.

Each state within the United States possess "statutes." For example, the State of Colorado possesses a statute that governs scrivener errors within deeds. It is C.R.S. §38-35-109. So, if the scrivener sees that he/she made a typographical error or any other type of accidental error within an already recorded legal deed, the scrivener must follow C.R.S. §38-35-109 to correct the mistake or discrepancy by filing an Affidavit containing certain verbiage and statements, then file it for public record within the county's land office where the deeded land is situate.

In Exodus 18:16, when a situation arose between two or more parties, Moses made known the statutes of God to these opposing parties in controversy. For example, Exodus 21:28 is a statute. This said statute governs if a man's ox gores another man or woman... "if an ox gores a man or woman and they die, then the ox shall be surely stoned, and his flesh shall not be eaten, but the owner of the ox shall be held blameless."

The clean and unclean animals law/s governing the type of animals a person is allowed or prohibited to eat is a statute located in Leviticus 11. This statute predates the nation of Israel as I have already delineated concerning Noah.

Abel, Abraham and Job (for examples) performed animal sacrifices. And, it is recorded of Abraham that he kept YHWH's "statutes." The Hebrew word translated as "statutes" is plural in Genesis 26:2-5. Wherefore; it is ostensible to say that Abel, Abraham and Job kept the clean and unclean animal statute. Although; most assuredly, Abraham kept more than one statute that governs select situations such as like the clean and unclean animal statute. Again, the Hebrew word translated as "statutes" is plural in Genesis 26:2-5. Abraham could have followed the leprosy statute or the ox goring his neighbor statute. We're not given the list of statutes that Abraham obeyed and followed, although he did so and there was more than one based on the plurality of the Hebrew word.

Biblical Statutes are never in conflict with the Decalogue. All of them are in harmony and are branches of Deut 6:5, "you shall love YHWH your Elohim with all of your heart, and with all of your being, and with all of your might." If YHWH says do such and such or refrain from such and such, it will be well with you. (Ref: Deut 5:33) Sometimes the statutes are branched from one of the last five commandments, from the Decalogue. Statutes are regularity laws governing day to day life or ceremonial practices such as the Passover ordinances.

LAW

What is a "law?" In Genesis 26:2-5 concerning Abraham as quoted at the onset of this study, the Hebrew word "**torah**" is Strong's Exhaustive Concordance No. H8451, translated as "law", and is James Strong's Exhaustive Concordance Number H8451. It means: "law, direction, instruction — divine or from man." Wherefore, Abraham kept His "**torah**". This same Hebrew word is located in 1-Kings 2:1-3 as in, "...as it is written in the "**torah**" of Moses."

Recall, the "book of the Torah" (aka: the "torah of Moses" via 1-Kings 2:1-3) was placed on the outside of the Ark of the Covenant, not inside of it. (Reference Deut 31:26)

EXAMPLES of No. H8451:

1) Exodus 12:49. It reads, "One law ^{[H8451] [torah]} shall be to him that is homeborn, and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you."

2) Ex 16:4. It reads, "Behold, I will rain bread from heaven for you; and the people shall go out and gather a certain rate everyday, that I may prove them, whether they will walk in my law ^{[H8451] [torah]} or no."

3) Ex 24:12. It reads, "And the LORD said unto Moses, Come up to Me into the mount, and be there; and I will give you tables of stone, and a law ^{[H8451] [torah]} and commandments ^{[H4687] [mitsvah]} which I have written; that you may teach them."

As shown in Exodus 24:12 in the previous example number three (3), YHWH had given Moses three articles: 1) tables of stone, 2) the torah and 3) the mitsvah. This three article phrase occurrence is not isolated to the Masoretic Hebrew text, but it is consistent in all of the ancient base manuscripts. (Ref: last page of this study, "Biblical Base Text Sources.") Wherefore, the point being made here is this:

YHWH is making a distinction in Exodus 24:12 between the "TORAH" and the "MITSVAH". The mitsvah was written on the tables of stone, and the torah was written on animals skin scrolls. However, this last said does not mean that the commandments written on the tables are never referred to as the "torah". My previous example number two (2) is a witness that the commandments are also referred to as the torah since the seventh day Sabbath is the torah/law being referenced. And, as like my first example demonstrates, the "torah" can also refer to statutes since the Passover is in reference. (Ref: Ex 12:43) Nonetheless, there is a distinction being made in Ex 24:12.

CONCLUSION: The Hebrew word "Torah" is a general term just as like the English word "law" is a general term that refers to all types of laws such as: state statutes, city ordinates, case law, common law, natural law, constitutional law, etc. The general Hebrew word "torah" is similarly used within scripture.

AS A REMINDER, the Hebrew word "mitsvah" translated as, "commandments" used in Ex 24:12 (in example three above, and Exodus 20:6, Deut 5:10 as previously mentioned) is H4687 meaning, "a command, a precept of God, with the idea of prohibition, a code of wisdom."

In principle, Ex 24:12, Exodus 20:6, Deut 5:10 and other like scriptures pertaining to the Decalogue are communicating thus: *YHWH [re-]instituted fundamental laws* (laws previously demonstrated in the genesis narratives) *within a Constitutional framework, revealing His Divine administrative righteous character to which it governs behavior and obeisance toward the Law-Giver and to which it governs behavior and respect for fellow man. The Israelite nation was mandated to obey and conform. Additionally, these fundamental laws and this Constitutional framework is a stand-alone covenant / contract as previously demonstrated.* Regardless of any of man's governments throughout the ages, man's governments have never superseded YHWH's. His government and governmental constitution stands firm.

Job 41:11-12 reads, "Who has preeminence over Me (YHWH), so that I should surrender? Whatever is under the whole heaven is Mine." Again, the world has been put on legal notice.

JUDGMENTS

How do we keep "judgments?" In 1-Kings 2:1-3, King David admonished Solomon to keep YHWH's judgments.

Israel became a nation, a metropolitan society with its own set of governing civil, ceremonial and moral laws given by YHWH. Wherefore, when one of the civil, ceremonial or moral laws were violated, YHWH expected the governing authority, the Levitical priests and the King, to enforce and execute judicial punishment, retribution or restitution.

The book of Leviticus was written primarily for the Levites. And, YHWH gave the Levites a direct mandate to "keep" YHWH's "judgments." (Ref: Lev 18:26, 19:37, 20:22.) For an example of a judgment (out of many), Leviticus 14:21- is one. The book of Leviticus is full of judgments.

Justice and judgments are inseparable in a metropolitan, municipal or any type of colony structured society (the family unit being the smallest form). Maintaining justice, at its core, is conforming to YHWH's designed moral principles and just conduct. And, a judicial decision for violating rules and

laws is the administration of deserved punishment. "Judgement" is not limited to punishment or the mandatory obligation to pay debt or pay for damages. One can be judged on righteous behavior and moral conduct and receive a rewarding consequence. For an example: if you adhere to and obey the "honor your father and mother" commandment, YHWH promises you a long life. Based upon Biblical principles, as individuals and as a society we need to have rewards for good behavior also. But, without judgments and a consequential enforcement for violating laws and rules, injustice rules.

YHWH had taught Abraham particular "judgments" before the Israelite nation existed. In Genesis 18:19 we're told that Abraham commanded his children and his household after him, so that "*they shall keep the way of YHWH, to do justice and judgment;...*" Therefore, the practice of judgment was necessary for Abraham and his colony of people in maintaining a fair and functioning civil-group.

Perhaps understanding the definition of "injustice" is beneficial here. In general: IT IS THE FACT OF INEQUITY, THE VIOLATION OF THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS. However, there are two forms of injustice. "Natural injustice" is the act of doing harm to mankind by violating natural (YHWH ordained) rights. "Civil injustice" is the unlawful violation of civil (society) rights based upon civil governing laws. Whichever it might be; whether natural or civil, injustice is intentional or unintentional inequity and causes harm to peace and well being.

Punishment or payment is a hopeful deterrent from lawlessness. But, it is also should teach a lesson. When someone sins (violates a law), someone suffers. And, someone has to pay the price for that sin. Let's say; for example, my neighbor steals my wallet, spends the cash he found in it, and charges items on my credit card. I suffer a loss which equates to damages / harm. I most likely needed that cash for groceries and cannot pay for the charges he placed on my credit card. Someone has to pay. Should it be me, should it be my insurance company, should it be in part my credit card company, or should it be my neighbor, the perpetrator? Regardless of the sin, someone is always required to pay the price of the sin. True justice is when the sinful perpetrator pays full restitution.

Violation of moral laws are no different. Due to cowardliness, blindness and possible stupidity, there are many people in society, both religious and nonreligious who do not make restitution for violating moral laws. Most people understand restitution only when dealing with material goods. For example: if my neighbor dug a hole next to my barn, he leaves the hole uncovered without giving any thought about it, my ox falls into the hole and dies, — restitution is required. According to biblical law, the neighbor must pay me the price of my ox. Paying me for my dead ox is making restitution. (Read Ex 21:33-34) Although, if my spouse were to commit adultery with an enticing whore, then my spouse leaves me and our child, marries the whore due to what she offers him in material goods and societal status, the whore favors her children (from her former husband) over mine and makes life difficult for my child, my ex-husband eventually dies and the whore takes his business, money and all or anything that would be considered an inheritance for my child, WHO PAYS THE PRICE? What and where is the restitution? Or, is there any restitution? (Prov 13:22) Given today's modern thinking, propagandized by the institutionalized churches, my child and I are suppose to quietly suffer and 'forgive' my once upon a time husband and the whore, even socialize with the whore on occasion in order to be a hopeful "light and example" when there isn't any fair reciprocated treatment, tolerating more emotional abuse from the whore, and pretend nothing ever happened. In certain churchie mind-sets, this last said scenario is "love." (Notation to the reader: this last said theoretical example is not real. It did not occur *as stated*. Although, I know of a very real similar situation with many more

events and details to the story. Nonetheless, the point is made.) There are all types of real morally sinful scenarios in varying degrees that occur in this world everyday that are very emotionally and psychologically damaging. I am not advocating harboring hatred. What I am saying is this: the bruises might not be visible on the skin, but are very real on the heart. And, when repeatedly emotionally abused, emotional scars form. People can eventually arrive at emotional and physiological overload. And, its extremely repugnant and more hurtful to be told "*just get over it*" by a judgmental, self-righteous third-party person who did not live it, breath it,.. experience it, and who especially knows very little about the situation. (Perhaps more meditation is needed on Job's three accusatory friends before anyone opens their mouths in judgment of a situation involving another person, especially before asking to hear both sides of the story [Prov 18:17] or gathering more background information.) Sometimes the most we receive is an apology from the perpetrator if they have a blip second of remorse; if by chance, it isn't a premeditated staged theatrical performance to save face. But, an apology is not restitution, and in many situations does not mend the emotions and the heart. (There are a few exceptions.) There are scriptures that I can easily quote such as Matthew 18:15-17, 2-John 1:9-10, 1-Cor 5:11 and many more. Based on the aforementioned scriptures and several more, and the general character of YHWH's law, there are times when all we can do is merely walk away and pray for peace in order to retain our own mental and emotional well being seeing that our foe refuses to change their ways.

YHWH HAS APPOINTED A TIME OF RESTITUTION. There will be full restitution of ALL things as Acts 3:20-21 informs us. No one is free from restitution. If Christ said that we must give an account for every idle word we speak, (Ref: Matt 12:36-37) do you think we will be free from giving an account for damaging and bruising the heart of someone else as a result of violating one of YHWH's moral laws? YHWH is in favor of restitution. Isaiah 42:22 is an example. And, there is much that can be said about the lesson of the peace offerings in the OT in relationship to Matthew 5:23-24 and Proverbs 21:3. Consider King David and Uriah the Hittite whom David murdered. One day in the future, King David will have to face Uriah and make restitution.

JUDGMENT DAY IS COMING

Isaiah 24:1,3-6 reads (quoted from the Aramaic Peshitta): "Behold, the LORD shall destroy the earth and lay it waste and turn it upside down and scatter its inhabitation. ... The land shall be utterly destroyed and utterly spoiled; for the LORD has spoken this word. The world wails and sits in mourning, the haughty people of the earth lament. The earth also is defiled like its inhabitants, **BECAUSE THEY HAVE TRANSGRESSED THE LAW, CHANGED THE ORDINANCE, AND NULLIFIED THE EVERLASTING COVENANT.** Therefore the earth shall sit in mourning, and all its inhabitants shall be condemned; therefore all the inhabitants of the earth shall be destroyed, and a few men shall be left."

The self-proclaiming Christians who believe the law has been nailed to the cross better re-read Isaiah 24:1-6 and reconsider their stance. Within the Hebrew text, "laws"=H8541, "ordinance"=H2706, and "covenant"=H1285. In other words, **THEY** changed the torah^[H8541], changed the choq^[H2706] (meaning statute, decree, enactment, and law in general), and the everlasting covenant^[H1285] (meaning contract, pledge, treaty, alliance). "THEY" refers to mankind in general. As previously demonstrated in the genesis narratives, all of mankind were held to the ten commandments, the Divine Constitution. Since the torah^[H8541] and choq^[H8541] are used in the same sentence in Isaiah 24:5, there are additional laws beyond the ten commandments (the Divine Constitution) that are also obligatory upon all of

mankind. This author believes the additional laws that comprise the statutes * [choq^[H2706]] include the appointment days established in Genesis 1:14, (Ref: Ezekiel 44:23-24, Zechariah 14:16-17) additional statutes such as the clean and unclean animals laws (Ref: Isaiah 66:17), and any and all statutes given allusion to within Revelation 21:8, 22:15 , 1-Cor 6:9-10, Eph 5:5-7 and Galatians 5:19-21, but not limited to.

* [choq^[H2706]]: *please read* the [APPENDIX](#) of definitions under "[STATUTE](#)" for H2708.

It should be needless to mention based upon the quotation of Isaiah 24:1,3-6, YHWH is very angry because HIS LAWS (which include His appointment days) have been and are being *violated, and most have been nullified* by man's laws and governmental systems. Governmental systems include institutionalized religions who misrepresent YHWH, thus bear false witness against Him!

THE END OF THIS AGE IS NOT THE ONLY TIME OF JUDGMENT. John the apostle wrote the following about the resurrections from the dead in John 5:29, "And shall come forth, they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of *judgment^[G2920] ."

*The Greek word translated as "Judgment" or "Damnation" within John 5:29 is Strong's Exhaustive Concordance No. 2920. The Greek word is "Krisis". (Pronounced like: *Kreases.*) The English word "crisis" is derived from this said Greek word. The said Greek word means: "decision, separate, judge - between right and wrong, sentence of condemnation, trial."

The number one definition for the English word "crisis" is this: "a stage in a sequence of events at which the trend of all future events, especially for better or for worse, is determined; turning point."

Christ / Messiah spoke of this judgmental "crisis" resurrection time in Matthew 11:20-24. Speaking to the tribe of His day, He said, "But I say unto you, it shall be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon at the day of judgment, than for you." Christ / Messiah also said, recorded in Matthew 12:41, "The men of Nineveh shall rise in judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it, because they repented at the preaching of Jonas; and behold, a greater than Jonas is here." (Also ref: Luke 11:31-32) All people, throughout time, who arise in the second resurrection — the great innumerable multitude — such as the people who lived in Nineveh, Tyre, Sidon, Judea,... and so-forth, will stand before the WHITE Throne Judgment, and their works will be judged from what is written in YHWH's law books. (Ref: Rev 20:1-6, 11-13, Ez 37:1-14) People will stand before the Great Judge who will be wearing an all WHITE garment, *not a black one.*

The people who will compose the first resurrection don't have an easy and cushy life. They are known as The House of YHWH and are being judged now — each one in his/her lifetime. (Read 1-Pe 4:17, 1-Tim 3:15) Examples: Abraham had his share of tests and trials and finally he was asked to offer his son, Isaac on the altar as a burnt sacrifice. Jacob had a difficult life. Jacob said his days were few and evil. Most of the prophets and apostles were murdered by their leaders. King David had a stressful filled life. Consider the prophesy about Lazarus and the rich man. Lazarus was a poor beggar who will be in the Kingdom, but the rich man will be in the lake of fire. Don't forget about the example of rich Job who was tested by being stripped of just about everything, but afterward was

declared righteous. (Refs: Heb 11:17, Gen 47:9, Matt 23:31,34,37, Luke 16:19-31, Matt 7:21, Mark 10:24) There are far too many self-righteous religious people who readily wag the finger at others (Is 58:9) in false judgments because they know nothing or very little about YHWH's laws. Proverbs 21:2 reads, "All a man's ways are right in his own eyes. But YHWH weighs the hearts."

1-PETER 4:18 READS, "AND IF THE RIGHTEOUS SCARCELY BE SAVED, WHERE SHALL THE GODLY AND THE SINNER APPEAR?"

I (this author) am not opposed to judging the behavior and action of other people, drawing a conclusion, and possibly taking action against an offender or an offense. In 1-Corinthians 6:2-3,5, the apostle Paul admonished his readers thus: "Do you not know that the saints shall judge the world? And, if the world shall be judged by you, are you unworthy to judge the smallest matters? Know you that we shall judge angels? How much more things that pertain to this life?"..."I speak to your shame. Is it so, that there is not a wise man among you? No, not one that shall be able to judge between brethren?" Wisdom, knowledge of the divine law, and knowledge of both sides of the story are all key to making righteous judgments.

The trap many people fall into is this: people judge one another without knowing enough of the facts and judge outside of the law. (Ref: James 4:11-12) An example of judging outside of the law is the following: if I choose to be a vegetarian, no one has a biblical legal right to judge me because there isn't a law that mandates, "thou shalt *not be* a vegetarian." Allowable judgment is always within the parameter of YHWH's laws. Unfortunately, many Christians judge without biblically legal foundation.

We all need to be mindful of slander in light of judgment. As previously quoted, Proverbs 21:2 reads, "ALL A MAN'S WAYS ARE RIGHT IN HIS OWN EYES." We all have our set of background experiences, and it's quite easy to look at the world through our own experiences, strengths and weaknesses. And, when someone else does not measure-up to our own self-fashioned do's and do-nots statutory package, we tend to speak unkind words about other people behind their backs, all the while believing we're correct in what we say. We ought to ask ourselves this question: am I judging Joe or Suzy Whoever according to the law of YHWH? Consider Psalm 101:5. It reads, "Him who secretly slanders his neighbor I cut off; I do not tolerate one who has a haughty look and a proud heart." We can either slander intentionally or unintentionally. Either intentionally or unintentionally, backbiting slander is a segment of bearing false witness, a violation of the Divine Constitution.

TESTIMONIES

What are testimonies? Recapturing, in the opening statement on the first page, one of the two focus scriptures are In 2-Kings 17:15. King David admonished his son, Solomon before David's death — paraphrased; be strong and BE A MAN, (v:3) "keep the charge of YHWH your Elohim (Gods), to walk in His ways, to keep His statutes, and His commandments, and His judgments, and ***testimonies**, as it is written in the law of Moses,..."

*Strong's No. H5715, "eduwth" meaning, "testimony." Gesenius's Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon defines this Hebrew word to mean "(a) a precept of YHWH, (b) law, (c) revelation"

[Examples: Ps 119:14, Neh 9:34, Ex 25:21, Ex 25:21, Ex 16:34, Ps 60:1, 80:1 but not limited to.]

The Ten Commandments, the Divine Constitution is also a "testimony."

Exodus 31:18-19 reads, (v:18) "And He gave unto Moses, when He made an end of communing with him upon Mount Sinai, two tables of **testimony**^{[H5715][eduwth]}, tables of stone, written with the finger of YHWH." (v:19) "And Moses turned, and went down from the Mount, and the two tables of **testimony**^{[H5715][eduwth]} were in his hand: the tables were written on both their sides, on the one side and on the other were they written."

In 2-Kings 17:15, the word No. H5715, "eduwth" is used: 2-Kings 17:15 reads, "And they rejected His statutes, and His covenant that He made with their fathers, and His **testimonies**^{[H5715][eduwth]} which He *testified^{[H5749][uwd]} against them; and they followed vanity, and became vain, and went after the heathen that were round about them, concerning whom YHWH had charged them, that they should not do like them."

H5749 means: "to testify, bear witness, call as a witness, protest, affirm, warn."

YHWH's Constitutional laws also stand as a witness against the people as like the Mosaic Covenant that was placed on the outside of the Ark of the Covenant. Exodus 25:16 confirms this said fact. Exodus 25:16 reads, "And, thou shalt put INTO THE ARK *the testimony* which I shall give you." And, as I previously brought forward, 1-Kings 8:9 informs us that the two tables of stone were the only items found inside of the ark. (Additional ref: Ex 25:21)

If or when a law or a set of laws stand as a witness or testimony against you, this means you are in violation of an existing law or set of laws. Wherefore, it is correct to say that the Israelite nation, when they were given the Divine Constitution — the Decalogue, aka: the ten commandments and the testimony at Mount Sinai, they were in violation of these said laws / commandments. With this said, this is another "testimony" that demonstrates that the Divine Constitution — the Decalogue preceded the time of the Israelite nation.

SUMMARY

YHWH is the great lawgiver who established His divine Constitution with governing laws for all of mankind to obey regardless of one's nationality, skin color, or time one lived on this earth. For example: Jude 1:7 informs us that the fire and brimstone punishment given to Sodom and Gammorah is an everlasting example for the rest of mankind to heed. Whence, the Decalogue is clearly shown to be in effect since the genesis of mankind along with a given set of statutes and ordinances. And, these laws are shown to be upheld at the end of man's days also: Isaiah 66:17, Ezekiel 44:23-24, Revelation 21:8, 22:15 , 1-Cor 6:9-10, Eph 5:5-7 and Galatians 5:19-21, but not limited to.

YHWH's Divine Constitution is this: *the fundamental law/s that establishes His character of a government by defining the basic principles to which all societies must conform.* And, all of YHWH's statutory laws (laws that govern day to day life, whether it be civil, ceremonial, or moral) are in harmony and comply with the framework of the **His Divine Constitution***, aka: the Decalogue.

YHWH spoke to Job and said, "Who has pre-eminence over ME, so that I should surrender?" (Job 41:11)

[*See Graph on page 3 of the APPENDIX.](#)

When the Supreme Ruler of the Universe makes a substantial and absolute statement such is located in Job 41:11, there should be absolutely no question as to WHO is in control. Given His words and quoted statement, this alone demonstrates obeisance and genuflection honor. YHWH, the great King and Judge will not surrender to insurrection. A time of punishment upon all of mankind is soon to occur. The men upon the earth will run and hide from dread when He arises to shake the earth mightily. (Ref: Isaiah 24:5, Is 2:11-12, 17, 19-22 and more.) Isaiah 28:22 reads, "Now therefore do not mock, lest your chastisement be severe; for I have heard from YHWH of hosts that He will bring destruction and judgment upon the whole earth." Its imperative to understand: YHWH would not have any legal foundation or righteous cause to punish the entire earth if the human race was *free* from constraining and binding Divine laws. YHWH's Divine laws are standing as a testimony against the entire world. (Ref: Romans 1:18-20)

Why does Christ / Messiah say the PROPHETS hang on the Divine Constitution in Matt 22:35-40? How are the "prophets" tied into the law? Don't the prophets just foretell the future? No, the prophets foretell the future, but they are also a legal *decrees* and *injunctions* — from the Highest Judge — that which commands an act that the court regards as essential to justice. Make no mistake, the PROPHETS hang on the Divine Constitution because they are legal court order documents that have put the world on notice! And, the book of Job[ab] makes it unequivocally clear that obeisance to the Creator is not limited to the people of promise.

Why should the SAINTS of YHWH be concerned about understanding Divine laws? Can't we just love Jesus and love our neighbor as ourself? Why should we take the time to study biblical law? The apostle Paul provided the answer to this said posed question as like did other apostles and some prophets of old. In 1-Corinthians 6:2-3,5, we're informed that we will judge angels and judge the world. Jude told us the saints will be grouped with Christ/Messiah in clouds and will descend upon the earth to execute judgment and punish the wicked sinners. (Jude 1:14-15) Zechariah has an illusion to this last said in Zech 14:1-5. The book of Psalms 149 informs us that the saints will take vengeance on the nations, punish the people, bind the kings with manacles of iron, and EXECUTE THE JUDGMENT THAT IS WRITTEN. (You better be acquainted with the judgment that is WRITTEN!) As I have already mentioned, "a precept" is a directive, rule, injunction or a writ. An injunction or a writ is a written order from a judge. There are parts of the bible that are *written injunctions*. Learn and know what they say. (Additional refs: Revelation 14 & 20, Rev 1:5-6, 1-Peter 2:9, and Is 61:6. Side Ref: Hosea 4:6)

Based upon the model in the OT: since the saints will assist in judgment, its ostensible to say that each saint will be given a stack of case files — at least by the time when the second resurrection occurs, aka: the "resurrection of judgment /crisis." If certain cases are too difficult for anyone of the saints, they'll most likely send it to the higher court where Jesus Christ / Yahushua Messiah rules. (Ref: Deut 1:17, 17:8)

"Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God and keep His commandments, for this is the whole duty of man. For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil." —Ecclesiastes 12:13-14

If you, the reader had any false notions of either playing a harp on a cloud or strutting about in the palace in your glamorous dress for eternity (Ref: Ps 45:6-17), you signed your name on the wrong dotted line.

KNOW THE LAW.

APPENDIX

STRONG'S EXHAUSTIVE CONCORDANCE AND GESENIUS'S HEBREW-CHALDEE LEXICON'S WORD DEFINITIONS

The following word definitions are derived from
"Statutes, commandments, judgments, ordinances, testimonies"
located in the two scriptures of focus on page one.

- (1) 1-Kings 2:1-3
- (2) Genesis 26:2-5

CHARGE

Strong's **No. H4931**, "guard, charge, function, obligation, service, watch, injunction."
Gesenius's Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon defines this Hebrew word to mean, "custody, guard, keeping, observance, that which is observed, a law, a rite."

[Examples: Is 21:8, Ex 12:6, Lev 18:30, 22:9, Num 9:23, Deut 11:1, but not limited to.]

COMMANDMENTS

—HEBREW

Strong's **No. H4687**, "mitsvah" meaning, "Commandment of man or God, a code of wisdom."
Gesenius's Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon defines this Hebrew word to mean, "Precepts of God. The idea of prohibition."

[Examples: Ex 24:12, Lev 4:2, Lev 4:27, Lev 26:15, Is 29:13, but not limited to.]

*In U/S legal terms, a precept is a directive, rule, injunction or a writ. An injunction or a writ is a written order from a judge.

—GREEK

Strong's **No. G1785**, "entole" meaning, "an order, command, charge, precept, injunction — that which is prescribed to one by reason of his office. (Thayer's Greek Lexicon concurs with Strong's)

[Examples: Matt 5:19, Matt 15:3, Matt 19:17, Matt 22:36, Matt 22:40, Mark 12:31, Luke 23:56, John 13:34, Titus 1:15, but not limited to.]

JUDGMENTS

Strong's **No. H4941**, "mishpat" meaning, "An act of deciding a case, seat of judgment, sentence, decision, litigation before judges, right, privilege."

Gesenius's Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon defines this Hebrew word to mean "Judgment." (Same meanings given as like Strong's Exhaustive Concordance.)

[Examples: Ex 21:1, Gen 18:25, Ex 23:6, Ex 24:3, Lev 18:4, Deut 1:17, Is 58:2, Is 59:8,11, Jer 23:5, Ez 27:7, Mal 3:5 but not limited to.]

LAW

Strong's **No. H8451**, "torah" meaning, "law, direction, instruction — divine or from man."
Gesenius's Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon defines this Hebrew word to mean, "a command, a precept, the idea of prohibition. Any of the laws given by YHWH that ought to be done."

[Examples: Ex 16:4, Ex 12:49, Ex 24:12 but not limited to.]

STATUTES

Strong's **No. H2708**, "chuqqah" meaning "Statutes"

Gesenius's Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon defines this Hebrew word to mean "spoken always of a single law or ordinance, specifically—law e.g. of heaven, of nature, practice, custom."

U/S Legal definition: "a written law passed by the act of a legislation that declares, proscribes, or commands something, a specific law, expressed in writing.

[Examples: Ex 12:14, Ex 27:21, Lev 3:17, Lev 16:31, Lev 17:7, Lev 18:5, Lev 23:21, Job 38:33, Jer 31:35, but not limited to.]

ORDINANCES: RELATED WORD FOR STATUTES

Strong's **No. H2706**, "choq" meaning "Law in general, prescribed task or portion, enactment, decree, conditions." Gesenius's Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon defines this Hebrew word to mean "an appointed portion, an appointed time, an appointed law, statute or ordinance. Used of the laws of *nature or laws given by God to man. A custom observed as though it were a law."

[Examples: Ex 12:14, Lev 3:17, Lev 16:31, Lev 17:7, Lev 18:5, Lev 23:21, Job 38:33, Jer 31:35, but not limited to.]

*Laws of nature: examples are, "law of gravity," "the design of man and woman — Adam and Eve v.s. Adam and Steve, or Adam and the beast", "law of sustenance —the human God-given right to feed ourselves, cloth ourselves, and house ourselves", but not limited to.

TESTIMONIES

Strong's **No. H5715**, "eduwth" meaning, "testimony."

Gesenius's Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon defines this Hebrew word to mean "(a) a precept of YHWH, (b) law, (c) revelation"

[Examples: Ps 119:14, Neh 9:34, Ex 25:21, Ex 25:21, Ex 16:34, Ps 60:1, 80:1 but not limited to.]

Related word:

No. H5713, "edah" meaning, "testimony, witness." Gesenius's Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon defines this Hebrew word to mean "something that testifies."

[Examples: Gen 21:30, Gen 31:52, Deu 4:45, Deu 6:17, but not limited to.]

LEGAL DEFINITIONS

INJUNCTION / WRIT

A court order by which an individual or party is required to perform. An injunction commands an act that the court regards as essential to justice.

PREAMBLE

A clause at the beginning of a constitution or statute explaining the reasons for its enactment and the objectives it seeks to attain. Generally, a preamble is a declaration.

AUXILIARY DEFINITIONS

DECREES

—GREEK

- Strong's No. G1378, "dogma" meaning, "doctrine, decree, ordinance."
- Thayer's Greek Lexicon, meaning, "doctrine, decree, ordinance, public decree."
- Philo's (of Alexandria) use of the Greek word carries a meaning of severity, and of threatened punishment.

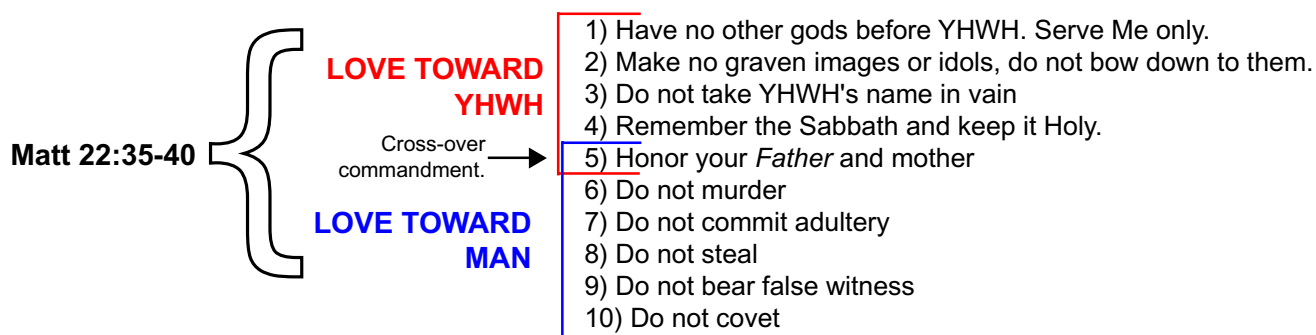
[Examples: Eph 2:15 and Col 2:14, but not limited to.]

U/S. Legal Definition of DECREE: A judgment of a court that announces the legal consequences of the facts found in the case and order that the court's decision be carried out.

THEREFORE; Within Eph 2:15 and Col 2:14, it is made known that the consequences (Decrees) are no longer in effect, not the law itself. WHEREFORE; People are no longer mandated to remain in the grave. People are given the opportunity to live again via the resurrections.

SUMMARY GRAPH

See pages 7 and 16, **His Divine Constitution***



Matt 22:40

All of the Law and the Prophets

TIMELINE *for* BIBLICAL BASE TEXT SOURCES

