

THE ETERNAL TORAH

YAHUAH's Everlasting Brit for Yashar'al & Gentiles Who Have Joined

By YaHU'aH AL'uah

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Introduction: The Unshakable Foundation & The Call to All..... | 4 |
| CHAPTER 1: THE TEN MITZVOT (COMMANDMENTS)..... | 5 |
| CHAPTER 2: REGARDING YAHUAH..... | 7 |
| CHAPTER 3: FESTIVALS / MOEDIM (Appointed Times)..... | 9 |
| CHAPTER 4: SHABBAT LAWS..... | 11 |
| CHAPTER 5: DIETARY LAWS..... | 13 |
| CHAPTER 6: LAWS FOR YASHAR'AL..... | 15 |
| CHAPTER 7: MARRIAGE, SEXUAL PURITY & FAMILY LIFE..... | 17 |
| CHAPTER 8: LAWS FOR JUSTICE, JUDGES & COURTS..... | 19 |
| CHAPTER 9: BUSINESS ETHICS & FAIRNESS..... | 21 |
| CHAPTER 10: LAWS OF KINDNESS, CHARITY & COMMUNITY CARE..... | 23 |
| CHAPTER 11: SANCTITY OF THE TEMPLE, PRIESTLY SERVICE & OFFERINGS..... | 25 |
| CHAPTER 12: PURITY, CLEANLINESS & SEPARATION..... | 27 |
| CHAPTER 13: LAWS OF WARFARE & NATIONAL DEFENSE..... | 29 |
| CHAPTER 14: IDOLATRY, FALSE WORSHIP & CULTURAL SEPARATION..... | 31 |
| CHAPTER 15: PROPERTY, LAND & INHERITANCE LAWS..... | 33 |
| CHAPTER 16: VOWS, OATHS & DEDICATIONS..... | 35 |
| CHAPTER 17: LAWS OF JUSTICE FOR CRIMES & PUNISHMENTS..... | 37 |
| CHAPTER 18: AGRICULTURE, HARVEST & ANIMAL CARE LAWS..... | 39 |
| CHAPTER 19: SLAVERY, SERVANTHOOD & THE TREATMENT OF WORKERS..... | 41 |
| CHAPTER 20: GENDER ROLES, MODESTY & SEXUAL BOUNDARIES..... | 43 |
| CHAPTER 21: MARRIAGE, DIVORCE & FAMILY STRUCTURE..... | 45 |
| CHAPTER 22: LAWS OF CLEANLINESS, DISEASE & ISOLATION..... | 47 |
| CHAPTER 23: BUSINESS, TRADE & HONEST MEASURES..... | 49 |
| CHAPTER 24: THE STRANGER, THE WIDOW & THE FATHERLESS..... | 51 |
| CHAPTER 25: WARFARE, PEACE & NATIONAL ETHICS..... | 52 |
| CHAPTER 26: TEMPLE, PRIESTS & SACRIFICIAL SERVICE..... | 53 |
| CHAPTER 27: LAWS OF BLESSING & CURSE, NATIONAL COVENANT CONSEQUENCES.. | 55 |
| FINAL GLOSSARY: SACRED TERMS & CONCEPTS..... | 57 |

Introduction: The Unshakable Foundation & The Call to All

The Great Awakening is upon Yashar'al! YAHUAH AL'uah is calling His scattered people—the true Hebrews, descendants of Avraham, Yitschaq, and Ya'aqob, dispersed through the curses of slavery—back to Himself and His Everlasting Brit (Covenant). This is not a mere suggestion; it is a divine command fulfilling ancient prophecy, echoing across millennia for this final generation. Cast aside the compromised doctrines of man-made religion, the diluted teachings of seminaries, and the calculated lies perpetuated by those who falsely claim the identity of the Yahudyim (Hazun (Revelation) 2:9). The absolute foundation of this Awakening, the very blueprint for restoration and righteous living for all who seek YAHUAH, is found only in the Torah—His perfect, unchanging instruction.

Many have been ensnared by traditions claiming 613 Mitzvot (Commandments), a number often twisted to argue the Torah is an impossible burden, thereby excusing lawlessness (Torahlessness). This is deception. The number 613 itself stems from later rabbinic calculation, not explicit scripture, and often includes interpretations not directly stated in the Word. For instance, the command to "recite the Shema twice daily" is derived from Devarim (Deuteronomy) 6:7—"...you shall impress them upon your children, and shall speak of them when you sit in your house, and when you walk by the way, and when you lie down, and when you rise up..."—which mandates constant meditation on the Word, not a specific ritual count. Furthermore, a large portion of the actual Mitzvot pertain specifically to Kohanim (Priests), men, women, or life within the Promised Land. YAHUAH's true Mitzvot are not burdensome (1 Yohanan (1 John) 5:3); they are life (Devarim (Deuteronomy) 30:19-20) and light (Mishle (Proverbs) 6:23). YAHUSHA, the living Torah, perfectly fulfilled every command applicable to Him, demonstrating not abolition, but completion (MattithYahu (Matthew) 5:17-18).

This document lays bare the Mitzvot as given by YAHUAH to Moshah, stripped of confusion and distortion. It provides the awakened remnant—both the true Hebrews returning to their identity, and the Gentiles who heed the call to join Yashar'al by embracing the same Brit and obeying the same Torah (Bemidbar (Numbers) 15:16: "One Torah and one Right-Ruling is for you and for the stranger who sojourns with you")—with the absolute standard for qodash living. Heed the call, learn the instructions, walk in the ancient path YAHUAH ordained. Turning away from this Torah is an abomination (Mishle (Proverbs) 28:9).

CHAPTER 1: THE TEN MITZVOT (COMMANDMENTS)

Narrative: These Ten Words, spoken directly by YAHUAH from the fire, form the unshakeable bedrock of the Everlasting Brit. They are not mere suggestions but foundational decrees defining our relationship with the Creator and each other. For Yashar'al awakening from the slumber of deception and exile, and for Gentiles joining them in covenant, returning to these core Mitzvot is the essential first step.

Reason Why: They establish YAHUAH's supreme authority, reject all forms of idolatry (the root of the nations' deceptions), set apart His Name and His Shabbat, define familial and societal order, and outline the fundamental prohibitions against harming others—the absolute baseline for leaving lawlessness and embracing YAHUAH's qodash standard.

OTHER MIGHTY ONES — Shemoth (Exodus) 20:2-3

"I am YAHUAH your AL'uah, who brought you out of the land of Mitsrayim, out of the house of slavery. You have no other mighty ones against My face."

(See also: Bereshith 35:2; Shemoth 34:14; Devarim 5:6-7; 6:14; 13:6-8)

CARVED IMAGES — Shemoth (Exodus) 20:4-5

"You do not make for yourself a carved image... you do not bow down to them nor serve them."

(See also: Shemoth 34:17; Wayyiqra 26:1; 19:4; Devarim 4:15-23; 5:8-9; 27:15)

THE NAME OF YAHUAH — Shemoth (Exodus) 20:7

"You do not bring the Name of YAHUAH your AL'uah to naught..."

(See also: Wayyiqra 19:12; Devarim 5:11)

THE SHABBAT — Shemoth (Exodus) 20:8-11

"Remember the Shabbat, to qadosh it... YAHUAH barak the Shabbat and qadosh it."

(See also: Bereshith 2:2-3; Shemoth 16:23; 23:12; 31:13-17; 34:21; 35:2; Wayyiqra 23:3; Bemidbar 15:32; Devarim 5:12-15)

PARENTS — Shemoth (Exodus) 20:12

"Respect your father and your mother, so that your days are prolonged upon the land which YAHUAH your AL'uah is giving you."

(See also: Shemoth 21:15, 17; Wayyiqra 19:3; Devarim 5:16)

MURDER — Shemoth (Exodus) 20:13

"You do not murder."

(See also: Bereshith 9:5-6; Shemoth 21:14; Wayyiqra 24:21; Bemidbar 35:15-21; Devarim 5:17; 19:11-12)

ADULTERY — Shemoth (Exodus) 20:14

“You do not commit adultery.”

(See also: Wayyiqra 18:20; 20:10; Devarim 5:18; 22:22)

STEALING — Shemoth (Exodus) 20:15

“You do not steal.”

(See also: Wayyiqra 6:2–5; 19:11; Devarim 5:19)

LYING — Shemoth (Exodus) 20:16

“You do not bear false witness against your neighbour.”

(See also: Shemoth 23:1; Wayyiqra 19:11, 16; Devarim 5:20)

COVETING — Shemoth (Exodus) 20:17

“You do not covet your neighbour’s house... or whatever belongs to your neighbour.”

(See also: Devarim 5:21)

CHAPTER 2: REGARDING YAHUAH

Narrative: Having established the foundational Ten Mitzvot, the Torah now outlines the core principles governing our direct relationship with YAHUAH Al'uah Himself. These Mitzvot move beyond prohibitions to define the essential character of true worship: recognizing His absolute oneness, cultivating wholehearted love and reverence for Him, safeguarding the sanctity of His Name, and adhering faithfully to His revealed Word and messengers.

Reason Why: Understanding and obeying these commands is crucial for establishing a right relationship with the Creator, forming the basis for all other aspects of righteous living and guarding against the deceptions that lead away from Him.

AL'UAH IS ONE (ECHAD) – Devarim (Deuteronomy) 6:4

"Hear, O Yashar'al: YAHUAH our AL'uah, YAHUAH is one!"

(See also Shemoth (Exodus) 15:11; Devarim 4:35; 32:39)

LOVE YAHUAH – Devarim 6:5

"And you shall love YAHUAH your AL'uah with all your heart, and with all your being, and with all your might."

(See also Devarim 7:9; 10:12; 11:1, 11:13; 30:6, 30:20)

REVERE YAHUAH – Devarim 10:20

"Revere YAHUAH your AL'uah. Serve Him, and cling to Him, and swear by His Name."

(See also Shemoth 23:25; Wayyiqra 25:17; Devarim 4:10; 6:2, 6:13; 10:12; 13:4; 14:23; 31:12-13)

PROFANING HIS NAME – Wayyiqra 22:32

"And do not profane My Qodash Name, and I shall be Qodash among the children of Yashar'al. I am YAHUAH, who Qodash you."

(See also Wayyiqra 18:21; 19:12; 20:3; 21:6; 22:2)

BLASPHEMING THE NAME OF YAHUAH – Wayyiqra 24:15-16

"And he who blasphemes the Name of YAHUAH shall certainly be put to death..."

(See also Wayyiqra 24:10-14)

SWEARING FALSELY BY HIS NAME – Wayyiqra 19:12

"And do not swear falsely by My Name and so profane the Name of your AL'uah. I am YAHUAH."

GUARD HIS MITZVOT – Devarim 6:17-18

"Diligently guard the Mitzvot of YAHUAH your AL'uah..."

(See also Shemoth 15:26; Wayyiqra 18:4-5, 18:26; 19:37; 20:8; 22:31; Bemidbar 15:40;

Devarim 4:1-6, 4:40; 5:1, 5:29, 5:32-33; 6:1-3, 6:25; 7:9-12; 8:1, 8:6, 8:11; 10:13; 11:1, 11:22; 12:28, 12:32; 13:4, 13:18; 15:5; 26:17-18; 27:1; 28:1-2, 28:9, 28:13, 28:15; 30:10, 30:16)

HIS WORD – Devarim 4:2

"Do not add to the Word which I command you, and do not take away from it..."

(See also Devarim 12:32)

DO NOT TRY YAHUAH – Devarim 6:16

"Do not try YAHUAH your AL'uah as you tried Him in Massah."

(See also Shemoth 17:2, 17:7; Devarim 9:7-8)

BE QODASH – Wayyiqra 11:45

"And you shall be Qodash, for I am Qodash."

(See also Wayyiqra 11:44; 19:2; 20:7, 20:26)

OBEY THE MESSENGER/NABI OF YAHUAH – Shemoth 23:21-22

"See, I am sending a Malak before you to guard you in the way..."

(See also Devarim 18:18-19)

CHAPTER 3: FESTIVALS / MOEDIM (Appointed Times)

Narrative: YAHUAH's Mitzvot extend beyond daily conduct to encompass His sacred rhythm of time, marked by specific Appointed Times (Moedim) and Festivals. These are not mere holidays but Qodash convocations ordained by YAHUAH Himself, designed to keep Yashar'al aligned with His divine calendar, commemorate His mighty acts of deliverance and provision, and foreshadow His plan of redemption. Observing these times—from the weekly Shabbat to the annual pilgrimage festivals—is a core expression of obedience and covenant faithfulness for both native-born Yashar'al and the Gentiles joined to them.

Reason Why: These appointed times structure communal worship, teach foundational truths about YAHUAH's character and plan, separate His people from the profane calendars of the nations, and provide recurring opportunities for rest, remembrance, and rejoicing before Him according to His command.

THE SHABBATHOTH (FESTIVALS / MOEDIM) – Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 23:1-44

Intro Text Ref: Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 23:2, 4: “The Appointed Times of YAHUAH, which you are to proclaim as Qodash gatherings, My Appointed Times, are these... These are the Appointed Times of YAHUAH, Qodash gatherings which you are to proclaim at their Appointed Times.”

SEVENTH DAY SHABBATH – Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 23:3

“Six days work is done, but the seventh day is a Shabbat of rest, a Qodash gathering. You do no work, it is a Shabbat to YAHUAH in all your dwellings.”

(See also Bereshith (Genesis) 2:2-3; Shemoth (Exodus) 16:23, 20:8-10, 23:12, 31:13-16; Devarim (Deuteronomy) 5:12-14)

PESAH (PASSEOVER) – Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 23:5

“In the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month, between the evenings, is the Pesah to YAHUAH.”

(See also Shemoth (Exodus) 12:3-14, 12:43-49; Bemidbar (Numbers) 9:10-14, 28:16; Devarim (Deuteronomy) 16:1-7)

MATSTSOth (UNLEAVENED BREAD) – Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 23:6-8

“And on the fifteenth day of this month is the Festival of Matstsoth to YAHUAH—seven days you eat unleavened bread...”

(See also Shemoth (Exodus) 12:15-20; 13:6-7; 23:15; 34:18; Bemidbar (Numbers) 28:17-25; Devarim (Deuteronomy) 16:8)

SHABUOTH (WEEKS / PENTECOST) – Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 23:15-21

“Count for yourselves: seven completed Shabbatoh... then you shall bring a new grain offering to YAHUAH... proclaim a Qodash gathering for yourselves, you do no servile work on it—a

Torah forever.”

(See also Shemoth 34:22; Bemidbar 28:26; Devarim 16:9-10)

YOM TERUAH (DAY OF TRUMPETS) – Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 23:24-25

“In the seventh month, on the first day of the month, you have a rest, a remembrance of blowing of trumpets, a Qodash gathering. You do no servile work...”

(See also Bemidbar 29:1-6)

YOM HA'KIPPURIM (DAY OF ATONEMENT) – Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 23:27-32

“On the tenth day of this seventh month is Yom ha'Kippurim... afflict your beings... do no work... observe your Shabbat.”

(See also Wayyiqra 16:29-31; 25:9; Bemidbar 29:7-11)

SUKKOTH (BOOTHS / TABERNACLES) – Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 23:34, 39-43

“On the fifteenth day... is the Festival of Sukkoth for seven days to YAHUAH... Dwell in booths for seven days... so that your generations know that I made the children of Yashar'al dwell in booths...”

(See also Bemidbar 29:12; Devarim 16:13-15)

SHEMINI ATSERETH (EIGHTH GREAT DAY) – Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 23:36, 39

“On the eighth day, there shall be a Qodash gathering for you... It is a closing Festival...”

(See also Bemidbar 29:35)

CHAPTER 4: SHABBAT LAWS

Narrative: Beyond establishing the Shabbat as a Qodash (set-apart) day of rest within the Ten Mitzvot and listing it among the Moedim (Appointed Times), the Torah provides specific instructions for its proper observance. These laws clarify the practical meaning of "rest," detailing activities that are prohibited to ensure the day remains distinct and devoted to YAHUAH.

Reason Why: Adherence to these specific Shabbat Mitzvot demonstrates a tangible commitment to honoring YAHUAH's ordained day of rest, fostering both physical refreshment and spiritual focus, and setting apart His people from the ceaseless labor of the surrounding world.

REST — DO NO WORK – Shemoth (Exodus) 35:2

"Work is done for six days, but on the seventh day it shall be Qodash to you, a Shabbat of rest to YAHUAH. Anyone doing work on it is put to death."

(See also Bereshith 2:2-3; Shemoth 20:9-10; 23:12; 31:13-16; 34:21; Wayyiqra 23:3; Bemidbar 15:32-36; Devarim 5:13-14)

A QODASH GATHERING – Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 23:3

"Six days work is done, but the seventh day is a Shabbat of rest, a Qodash gathering. You do no work, it is a Shabbat to YAHUAH in all your dwellings."

LIGHT NO FIRE – Shemoth (Exodus) 35:3

"Do not kindle a fire in any of your dwellings on the Shabbat day."

(See also Shemoth 16:23; Bemidbar 15:32-36)

STAY IN YOUR PLACE – Shemoth (Exodus) 16:29

"Let each one stay in his place, do not let anyone go out of his place on the seventh day."

DO NO COOKING – Shemoth (Exodus) 16:23

"Tomorrow is a rest, a Shabbat Qodash to YAHUAH. That which you bake, bake; and that which you cook, cook. And lay up for yourselves all that is left over, to keep it until morning."

GATHER MANNA BEFORE SHABBAT – Shemoth (Exodus) 16:22-24

NO GATHERING ON THE SHABBAT – Shemoth (Exodus) 16:26-27

EXAMPLES OF PENALTIES – Bemidbar (Numbers) 15:32-36

SABBATICAL YEAR (SHEMITTAH) – Shemoth (Exodus) 23:10-11

"Six years you sow your land and gather in its increase, but the seventh year you let it rest and lie fallow..." (See also Wayyiqra 25:1-7)

YOVEL (JUBILEE) YEAR – Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 25:10-12

"And you shall Qadosh the fiftieth year, and proclaim release throughout all the land to all its inhabitants. It is a Yovel for you..."

CHAPTER 5: DIETARY LAWS

Narrative: YAHUAH's call to be a Qodash (set-apart) people extends to what His people consume. The dietary Mitzvot are not arbitrary rules but divine instructions designed to distinguish Yashar'al and those joined with them, promoting physical health and spiritual purity. By making distinctions between clean and unclean creatures, YAHUAH teaches His people discipline, obedience, and mindfulness in everyday life, reminding them constantly of their unique relationship with Him and their separation from the practices of the surrounding nations.

Reason Why: Observing these dietary Mitzvot is a tangible act of obedience that sanctifies the body, reinforces Yashar'al's distinct identity, and respects the life YAHUAH has created, aligning one's physical life with His Qodash standard.

CLEAN AND UNCLEAR – Wayyiqra 20:25-26

"Make a distinction between clean beasts and unclean... And you shall be Qodash to Me, for I, YAHUAH, am Qodash, and have separated you from the peoples to be Mine."
(See also Devarim 14:3-21)

CLEAN ANIMALS FOR FOOD – Wayyiqra 11:3

"Whatever has a split hoof completely divided, chewing the cud... that you do eat."

CLEAN ANIMALS – Devarim 14:3-6

"Do not eat whatever is abominable... These you do eat: ox, sheep, goat, deer... every beast that has a split hoof divided in two, chewing the cud."

UNCLEAN ANIMALS – Wayyiqra 11:4-8

"These you do not eat... the camel, the rabbit, the hare, the pig... Their flesh you do not eat, and their carcasses you do not touch." (See also Wayyiqra 11:26-28; 20:25)

CLEAN FISH – Wayyiqra 11:9

"These you do eat of all that are in the waters: any one that has fins and scales..." (See also Devarim 14:9)

UNCLEAN FISH – Wayyiqra 11:10-12

"All that have not fins and scales... are an abomination to you."
(See also Devarim 14:10)

CLEAN BIRDS – Devarim 14:20

"Any clean bird you do eat."

UNCLEAN BIRDS – Wayyiqra 11:13-19

"These you do abominate among the birds... the eagle, vulture, raven, owl, seagull, pelican,

bat..."

(See also Wayyiqra 20:25; Devarim 14:12-19)

CLEAN INSECTS – Wayyiqra 11:21-22

"These you do eat... the locust, the cricket, the grasshopper."

UNCLEAN INSECTS – Wayyiqra 11:20, 11:23-25

"All other flying insects... is an abomination to you."

(See also Devarim 14:19)

ALL CREEPING CREATURES UNCLEAN – Wayyiqra 11:29-31, 41-43

"These are unclean to you... the mole, mouse, lizard, chameleon... do not make yourselves unclean with them." (See also Wayyiqra 20:25)

THE BLOOD – Wayyiqra 17:10-14

"Do not eat any blood... for it is the life of all flesh." (See also Wayyiqra 3:17; 7:26; 19:26; Devarim 12:16, 12:23-24; 15:23)

POUR OUT AND COVER THE BLOOD – Wayyiqra 17:13

"When you hunt any beast or bird... pour out its blood and cover it with dust." (See also Devarim 12:16, 12:24; 15:23)

THE FAT – Wayyiqra 7:23-25

"Do not eat any fat... the being who eats it shall be cut off from his people." (See also Wayyiqra 3:17)

WHAT HAS DIED OF ITSELF – Devarim 14:21

"Do not eat whatever dies of itself... for you are a Qodash people to YAHUAH." (See also Shemoth 22:31; Wayyiqra 11:39-40; 17:15; 22:8)

A MOTHER AND ITS YOUNG – Shemoth 23:19

"Do not cook a young goat in its mother's milk."
(See also Shemoth 34:26; Devarim 14:21)

BIRD WITH YOUNG – Devarim 22:6-7

"If you come upon a bird's nest... do not take the mother with the young... so that it might be well with you." (See also Wayyiqra 22:28)

CHAPTER 6: LAWS FOR YASHAR'AL

Narrative Summary: These Mitzvot address the core responsibilities of Yashar'al as a covenant nation. As a people set apart by YAHUAH, these laws are not merely civil or ritual—they are declarations of identity, justice, mercy, and faithfulness. They instruct the descendants of Ya'aqob in how to live with integrity and honor, bearing witness to the nations. Gentiles grafted into this covenant also take on these responsibilities, living not by man-made culture but by the righteous standards of Torah.

Reason Why: These laws build a just society rooted in YAHUAH's truth. They protect the vulnerable, uphold accountability, and reflect the heart of the Creator in every area of national and personal life. Yashar'al's obedience to these instructions is a testimony to the nations and a key part of prophetic restoration.

TEACH YOUR CHILDREN — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 6:6-7

"These Words which I am commanding you today shall be in your heart. You shall impress them upon your children and speak of them when you sit in your house, when you walk by the way, when you lie down, and when you rise up."

(See also Devarim 4:9; 6:2; 11:19)

ONE TORAH FOR ALL — Bemidbar (Numbers) 15:15-16

"One Torah is for you of the assembly and for the stranger who sojourns with you—a Torah forever throughout your generations. As you are, so is the stranger before YAHUAH. One Torah and one Right-Ruling are for both you and the stranger."

(See also Shemoth 12:49; Wayyiqra 24:22; Bemidbar 9:14; 15:29)

WHAT HAS DIED OF ITSELF — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 14:21

"You shall not eat anything that dies of itself. You may give it to the stranger who is within your gates, or sell it to a foreigner, for you are a Qodash people to YAHUAH your AL'uah."

(See also Shemoth 22:31; Wayyiqra 11:39-40; 17:15; 22:8)

A MOTHER AND HER YOUNG — Shemoth (Exodus) 23:19

"Do not cook a young goat in its mother's milk."

(See also Shemoth 34:26; Devarim 14:21)

BIRD WITH YOUNG — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 22:6-7

"If you come across a bird's nest with the mother sitting on the young or eggs, do not take the mother with the young. Let the mother go and take the young for yourself, so that it may go well with you and you may prolong your days."

(See also Wayyiqra 22:28)

GUARD THE LAWS — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 18:4-5

"Do My Right-Rulings and guard My Laws, to walk in them. I am YAHUAH your AL'uah. And

you shall guard My Laws and My Right-Rulings, which a man does and lives by them."
(See also Shemoth 15:26; Wayyiqra 18:26; 19:37; 20:8; 22:31; Bemidbar 15:40; Devarim 4:1-6)

CHAPTER 7: MARRIAGE, SEXUAL PURITY & FAMILY LIFE

Narrative Summary: The family is the first covenant institution created by YAHUAH. Marriage and sexual purity are not merely social norms—they are sacred laws protecting the Qodash image of the Creator, securing generational righteousness, and guarding the integrity of Yashar'al. These commands establish divine boundaries around relationships, inheritance, and lineage. For the awakened remnant, keeping these laws is a sign of faithfulness and a defense against spiritual corruption.

Reason Why: These Mitzvot reflect YAHUAH's intention for covenantal unity, fruitful multiplication, and generational blessing. Disregarding these commands invites confusion, judgment, and the erosion of family and community order. Upholding them is a witness to the nations and a restoration of Yashar'al's dignity.

BE FRUITFUL AND MULTIPLY — Bereshith (Genesis) 1:28

"And Al'uah barak them, and Al'uah said to them, 'Be fruitful and increase, and fill the earth and subdue it...'"

MARRIAGE IS BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE — Bereshith (Genesis) 2:24

"For this cause a man shall leave his father and mother, and cleave to his wife, and they shall become one flesh."

DO NOT COMMIT ADULTERY — Shemoth (Exodus) 20:14

"You do not commit adultery."

(See also Wayyiqra 18:20; 20:10; Devarim 5:18; 22:22)

NO SEXUAL RELATIONS WITH FAMILY MEMBERS — Wayyiqra 18:6-18

"No one is to approach any flesh of his own for uncovering of nakedness. I am YAHUAH."

NO HOMOSEXUAL RELATIONS — Wayyiqra 18:22

"And do not lie with a male as with a woman, it is an abomination." (See also Wayyiqra 20:13)

NO BESTIALITY — Wayyiqra 18:23

"Do not have intercourse with any beast..." (See also Wayyiqra 20:15-16)

NO PROSTITUTION OR WHORING — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 23:17-18

"There is not to be a whore among the daughters of Yashar'al, nor a sodomite among the sons of Yashar'al."

DO NOT DEFILE YOURSELF OR OTHERS THROUGH FORNICATION — Wayyiqra 19:29

"Do not profane your daughter by making her a whore..."

HONOR MARRIAGE COVENANT — Malaki (Malachi) 2:14-16

"YAHUAH has been witness between you and the wife of your youth... let none deal treacherously with the wife of his youth."

LAWS OF NIDDAH (SEPARATION DURING MENSTRUATION) — Wayyiqra 15:19-24

"And when a woman has a discharge, and the discharge from her flesh is blood, she is in her separation for seven days..."

SEXUAL PURITY IN CAMP AND FAMILY — Debarim (Deuteronomy) 23:9-14

"When the camp goes out against your enemies... you shall be Qodash, and turn away from any evil matter."

DO NOT UNCOVER THE NAKEDNESS OF A WOMAN AND HER DAUGHTER — Wayyiqra 18:17

"You do not uncover the nakedness of a woman and her daughter..."

DO NOT DIVORCE WITHOUT CAUSE — Debarim (Deuteronomy) 24:1-4

"When a man takes a wife and shall marry her, and it shall be if she finds no favor in his eyes..."

CHAPTER 8: LAWS FOR JUSTICE, JUDGES & COURTS

Narrative Summary: Justice is the foundation of any righteous nation. YAHUAH's Torah establishes a complete legal structure for Yashar'al, appointing trustworthy judges and officials, outlining court procedures, and warning against corruption. These commands ensure the oppressed are heard, the guilty are rightly judged, and YAHUAH's righteousness is upheld in all matters of dispute and governance.

Reason Why: Without righteous judgment, a nation collapses under injustice. These Mitzvot are the guardrails of society, protecting the weak, punishing wickedness, and preserving Yashar'al as a light to the nations. The fear of YAHUAH and the pursuit of truth must govern every leader, every case, and every verdict.

APPOINT JUDGES & OFFICIALS — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 16:18

"Appoint judges and officers within all your gates... and they shall judge the people with righteous right-ruling."

DO NOT DISTORT JUSTICE — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 16:19

"Do not distort right-ruling. Do not show partiality, nor take a bribe..."

FOLLOW RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 16:20

"Follow righteousness, righteousness alone, so that you live and possess the land..."

BRING DIFFICULT CASES TO THE LEVITES & JUDGES — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 17:8-9

"When any matter arises too hard for you in judgment... then you shall go up to the place which YAHUAH your Al'uah chooses. And you shall come to the priests, the Levites, and to the judge in those days..."

DO ACCORDING TO THE RIGHT-RULING FROM THE PLACE YAHUAH CHOOSES — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 17:10-11

"You shall do according to the word they declare to you..."

PUNISH THOSE WHO ACT ARROGANTLY & REJECT JUDGMENT — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 17:12-13

"The man who acts arrogantly, not listening to the priest or judge... that man shall die..."

INVESTIGATE BEFORE CONVICTION — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 13:14

"Then you shall inquire, search out, and ask diligently..."

REQUIRE TWO OR THREE WITNESSES — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 17:6; 19:15

"By the mouth of two or three witnesses the one shall be put to death..."

DO NOT PUNISH ON THE TESTIMONY OF ONE — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 19:15

"He is not put to death by the mouth of one witness."

FALSE WITNESSES RECEIVE THE PENALTY THEY INTENDED — Devarim (Deuteronomy)

19:16-19

"Then you shall do to him as he intended to do to his brother."

NO PARTIALITY IN JUDGMENT — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 19:15

"Do not do unrighteousness in judgment. Do not be partial to the poor or favor the face of the great."

NO ACCEPTANCE OF BRIBES — Shemoth (Exodus) 23:8

"Do not take a bribe, for a bribe blinds the seeing and twists the words of the righteous."

DO NOT CURSE A JUDGE OR LEADER — Shemoth (Exodus) 22:28

"Do not revile an Al'uah, nor curse a ruler of your people."

CHAPTER 9: BUSINESS ETHICS & FAIRNESS

Narrative Summary: In a world plagued by greed and deceit, YAHUAH's Torah establishes a code of integrity for all dealings among His people. These Mitzvot govern buying, selling, lending, weights and measures, interest, and treatment of the poor. The Torah ensures that business becomes a place of righteousness—not exploitation—and a means to sustain a Qodash community.

Reason Why: Honesty in commerce reveals reverence for YAHUAH and concern for others. Fairness in trade reflects the Creator's character and builds trust and unity among the remnant. Injustice in business destroys communities and invites YAHUAH's judgment.

HONEST SCALES & MEASURES — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 19:35-36

"Do no unrighteousness in right-ruling, in measurement of length, in weight, or in volume. Have right scales, right weights, a right ephah, and a right hin. I am YAHUAH your Al'uah." (See also Devarim 25:13-16; Mishle 11:1)

DO NOT OPPRESS YOUR NEIGHBOR OR ROB HIM — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 19:13

"Do not oppress your neighbor or rob him. The wages of him who is hired is not to remain with you all night until morning."

PAY WORKERS ON TIME — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 24:14-15

"Do not oppress a hired servant... You shall give him his wages on the same day... for he is poor and has his life on it."

DO NOT STEAL — Shemoth (Exodus) 20:15

"You do not steal." (See also Wayyiqra 19:11; Mishle 22:22)

NO DISHONEST GAIN OR USURY — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 25:35-37

"Do not lend him your silver on interest, and do not lend him your food for profit." (See also Shemoth 22:25; Devarim 23:19-20)

DO NOT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE POOR OR NEEDY — Shemoth (Exodus) 22:21-24

"Do not afflict any widow or fatherless child... if you afflict them at all, and they cry out to Me, I shall certainly hear their cry."

RETURN COLLATERAL BY NIGHTFALL — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 24:12-13

"And if the man is poor, do not sleep with his pledge. By all means return the pledge to him when the sun goes down..."

DO NOT DECEIVE IN TRADE — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 19:11

"Do not steal, do not lie, do not deceive one another."

LOAN GRACE DURING SHEMITTAH YEAR — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 15:1-2

"At the end of every seven years you make a release... every creditor shall release what he has lent to his neighbor."

DO NOT CHARGE INTEREST TO YOUR BROTHER — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 23:19

"Do not lend at interest to your brother—interest of silver, food, or whatever is lent."

DO NOT PLEDGE A MILLSTONE — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 24:6

"Do not take a man's mill or upper millstone as pledge, for he would be taking a life in pledge."

DO NOT TAKE A WIDOW'S GARMENT AS COLLATERAL — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 24:17

"Do not take the garment of a widow as pledge."

LEAVE THE EDGES OF YOUR FIELD FOR THE POOR — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 19:9-10

"When you reap the harvest of your land, do not completely reap the corners of your field... leave them for the poor and the stranger." (See also Devarim 24:19-21)

CHAPTER 10: LAWS OF KINDNESS, CHARITY & COMMUNITY CARE

Narrative Summary: YAHUAH's Torah commands His people to extend compassion, assistance, and dignity to others—especially the poor, the oppressed, the orphan, the widow, and the stranger. These are not optional good deeds; they are covenantal expectations. True righteousness is not merely about personal piety, but about reflecting YAHUAH's mercy in action.

Reason Why: These commands preserve justice and mercy within the community and reflect the character of YAHUAH. They safeguard the dignity of the vulnerable and ensure that Yashar'al walks in the path of compassion and equity.

LOVE YOUR NEIGHBOR AS YOURSELF — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 19:18

"Do not take vengeance or bear a grudge... but love your neighbor as yourself. I am YAHUAH."

LOVE THE STRANGER — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 10:19

"And you shall love the stranger, for you were strangers in the land of Mitsrayim." (See also Wayyiqra 19:33-34)

DO NOT OPPRESS THE STRANGER — Shemoth (Exodus) 22:21

"Do not oppress a stranger, for you know the heart of a stranger..."

CARE FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN — Shemoth (Exodus) 22:22-24

"Do not afflict any widow or fatherless child... if they cry out to Me... I shall kill you with the sword." (See also Devarim 10:18; 24:17)

GIVE TO THE POOR — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 15:7-8

"If there is a poor man among you... open your hand wide to him..."

DO NOT HARDEN YOUR HEART AGAINST THE POOR — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 15:9-10

"Beware... your eye be evil against your poor brother... for this matter YAHUAH will bless you."

LEAVE PRODUCE FOR THE POOR — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 19:9-10

"Do not reap to the edges of your field... leave them for the poor and the stranger."

SUPPORT THE LEVITE, STRANGER, FATHERLESS & WIDOW — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 14:28-29

"...the Levite, the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow... shall come and eat and be satisfied."

DO NOT PERVERT THE RIGHT OF THE STRANGER OR FATHERLESS — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 24:17

"Do not pervert the right of the stranger or the fatherless..."

REMEMBER YOUR SLAVERY WHEN HELPING OTHERS — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 24:18

"But you shall remember that you were a slave in Mitsrayim..."

BRING JOY TO THE AFFLICTED IN YOUR FEASTS — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 16:14

"You shall rejoice in your feast—you and your son and daughter, your male and female servant, the Levite, the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow..."

RESTORE WHAT WAS LOST TO YOUR BROTHER — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 22:1-3

"Do not hide yourself from your brother's ox or sheep... return it to him."

HELP LIFT A FALLEN BEAST — Shemoth (Exodus) 23:5

"If you see the donkey of one who hates you lying under its burden... help him with it."

CHAPTER 11: SANCTITY OF THE TEMPLE, PRIESTLY SERVICE & OFFERINGS

Narrative Summary: The Mishkan (Tabernacle), and later the Temple, was the visible center of YAHUAH's presence among His people. The Mitzvot governing its structure, maintenance, offerings, and priesthood reveal the seriousness of approaching YAHUAH in purity and reverence. Though the Temple is no longer standing, the principles of these laws teach us about holiness, honor, and the weight of drawing near to the Set-Apart One.

Reason Why: These Mitzvot anchor our understanding of worship, sacrifice, atonement, and intercession. They show how access to YAHUAH must be on His terms and not ours. They also foreshadow the priesthood of YAHUSHA Ha'Mashiach and the eventual restoration of worship in Yerushalayim.

REVERENCE FOR THE MISHKAN / TEMPLE — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 19:30
"Revere My set-apart place. I am YAHUAH."

NO STRANGER TO ENTER THE QODASH PLACE — Bemidbar (Numbers) 18:7
"But the stranger who comes near is put to death."

GUARD THE SET-APART PLACE — Bemidbar (Numbers) 18:5
"You shall guard the duty of the set-apart place and the duty of the altar, so that there be no more wrath on the children of Yashar'al."

NO DEFECT IN OFFERINGS — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 22:20-22
"Whatever has a defect, you do not bring... it is not acceptable for you."

OFFER ONLY THE BEST — Shemoth (Exodus) 22:29-30
"Do not delay giving from your harvest and your vintage. The firstborn of your sons you shall give to Me."

BRING OFFERINGS TO YAHUAH — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 1:2-3
"When any one of you brings an offering to YAHUAH, bring your offering of the livestock... a male without blemish."

DAILY OFFERINGS — Bemidbar (Numbers) 28:2-4
"Command the children of Yashar'al and say to them, 'My offering, My food for My offerings made by fire... you shall be careful to bring it in its appointed time.'"

Shabbat OFFERINGS — Bemidbar (Numbers) 28:9-10
"And on the Shabbat day two lambs a year old... as the Shabbat offering."

FESTIVAL OFFERINGS — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 23 and Bemidbar (Numbers) 28–29 (full chapters)

OFFERINGS FOR ATONEMENT — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 4:27-31

"When anyone of the common people sins... he shall bring as his offering a female goat without blemish..."

INCENSE OFFERINGS — Shemoth (Exodus) 30:7-9

"Aharon shall burn incense... every morning... you shall not offer strange incense..."

DO NOT OFFER WITHOUT FIRE FROM THE ALTAR — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 10:1-2

"Nadab and Abihu... offered strange fire before YAHUAH... and fire came out from YAHUAH and consumed them."

THE PRIESTS MUST BE SET-APART — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 21:6-8

"They are Qodash to their Al'uah and do not profane the Name of their Al'uah."

THE HIGH PRIEST MUST NOT DEFILE HIMSELF — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 21:10-12

"He shall not go near any dead body, nor defile himself even for his father or mother."

THE PRIESTS MUST WEAR SET-APART GARMENTS — Shemoth (Exodus) 28:2-3

"Make Qodash garments for Aharon... for esteem and for comeliness."

NO UNAUTHORIZED PERSON TO EAT SET-APART THINGS — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 22:10

"No stranger is to eat the set-apart food."

TITHES AND DEDICATIONS BELONG TO YAHUAH — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 27:30-34

"All the tithe of the land... belongs to YAHUAH. It is Qodash to YAHUAH."

CHAPTER 12: PURITY, CLEANLINESS & SEPARATION

Narrative Summary: YAHUAH commands His people to be set apart in body, spirit, and lifestyle. The laws of purity and separation—from bodily discharges and skin diseases to touching the dead and distinguishing clean from unclean—are not merely ceremonial. They teach reverence for life, sensitivity to defilement, and the constant need for renewal, pointing to spiritual truths about holiness and nearness to YAHUAH.

Reason Why: These Mitzvot preserve Yashar'al's sanctity and teach spiritual disciplines of discernment and purification. By keeping clean physically and spiritually, the people remain fit to dwell near YAHUAH and represent His Qodash standard to the nations.

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN CLEAN AND UNCLEAN — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 10:10

"...to make a distinction between the Qodash and the profane, between the unclean and the clean." (See also Wayyiqra 11:47; 20:25-26)

LAWS OF BODILY DISCHARGE (ZAV, NIDDAH, ETC.) — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 15:1-33

"This is the Torah for him who has a discharge, and for him who emits semen..."

AFTER CHILDBIRTH — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 12:1-8

"When a woman has conceived, and has given birth to a male... she is unclean seven days..."

TZARA'AT (SKIN DISEASES) LAWS — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 13–14 (full chapters)

"When a man has a swelling, a scab, or a bright spot on the skin... it shall be brought to the priest."

SEPARATION DURING UNCLEANNESS — Bemidbar (Numbers) 5:2-3

"Command the children of Yashar'al to send out of the camp every leper, and everyone who has a discharge, and whoever is defiled by a dead body..."

TOUCHING THE DEAD — Bemidbar (Numbers) 19:11-13

"He who touches the dead body of any man is unclean seven days..."

USE OF ASHES OF THE RED HEIFER — Bemidbar (Numbers) 19:1-22

"...for purification from sin..."

WASHING AND WAITING UNTIL EVENING FOR CLEANSING — Wayyiqra (Leviticus)

11:24-28; 15:5-11

"...he shall wash his garments and be unclean until evening."

NO ENTERING THE QODASH PLACE WHILE UNCLEAR — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 15:31

"You shall separate the children of Yashar'al from their uncleanness... so they do not die in their uncleanness..."

NOTIFYING THE PRIEST IN CASE OF UNCLEARNESS — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 13:2-3

"...he shall be brought to Aharon the priest or to one of his sons..."

BURNING OF UNCLEAR GARMENTS OR ITEMS — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 13:52, 57

"And he shall burn that garment... if the infection has not changed..."

CHAPTER 13: LAWS OF WARFARE & NATIONAL DEFENSE

Narrative Summary: YAHUAH did not leave His people without guidance in times of war. The Torah provides specific Mitzvot regarding military ethics, the role of priests in battle, rules for conduct during sieges, treatment of captives, and maintaining moral purity in the camp. These commands reflect divine justice, mercy, and restraint—even in conflict.

Reason Why: War is sometimes necessary in a fallen world, but YAHUAH demands that it be waged with righteousness and compassion. These Mitzvot protect the dignity of all involved and uphold YAHUAH's Qodash standard, ensuring Yashar'al remains distinct even in the heat of battle.

ONLY FIGHT WHEN COMMANDED BY YAHUAH — Bemidbar (Numbers) 31:1-2
"Take vengeance for the children of Yashar'al on the Midyanites..."

PRIESTS SHALL ENCOURAGE BEFORE BATTLE — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 20:2-4
"The priest shall speak to the people and say, 'Do not fear... for YAHUAH your Al'uah is He who goes with you...'"

OFFICERS SHALL RELEASE THE FEARFUL AND THOSE UNPREPARED — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 20:5-8
"What man has built a new house and not dedicated it... planted a vineyard and not begun to use it... betrothed a wife and not taken her... fearful and faint-hearted? Let him go and return..."

OFFER PEACE FIRST TO A CITY BEFORE ATTACKING — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 20:10-11
"When you draw near to a city to fight against it, then you shall make a call for peace to it..."

DO NOT DESTROY FRUIT TREES IN WAR — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 20:19-20
"Do not destroy its trees by swinging an axe against them..."

REMOVE THE UNCLEAN FROM THE CAMP — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 23:9-14
"When the army goes out against your enemies... keep yourself from every evil matter..."

BURY THE DEAD PROMPTLY AFTER EXECUTION — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 21:22-23
"...you shall certainly bury him the same day..."

TREAT FEMALE CAPTIVES WITH RESPECT — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 21:10-14
"...you shall bring her to your house... she shall shave her head and trim her nails..."

DO NOT MUTILATE THE DEAD OR TAKE PLUNDER UNJUSTLY — Shemoth (Exodus) 23:4-5
"Do not pervert justice even in conflict..."

CAMP MUST BE QODASH — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 23:14

"For YAHUAH your Al'uah walks in the midst of your camp... therefore your camp shall be Qodash."

CHAPTER 14: IDOLATRY, FALSE WORSHIP & CULTURAL SEPARATION

Narrative Summary: YAHUAH commands His people to reject all forms of idolatry and to remain distinct from the pagan nations and their abominable practices. These Mitzvot are not merely cultural—they are spiritual life and death. Idol worship is treason against the Covenant, and tolerating it brings defilement, destruction, and exile.

Reason Why: Purity of worship is central to the identity and survival of Yashar'al. These Mitzvot are spiritual boundaries safeguarding the nation from deception, syncretism, and judgment. True love for YAHUAH requires utter separation from all that imitates or replaces Him.

YOU SHALL HAVE NO OTHER MIGHTY ONES — Shemoth (Exodus) 20:3

"You shall have no other mighty ones against My face." (See also Devarim 5:7; 6:14; 13:6-10)

DESTROY ALL PAGAN OBJECTS OF WORSHIP — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 12:2-3

"Completely destroy all the places where the nations... served their mighty ones..."

DO NOT WORSHIP YAHUAH IN PAGAN WAYS — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 12:4, 30-31

"Do not do so to YAHUAH your Al'uah... for every abomination... they have done to their mighty ones."

DO NOT MAKE IDOLS OR IMAGES — Shemoth (Exodus) 20:4-5

"You do not make for yourself a carved image or any likeness... you do not bow down to them nor serve them." (See also Wayyiqra 19:4; 26:1; Devarim 5:8-9; 27:15)

NO ASTROLOGICAL OR HEAVENLY WORSHIP — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 4:19

"Do not lift up your eyes to the shamayim... and be drawn away to worship them."

DO NOT INQUIRE AFTER OTHER DEITIES — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 12:30

"Do not ask about their mighty ones, saying, 'How did these nations serve their mighty ones?'"

NO SACRED PILLARS, ASHERAH POLES OR HIGH PLACES — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 7:5; 16:21-22

"Destroy their altars, smash their pillars... You do not plant for yourself an Asherah of any tree."

NO SORCERY, WITCHCRAFT, OR SPIRITISM — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 18:10-12

"Let no one be found among you who... practices divination, soothsaying, or sorcery..."

NO CONSULTING THE DEAD OR MEDIUMS — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 19:31; 20:6

"Do not turn to mediums and do not seek after spiritists..."

NO MARRIAGE WITH PAGAN NATIONS — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 7:3-4

"Do not intermarry with them... for they turn your sons away from following Me."

DO NOT LEARN OR IMITATE PAGAN CUSTOMS — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 18:3; Devarim 18:9

"Do not do as they do in Mitsrayim... You shall not learn to do according to the abominations of those nations."

CUT OFF ANY CITY THAT TURNS TO IDOLATRY — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 13:12-18

"Strike the inhabitants of that city with the edge of the sword... and burn with fire the city and all its spoil."

CHAPTER 15: PROPERTY, LAND & INHERITANCE LAWS

Narrative Summary: The Torah contains detailed Mitzvot governing property ownership, inheritance, boundaries, and responsible land use. These laws were given to preserve the inheritance of every tribe and clan within Yashar'al and to protect the dignity of individuals and families. Land was not just a commodity — it was part of the covenant.

Reason Why: These Mitzvot uphold justice, prevent exploitation, and maintain generational equity. They reflect YAHUAH's authority as the true Owner of the land and affirm His concern for both individual dignity and national stewardship.

DO NOT MOVE BOUNDARY MARKERS — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 19:14

"Do not remove your neighbor's boundary, which those in the past have set..." (See also Devarim 27:17; Mishle 22:28; 23:10)

LAND IS YAHUAH'S — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 25:23

"The land is not to be sold beyond reclaim, for the land is Mine."

YOVEL (JUBILEE) RETURNS LAND TO ORIGINAL FAMILIES — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 25:10-13

"You shall Qadosh the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout the land... each one shall return to his possession."

DO NOT SELL LAND PERMANENTLY — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 25:23-28

"The land is Mine and you are sojourners with Me..."

FIELDS TO LIE FALLOW DURING SHEMITTAH — Shemoth (Exodus) 23:10-11

"For six years you sow your land and gather its increase, but in the seventh year let it rest..."

GLEANINGS BELONG TO THE POOR — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 19:9-10

"Leave them for the poor and the stranger..." (See also Devarim 24:19-22)

FIRSTFRUITS MUST BE BROUGHT TO YAHUAH — Shemoth (Exodus) 23:19

"Bring the first of the firstfruits of your land to the House of YAHUAH."

INHERITANCE TO PASS TO SONS — OR DAUGHTERS IF NO SONS — Bemidbar (Numbers) 27:8-11

"If a man dies and has no son, then you shall cause his inheritance to pass to his daughter..."

LEVITES HAVE NO INHERITANCE IN THE LAND — Bemidbar (Numbers) 18:20-24

"I am your inheritance... they shall have no inheritance among the children of Yashar'al."

CITIES OF REFUGE MUST BE MAINTAINED — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 19:1-10

"Prepare roads for yourself and divide the territory... so that every slayer may flee there."

CHAPTER 16: VOWS, OATHS & DEDICATIONS

Narrative Summary: The words we speak—especially in the form of vows and oaths—carry immense spiritual weight in the eyes of YAHUAH. The Torah commands us to be cautious, truthful, and faithful in every word of commitment, whether to YAHUAH or to others. These laws protect the sanctity of our promises and reflect the integrity expected of the covenant people.

Reason Why: Words have power. What we vow, we are accountable to fulfill. These Mitzvot reinforce accountability, uphold justice, and guard the community from deceit, broken covenants, and profaning the Name of YAHUAH through careless speech.

IF YOU VOW, YOU MUST FULFILL IT — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 23:21-23

"When you make a vow to YAHUAH... you do not delay to pay it... That which has gone from your lips you shall guard and do."

DO NOT SWEAR FALSELY BY YAHUAH'S NAME — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 19:12

"Do not swear falsely by My Name and so profane the Name of your Al'uah. I am YAHUAH."

AVOID FOOLISH OR HASTY VOWS — Qoheleth (Ecclesiastes) 5:4-6

"When you make a vow to Al'uah, do not delay to pay it... Better not to vow than to vow and not pay."

VOWS OF A WIFE OR DAUGHTER MAY BE ANNULLED BY FATHER OR HUSBAND —

Bemidbar (Numbers) 30:1-16

"If a woman vows a vow to YAHUAH... her father may disallow it... and YAHUAH shall forgive her."

ALL DEDICATED ITEMS ARE MOST QODASH TO YAHUAH — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 27:28-29

"No devoted item... may be sold or redeemed. Every devoted item is most Qodash to YAHUAH."

YOU MAY REDEEM CERTAIN VOWS FOR A SET VALUE — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 27:1-27

"Speak to the children of Yashar'al and say to them, 'When a man makes a vow by your evaluation...'"

DO NOT SUBSTITUTE OR REPLACE AN ANIMAL VOWED TO YAHUAH — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 27:10

"He is not to exchange it nor replace it, good for bad or bad for good."

FIRSTBORN MALES BELONG TO YAHUAH AND MUST NOT BE VOWED — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 27:26

"However, a firstborn of the beasts, which is YAHUAH's firstborn, no man sets it apart..."

TITHES OF THE LAND AND HERDS BELONG TO YAHUAH — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 27:30-33
"All the tithe of the land... belongs to YAHUAH. It is Qodash to YAHUAH."

CHAPTER 17: LAWS OF JUSTICE FOR CRIMES & PUNISHMENTS

Narrative Summary: YAHUAH's Torah outlines righteous judgment for criminal offenses. These Mitzvot uphold order, protect the innocent, and establish strict standards for evidence, testimony, and penalties. Justice is not to be influenced by status, wealth, or emotion—only by truth and righteousness.

Reason Why: These commands ensure fairness, promote accountability, and deter evil. They demonstrate that sin has consequences, but justice must be measured, deliberate, and rooted in Torah—not in revenge or corruption.

JUSTICE MUST BE PURSUED WITHOUT PARTIALITY — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 16:18-20
"Do not distort right-ruling... Follow righteousness, righteousness alone..."

EVIDENCE REQUIRED: TWO OR THREE WITNESSES — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 17:6; 19:15
"By the mouth of two or three witnesses... a matter is established."

PUNISHMENT MUST FIT THE CRIME — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 19:21
"Life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot."

NO PUNISHMENT ON THE BASIS OF ONE WITNESS — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 19:15
"He is not put to death by the mouth of one witness."

FALSE WITNESSES RECEIVE THE PENALTY THEY INTENDED — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 19:16-19
"You shall do to him as he intended to do to his brother..."

DO NOT TAKE A BRIBE — Shemoth (Exodus) 23:8
"A bribe blinds the seeing and twists the words of the righteous."

EXECUTIONS MUST BE CARRIED OUT ONLY AFTER FULL TRIAL — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 17:2-7
"Bring the man or woman who has done evil to your gates... stone them to death at the mouth of witnesses."

MURDERERS MUST BE PUT TO DEATH — Bemidbar (Numbers) 35:30-31
"Anyone who kills a person... the murderer is to be put to death."

NO RANSOM FOR A MURDERER — Bemidbar (Numbers) 35:31
"Do not accept a ransom for the life of a murderer..."

THEFT REQUIRES RESTITUTION — Shemoth (Exodus) 22:1-4

"If a man steals an ox or sheep... he repays five cattle for an ox and four sheep for a sheep."

KIDNAPPING IS A CAPITAL OFFENSE — Shemoth (Exodus) 21:16

"He who kidnaps a man and sells him... shall be put to death."

HONOR JUDGES AND COURT DECISIONS — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 17:8-13

"Do not turn aside from the word they declare... the man who acts arrogantly... shall die."

CHAPTER 18: AGRICULTURE, HARVEST & ANIMAL CARE LAWS

Narrative Summary: The Torah commands Yashar'al to treat the land and all living creatures with dignity and care. These agricultural and animal laws foster respect for YAHUAH's creation and sustain the community with justice and mercy. From planting and reaping to tending animals, every act is to reflect stewardship and compassion.

Reason Why: These Mitzvot root the people in gratitude, fairness, and restraint. They prevent exploitation of the land, greed in harvest, and cruelty to creatures. They also reveal spiritual lessons about timing, patience, and dependence on YAHUAH's provision.

DO NOT PLANT MIXED SEED IN YOUR FIELD — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 19:19

"Do not sow your field with mixed seed."

DO NOT PLANT VINEYARDS WITH DIFFERENT SEED — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 22:9

"Do not sow your vineyard with different kinds of seed..."

DO NOT YOKE MIXED ANIMALS TOGETHER — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 22:10

"Do not plow with an ox and a donkey together."

DO NOT MUZZLE AN OX WHILE IT TREADS GRAIN — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 25:4

"Do not muzzle an ox while it is threshing."

LET THE LAND REST EVERY SEVENTH YEAR (SHEMITTAH) — Shemoth (Exodus) 23:10-11

"Let it rest and lie fallow..." (See also Wayyiqra 25:2-7)

YOVEL YEAR: RETURN PROPERTY & RELEASE SLAVES — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 25:10

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land... each shall return to his family."

LEAVE THE EDGES AND GLEANINGS FOR THE POOR — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 19:9-10

"Do not reap to the edges... leave them for the poor and the stranger." (See also Devarim 24:19-22)

HARVEST YOUR FIELD BUT DO NOT GO OVER IT TWICE — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 24:19

"It is for the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow."

FIRSTFRUITS MUST BE BROUGHT TO YAHUAH — Shemoth (Exodus) 23:19

"Bring the first of the firstfruits... to the House of YAHUAH."

DO NOT CUT DOWN FRUIT TREES IN WAR — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 20:19-20

"Are the trees of the field human, that you should besiege them?"

DO NOT BOIL A YOUNG GOAT IN ITS MOTHER'S MILK — Shemoth (Exodus) 23:19

"Do not cook a young goat in its mother's milk."

DO NOT SLAUGHTER AN ANIMAL AND ITS YOUNG ON THE SAME DAY — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 22:28

"An ox or a sheep and its young, do not slaughter both on the same day."

LET BIRDS GO WHEN TAKING FROM A NEST — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 22:6-7

"Let the mother go, but the young you may take... that it may be well with you."

DO NOT SACRIFICE AN ANIMAL WITH A DEFECT — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 22:20-25

"Whatever has a defect you do not bring."

CHAPTER 19: SLAVERY, SERVANTHOOD & THE TREATMENT OF WORKERS

Narrative Summary: The Torah addresses servanthood with dignity, mercy, and justice. It provides specific laws on how servants and slaves are to be treated, ensuring humane conditions and offering paths to freedom. These Mitzvot protect the vulnerable and remind Yashar'al that they were once slaves in Mitsrayim.

Reason Why: These laws prevent abuse and oppression. They uphold compassion and accountability, and they reflect YAHUAH's own deliverance of His people. Every servant must be treated as a human being made in YAHUAH's image.

DO NOT OPPRESS YOUR SERVANT — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 24:14-15

"Do not oppress a hired servant... give him his wages on the same day."

SERVANTS TO BE RELEASED IN THE SEVENTH YEAR — Shemoth (Exodus) 21:2-6

"If you buy a Hebrew servant, he serves six years; in the seventh he goes free."

GIVE LIBERALLY WHEN A SERVANT IS FREED — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 15:13-14

"When you send him away free... do not let him go empty-handed."

SLAVES MAY CHOOSE TO REMAIN OUT OF LOVE — Shemoth (Exodus) 21:5-6

"If the servant plainly says, 'I love my master...' he shall serve him forever."

DO NOT RETURN ESCAPED SLAVES TO THEIR MASTERS — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 23:15-16

"Do not give back to his master a slave who has escaped to you."

REMEMBER YOU WERE SLAVES IN MITSRAYIM — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 5:15

"And you shall remember that you were a slave in the land of Mitsrayim."

DO NOT RULE OVER SERVANTS WITH RIGOR — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 25:43

"Do not rule over him with harshness, but fear your Al'uah."

SERVANTS FROM FOREIGN NATIONS MAY BE INHERITED BUT STILL TREATED RIGHTEOUSLY — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 25:44-46

"They shall serve as your possession, but do not oppress them."

DO NOT TAKE A FELLOW YASHAR'ALITE AS A PERMANENT SLAVE — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 25:39-42

"They shall not serve as slaves... for they are My servants."

JUDGMENT AGAINST VIOLENT MASTERS — Shemoth (Exodus) 21:26-27

"If a man strikes the eye of his servant... and destroys it, he shall let him go free."

CHAPTER 20: GENDER ROLES, MODESTY & SEXUAL BOUNDARIES

Narrative Summary: YAHUAH created male and female with distinct roles and responsibilities. The Torah upholds modesty, family structure, and sexual purity as foundations of a righteous society. These commands guard against confusion, exploitation, and the breakdown of moral order.

Reason Why: Obedience to these Mitzvot preserves the dignity of individuals and the integrity of families. They protect against defilement, reflect the design of creation, and uphold covenantal standards for holiness in body and community.

MALE AND FEMALE CREATED DISTINCTLY — Bereshith (Genesis) 1:27

"Male and female He created them."

MEN MUST NOT WEAR WOMEN'S GARMENTS (AND VICE VERSA) — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 22:5

"A woman does not wear that which pertains to a man, nor does a man put on a woman's garment..."

MODESTY IN DRESS AND BEHAVIOR — Shemoth (Exodus) 20:26

"Do not go up by steps to My altar, lest your nakedness be exposed." (See also 1 Timothy 2:9-10)

NO UNCOVERING NAKEDNESS EXCEPT WITHIN MARRIAGE — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 18:6-30

"No one is to approach any one of his own flesh to uncover their nakedness..."

NO SEXUAL RELATIONS OUTSIDE MARRIAGE — Shemoth (Exodus) 22:16-17

"If a man entices a virgin who is not betrothed... he shall surely pay the bride-price..."

NO ADULTERY — Shemoth (Exodus) 20:14

"You do not commit adultery." (See also Wayyiqra 20:10)

NO HOMOSEXUALITY — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 18:22; 20:13

"Do not lie with a male as with a woman. It is an abomination."

NO INCEST — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 18:6-18

"None of you shall approach anyone who is near of kin..."

NO BESTIALITY — Shemoth (Exodus) 22:19; Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 18:23

"Do not have sexual relations with an animal... it is confusion."

NO PROSTITUTION OR WHORING IN YASHAR'AL — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 23:17-18
"No daughter of Yashar'al is to be a prostitute..."

AVOID ALL SEXUAL DEFILEMENT — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 18:24-30
"Do not defile yourselves with any of these... for by all these the nations are defiled..."

CHAPTER 21: MARRIAGE, DIVORCE & FAMILY STRUCTURE

Narrative Summary: The foundation of every qadosh society is the family—established through covenantal marriage. The Torah gives specific instructions to protect, honor, and uphold the structure of marriage, clarify roles, and safeguard the dignity of both husband and wife. These laws also define the righteous handling of divorce and remarriage.

Reason Why: These Mitzvot preserve the unity, clarity, and stability of YAHUAH's design for family. They honor His image in male and female, protect the vulnerable, and build a future rooted in righteous order and generational blessing.

MARRIAGE IS A COVENANT — Mal'aki (Malachi) 2:14

"YAHUAH has been witness between you and the wife of your youth... she is your companion and your wife by covenant."

HONOR YOUR SPOUSE — Shemoth (Exodus) 20:14

"You do not commit adultery." (See also Mishle 5:18-19; Wayyiqra 20:10)

MAN SHALL LEAVE HIS FAMILY AND CLING TO HIS WIFE — Bereshith (Genesis) 2:24

"A man shall leave his father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife..."

A WOMAN WHO IS RAPED MAY NOT BE TREATED AS A WIFE WITHOUT HER CONSENT

— Devarim (Deuteronomy) 22:25-27

"You shall do no matter to the girl... the man who lay with her shall die."

A VIRGIN WHO CONSENTS TO PREMARITAL RELATIONS MUST BE MARRIED OR COMPENSATED — Shemoth (Exodus) 22:16-17

"If a man entices a virgin... he shall pay the bride-price for her to be his wife."

YASHAR'ALITE WOMEN CANNOT MARRY PRIESTS IF DEFILED — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 21:7, 13-15

"They do not take a woman who is defiled by whoring..."

DIVORCE MUST BE THROUGH WRITTEN BILL — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 24:1-4

"...he writes her a certificate of divorce, puts it in her hand and sends her out of his house."

DIVORCED WOMAN MAY NOT RETURN TO FIRST HUSBAND IF REMARRIED — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 24:1-4

"...her former husband who sent her away is not allowed to take her again to be his wife..."

DO NOT WITHHOLD FOOD, CLOTHING OR CONJUGAL RIGHTS — Shemoth (Exodus) 21:10-11

"If he takes another wife, he is not to diminish the first one's food, clothing, or marital rights."

DO NOT MARRY PAGAN NATIONS — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 7:3-4

"Do not give your daughter to his son, nor take his daughter for your son..."

RAISE YOUR CHILDREN IN TORAH — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 6:6-7

"You shall teach them diligently to your children... when you sit, walk, lie down, and rise up."

CHAPTER 22: LAWS OF CLEANLINESS, DISEASE & ISOLATION

Narrative Summary: The Torah provides Mitzvot to protect the physical and spiritual health of the community. Cleanliness, disease control, and quarantine laws were divinely given to preserve life, prevent defilement, and teach reverence for YAHUAH's set-apart presence among His people.

Reason Why: These laws teach spiritual awareness, bodily discipline, and community responsibility. Physical uncleanness often symbolized deeper spiritual realities. Observing these commands is an act of worship, care, and covenantal obedience.

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN CLEAN & UNCLEAN — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 10:10

"...make a distinction between the Qodash and the profane, between the unclean and the clean." (See also Wayyiqra 11:47; 20:25)

CLEANLINESS AFTER CHILDBIRTH — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 12:1-8

"When a woman gives birth... she is unclean seven days... then remains in the blood of purification..."

TZARA'AT (SKIN INFECTIONS) LAWS — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 13-14

"...the priest shall examine the infection..."

UNCLEAN DISCHARGES (ZAV, ZAVAH, NIDDAH) — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 15:1-33

"This is the Torah for one who has a discharge..."

ISOLATION OF THE UNCLEAN — Bemidbar (Numbers) 5:1-4

"Command the children of Yashar'al to send out of the camp every leper..."

CLEANSING WITH WATER AND WAITING UNTIL EVENING — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 15:5-11

"...he shall wash his clothes and bathe in water and be unclean until evening."

UNCLEAN UNTIL EVENING AFTER TOUCHING A DEAD BODY — Bemidbar (Numbers) 19:11-13

"Whoever touches a dead person... shall be unclean seven days."

USE OF ASHES OF RED HEIFER FOR CLEANSING — Bemidbar (Numbers) 19:1-22

"...for purification from sin... the water for uncleanness."

CLEAN GARMENTS AND HOMES FROM MOLD & MILDEW — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 13:47-59; 14:33-57

"...the priest shall come and examine the plague..."

UNCLEAN PEOPLE MAY NOT ENTER QODASH SPACE — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 15:31
"...so that they do not die in their uncleanness when they defile My Dwelling."

CHAPTER 23: BUSINESS, TRADE & HONEST MEASURES

Narrative Summary: Righteousness extends beyond the temple and the home—it must govern all economic dealings. YAHUAH commands His people to operate with integrity in business, rejecting greed, fraud, and exploitation. Honest scales, fair wages, and truthful transactions are acts of obedience and worship.

Reason Why: These Mitzvot establish justice in commerce, protect the poor and vulnerable, and reflect YAHUAH's character. They preserve communal trust and affirm that every coin and contract must honor the covenant.

USE HONEST SCALES & WEIGHTS — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 19:35-36

"Do not do unrighteousness in judgment, in measurement of length, weight, or volume..." (See also Devarim 25:13-16; Mishle 11:1)

DO NOT DEFRAUD OR ROB — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 19:13

"Do not oppress your neighbor or rob him..."

DO NOT CHARGE INTEREST TO A FELLOW YASHAR'ALITE — Shemoth (Exodus) 22:25

"If you lend money to any of My people... do not be like a creditor to him..." (See also Devarim 23:19-20)

PAY WAGES PROMPTLY — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 24:14-15

"Do not oppress a hired servant... you shall give him his wages on the same day..."

NO DECEPTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES — Mishle (Proverbs) 20:10

"Differing weights and differing measures—both are an abomination to YAHUAH."

DO NOT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE POOR OR NEEDY — Shemoth (Exodus) 22:22-24

"Do not afflict any widow or fatherless child..."

RETURN COLLATERAL PROMPTLY — Shemoth (Exodus) 22:26-27

"If you take your neighbor's garment as a pledge... return it to him before sunset."

DO NOT DECEIVE WITH PRICES OR MERCHANDISE — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 25:14

"When you sell anything to your neighbor... do not oppress one another."

DO NOT KEEP OVERNIGHT WHAT BELONGS TO SOMEONE ELSE — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 19:13

"...the wages of him who is hired are not to remain with you all night until morning."

DO NOT STEAL OR DEAL FALSELY — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 19:11

"You do not steal, do not lie, do not deceive one another."

CHAPTER 24: THE STRANGER, THE WIDOW & THE FATHERLESS

Narrative Summary: YAHUAH's compassion and justice extend especially to those who are vulnerable: the stranger (sojourner), the widow, and the fatherless. The Torah repeatedly commands Yashar'al to protect, provide for, and never oppress these groups. They are a test of the nation's righteousness.

Reason Why: Caring for the marginalized reveals the heart of the covenant. These Mitzvot reflect YAHUAH's mercy, promote justice, and ensure that no one is forgotten or abused within the community.

DO NOT OPPRESS THE STRANGER, WIDOW OR FATHERLESS — Shemoth (Exodus) 22:21-24

"Do not afflict the stranger or oppress him... if you afflict them and they cry to Me, I shall hear."

LOVE THE STRANGER — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 10:18-19

"YAHUAH loves the stranger, giving him food and a garment. So love the stranger..."

DO NOT PERVERT JUSTICE FOR THE WIDOW OR STRANGER — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 24:17

"Do not pervert the right-ruling of the stranger or the fatherless, nor take a widow's garment as a pledge."

LEAVE THE EDGES OF YOUR FIELD FOR THEM — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 19:9-10

"Do not reap the corners... leave them for the poor and the stranger."

DO NOT FORGET THEM WHEN HARVESTING — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 24:19-21

"When you reap... do not go back to get it—it is for the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow."

INVITE THEM TO REJOICE IN YOUR FEASTS — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 16:11, 14

"Rejoice before YAHUAH... with the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow..."

TREAT THE STRANGER AS A NATIVE AMONG YOU — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 19:33-34

"The stranger... shall be as the native among you, and you shall love him as yourself..."

ONE TORAH FOR YOU AND THE STRANGER — Bemidbar (Numbers) 15:15-16

"One Torah and one Right-Ruling is for you and for the stranger who sojourns with you."

CHAPTER 25: WARFARE, PEACE & NATIONAL ETHICS

Narrative Summary: When Yashar'al must engage in battle, YAHUAH's instructions provide strict spiritual and ethical guidelines for warfare. These Mitzvot define when to fight, how to fight, and what to do before, during, and after conflict. They also protect civilians, preserve dignity, and uphold YAHUAH's justice.

Reason Why: These commands preserve the nation's integrity, even in conflict. They ensure that war is never waged for greed or cruelty, but only under righteous cause, led by YAHUAH, and governed by His standards of righteousness and restraint.

SEEK PEACE BEFORE WAR — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 20:10-12

"When you approach a city to fight... make an offer of peace."

DO NOT BE AFRAID IN BATTLE—YAHUAH GOES WITH YOU — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 20:1-4

"Do not be afraid of them, for YAHUAH your Al'uah is with you."

EXEMPTIONS FROM WAR FOR CERTAIN MEN — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 20:5-9

"Let him go and return to his house..."

DO NOT DESTROY FRUIT TREES DURING WAR — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 20:19-20

"You shall not destroy its trees by wielding an axe..."

CITIES OF REFUGE MUST BE PRESERVED FOR ACCIDENTAL KILLERS — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 19:1-10

"So that every slayer may flee there..."

EXECUTE JUSTICE ON THE NATIONS YAHUAH COMMANDS TO DESTROY — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 20:16-18

"You shall not leave alive anything that breathes... so they do not teach you... to do according to their abominations."

WOMEN TAKEN IN WAR MUST BE TREATED HUMANELY — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 21:10-14

"...let her shave her head and mourn her parents... then you may take her as a wife."

NO COWARDICE OR DISUNITY AMONG SOLDIERS — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 20:8

"Let him return to his house, lest the heart of his brothers melt as his heart."

BATTLE IS YAHUAH'S—DEPEND ON HIM — Shemoth (Exodus) 14:13-14

"YAHUAH fights for you, and you keep silent."

CHAPTER 26: TEMPLE, PRIESTS & SACRIFICIAL SERVICE

Narrative Summary: The Mishkan (Tabernacle) and later the Temple were central to the spiritual life of Yashar'al. The Torah details the roles of the Kohanim (priests), the offerings to be brought before YAHUAH, and the holiness required to serve in His presence. These Mitzvot teach reverence, order, and the seriousness of atonement, worship, and intercession.

Reason Why: These laws demonstrate that approaching YAHUAH is not casual—it is sacred. They teach that sin must be atoned for, that worship must be orderly, and that YAHUAH alone sets the standard for how He is to be served.

BUILD A SET-APART PLACE FOR YAHUAH — Shemoth (Exodus) 25:8-9

"Make Me a Qodash place, and I shall dwell in their midst."

ONLY KOHANIM MAY OFFER SACRIFICES — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 1:5; 1:11

"...and the priests, the sons of Aharon, shall offer the blood."

THE LEVITES ASSIST BUT DO NOT OFFER SACRIFICES — Bemidbar (Numbers) 18:2-7

"They shall guard your duty and the duty of all the Tent, but they shall not come near the vessels."

PRIESTS MUST BE WITHOUT BLEMISH TO SERVE — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 21:16-23

"No man who has a defect shall draw near..."

PRIESTS MUST REMAIN CLEAN WHILE MINISTERING — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 22:1-9

"They shall separate themselves from the Qodash things of the children of Yashar'al..."

BURNING INCENSE ACCORDING TO PRESCRIBED FORMULA — Shemoth (Exodus) 30:34-38

"Do not make any for yourselves with its composition. It is Qodash to YAHUAH."

KOHEN HAGADOL (HIGH PRIEST) HAS GREATER RESTRICTIONS — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 21:10-15

"He shall not uncover his head nor tear his garments..."

DAY OF ATONEMENT RITUALS TO BE FOLLOWED EXACTLY — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 16:1-34

"This shall be a law forever for you..."

OFFERINGS TO BE WITHOUT BLEMISH — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 22:18-25

"Whatever has a defect you do not bring."

NO STRANGE FIRE BEFORE YAHUAH — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 10:1-2

"Nadab and Abihu... brought strange fire... and fire came out from YAHUAH."

GUARD THE FIRE ON THE ALTAR CONTINUALLY — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 6:12-13

"The fire is kept burning on the altar continuously, it is not put out."

BRING FIRSTFRUITS AND TITHES TO THE TEMPLE — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 26:1-11

"Bring it to the place where YAHUAH your Al'uah chooses to make His Name dwell."

CHAPTER 27: LAWS OF BLESSING & CURSE, NATIONAL COVENANT CONSEQUENCES

Narrative Summary: The covenant YAHUAH made with Yashar'al is conditional. Obedience brings national and individual blessings; rebellion results in curses. The Torah presents this choice with utmost seriousness. These Mitzvot are not symbolic—they shape the destiny of nations.

Reason Why: These laws serve as the national warning system and spiritual compass. They awaken reverence, enforce accountability, and show the profound consequences of either walking in Torah or rejecting it. Every generation must choose life.

BLESSINGS FOR OBEDIENCE — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 28:1-14

"If you diligently obey the voice of YAHUAH your Al'uah... all these blessings shall come upon you."

CURSES FOR DISOBEDIENCE — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 28:15-68

"If you do not obey... all these curses shall come upon you and overtake you."

BLESSINGS AND CURSES MUST BE RECITED PUBLICLY — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 27:11-26

"Cursed is the one who... and all the people shall say, Ahmayn."

CHOOSE LIFE — THE PATH OF OBEDIENCE — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 30:15-20

"I have set before you life and good, death and evil... choose life, so that you live."

THE LAND ITSELF RESPONDS TO OBEDIENCE OR SIN — Wayyiqra (Leviticus) 26:3-46

"Then the land shall enjoy its Shabbat... but if you do not obey... I shall scatter you among the nations."

RETURNING TO YAHUAH BRINGS RESTORATION — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 30:1-10

"And you shall turn back to YAHUAH your Al'uah... then YAHUAH shall turn back your captivity."

THE COVENANT IS FOR YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN FOREVER — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 29:14-15

"Not with you alone... but with him who is here today... and with him who is not here today."

YAHUAH'S WORD IS NOT DISTANT — IT IS NEAR YOU — Devarim (Deuteronomy) 30:11-14

"It is in your mouth and in your heart, to do it."

NATIONAL REPENTANCE BRINGS NATIONAL HEALING — 2 Dibre HaYamim (Chronicles) 7:14

"If My people who are called by My Name humble themselves and pray... I shall hear from the shamayim and heal their land."

FINAL GLOSSARY: SACRED TERMS & CONCEPTS

AL'uah — A sacred transliteration for 'Elohim' or 'God,' referring to the Most High YAHUAH in singular reverence.

Ahmayn — Sacred form of 'Amen,' signifying agreement, affirmation, and faithful confirmation.

Amat — True, faithful, trustworthy; used in place of the Hebrew 'Emet' to represent unshakable truth in the context of Torah.

Brit — Covenant: a binding, everlasting agreement between YAHUAH and His people, beginning with Avraham and continuing through Yashar'al and all who join.

Kohen / Kohen Hagadol — Priest / High Priest. The Kohanim were Levites appointed to serve in the Mishkan and Temple, offering sacrifices and maintaining set-apart service. The Kohen Hagadol served as the highest priestly mediator.

Mitzvot (Plural of Mitzvah) — Commandments or instructions given by YAHUAH, forming the foundation of the Torah. There are traditionally 613 Mitzvot, though not all are applicable to every person or era.

Moedim — Appointed Times; sacred festivals and days on YAHUAH's calendar, including the Shabbat, Pesah (Passover), Shabuoth (Weeks), Yom Teruah (Trumpets), Yom Kippurim (Atonement), and Sukkoth (Tabernacles).

Niddah / Zav / Zavah — Terms related to bodily discharges. Niddah refers to the menstrual cycle; Zav (male) and Zavah (female) refer to irregular discharges requiring purification.

Qodash / Qodashah (Qadosh) — Set-apart, sacred, holy. The preferred transliteration in this scroll to emphasize the separateness and sanctity of YAHUAH and His commands.

Shabbat / Shabbatoth — The seventh day (and certain festival days) commanded by YAHUAH as a day of complete rest and worship.

Shalum — Peace, completeness, wholeness (preferred transliteration of 'Shalom'), reflecting the fullness of covenant rest and restoration.

Shemitah — The seventh year of rest for the land; a commanded sabbatical year where fields lie fallow and debts are forgiven.

Tzitzit — Fringes or tassels commanded to be worn on the corners of garments as a visual reminder of YAHUAH's Mitzvot (Bamidbar 15:38-39).

Torah — Instruction, teaching, or law. Refers to the divine commandments given by YAHUAH, especially through Moshah (Moses), and includes moral, civil, and ceremonial laws.

YAHUAH — The sacred Name of the Most High, transliterated without vowel distortion, preserved here to uphold reverence, truth, and identity.

YAHUSHA — The Anointed One, often rendered 'Yahusha Ha'Mashiach'; seen as the living Torah, Redeemer, and fulfillment of the promises to Yashar'al.

Yahudyim — The set-apart people descended from Ya'aqob, specifically those from the tribes of Yahudah, Lewi, and Binyamin; used here to represent all Hebrews in covenant.

Yashar'al — The sacred-name spelling for 'Israel,' referring to the entire twelve tribes — both scattered and gathered — who are called back to covenant faithfulness.

THE END OF THE SCROLL.

Every law restored. Every word sealed in Amat.

Now go forth, walk in the path of righteousness, and never turn aside.

AL'aluYaHU'aH!