
Deuteronomy II
Divers Laws of the Land (cont.)
Deuteronomy 25:1-19

I. INTRODUCTORY THOUGHTS

A. Theme of the Chapter

- i. Instruction
- ii. Admonition
- iii. Relationship(s) – between man and man, between God and man.

B. Usage of Words

- i. “*thou*”
 1. Used nine (9 x) times in seven (7) verses (Deuteronomy 25:4; Deuteronomy 25:12; Deuteronomy 25:13; Deuteronomy 25:14; Deuteronomy 25:15; Deuteronomy 25:18; Deuteronomy 25:19)
 2. Used to refer to Children of Israel and individuals in the chapter.
- ii. “*thy*”
 1. Used seven (7 x) times in five (5) verses (Deuteronomy 25:3; Deuteronomy 25:13; Deuteronomy 25:15; Deuteronomy 25:16; Deuteronomy 25:19)
 2. Used in the possessive sense, referring to the Children of Israel.

C. Usage of Phrases

- i. “*Thou shalt*”
 1. Used three (3 x) times in three (3) verses (Deuteronomy 25:12; Deuteronomy 25:15; Deuteronomy 25:19)
 2. Used to instruct the Children of Israel.
- ii. “*Thou shalt not*”
 1. Used four (4 x) times in four (4) verses (Deuteronomy 25:4; Deuteronomy 25:13; Deuteronomy 25:14; Deuteronomy 25:19)
 2. Used to admonish the Children of Israel to take great care of their actions.
- iii. “*thy God*”
 1. Used four (4 x) times in three (3) verses (Deuteronomy 25:15; Deuteronomy 25:16; Deuteronomy 25:19)
 2. Used to show the relationship of the congregation and God.

II. THE LAW OF PUNISHING THE WICKED (Deuteronomy 25:1-3)

- A. Brought Unto Judgment (Deuteronomy 25:1)
 - i. To be judged by the judges (Deuteronomy 25:1; 16:18-20; Deuteronomy 17:8-9)
 - 1. Judges, elders and officers in the gates
 - 2. The priests the Levites (Ezekiel 44:15, 23-24)
 - a. The importance of their holy lives
 - b. To be brought the hard cases to judge
 - ii. To be judged by the priest(s) (Deuteronomy 25:1; Ezekiel 44:24)
 - 1. To justify the righteous
 - 2. To condemn the wicked
 - iii. Jesus Christ, our faithful High Priest (Hebrews 2:9, 16-18)
 - 1. To be an example of things that are holy (Ezekiel 44:24; 1 Peter 2:21-23)
 - 2. To make intercession (Hebrews 7:11, 27; 1 Peter 2:24-25)
 - 3. To justify many (Deuteronomy 25:1; Isaiah 53:11)
 - 4. To condemn the wicked (Deuteronomy 25:1; Acts 17:31; Jude 1:14-15)
- B. To Be Punished According to His Fault (Deuteronomy 25:2-3; 2 Corinthians 11:24-26)
 - i. If the wicked man be found worthy to be beaten
 - ii. The judge shall make him lie down
 - iii. To be beaten according to his fault
 - iv. Up to forty stripes
 - 1. It was common for the Jews to minus one stripe/lashing to make sure to keep the law as given in Deuteronomy 25 (2 Corinthians 11:24)
 - 2. Any more would could make the fellow Israelite seem vile to the brethren.

III. THE LAW OF TAKING CARE OF THE GIVER (Deuteronomy 25:4)

- A. A Charge to an Husbandman not to Hinder (Deuteronomy 25:4)
 - i. His cattle while they are laboring
 - ii. To eat and be filled
- B. A Picture of the Prophet and/or Minister to be Cared For (Deuteronomy 25:4; 1 Timothy 5:17-18)
 - i. The Old Testament teaches that one should make sure to care for the brute beast that brings the owner benefit of their labour
 - ii. Therefore, is it of any wonder that we should be willing and wanton to encourage, be kind, and care for those that labour among us in the word and doctrine? (1 Corinthians 9:9-11)

IV. THE LAW OF RAISING UP A POSTERITY (Deuteronomy 25:5-10)

- A. A Testimony of the Writings of Moses (Deuteronomy 25:5; Luke 20:27-28)
- B. To Raise up the Name of the Brother (Deuteronomy 25:5-6)
 - i. In the event of the death of a man's brother (Ruth 1:12-13; Ruth 3:7-11)
 - 1. To marry his wife
 - 2. That she should be cared for
 - 3. That the name of his brother might be raised up
 - ii. The firstborn that is brought forth
 - 1. To continue the name of the father
 - 2. That his name would not disappear in the land
- C. The Law if the Brother Refuses the Duty of the Brother (Deuteronomy 25:7-10; Ruth 4:1-12)
 - i. The brother's wife to go to the elders of the city
 - ii. Announce the refusal of the brother
 - iii. The elders to verify the refusal
 - iv. The brother's wife to loosing his shoe
 - 1. Spit in his face – (an act of degrading and shame) (Numbers 12:14; Isaiah 50:6)
 - 2. To announce: “so shall it be done unto that man that will not build up his brother's house.”
 - v. The man to be known as; “the house of him that hath his shoe loosed.”

V. THE LAW OF PUNISHING AN IMMODEST ACT (Deuteronomy 25:11-12)

- A. The Act Committed (Deuteronomy 25:11)
 - i. Two men striving against one another
 - ii. One man's wife draws near to deliver her husband
 - iii. She comes near and puts forth her had where she shouldn't
- B. The Act Punished (Deuteronomy 25:12)
 - i. Her had would be cut off
 - ii. No one should pity her

VI. THE LAW OF THE JUST WEIGHT (Deuteronomy 25:13-16)

- A. Divers Weights Forbidden (Deuteronomy 25:13-14)
 - i. The Lord called for his people to be honest and righteous in their trading (Leviticus 19:35-36)
 - ii. An unjust weight or measure was/is considered an abomination to the LORD (Proverbs 11:1; Proverbs 16:11; Proverbs 20:10; 1 Thessalonians 4:6)
 - iii. God called unjust weights, wicked and deceitful (Micah 6:11-12)
- B. A Just and Perfect Weight (Deuteronomy 25:15-16)

- i. The just weight is the delight of God (Proverbs 11:1)
- ii. A just and weight and balance are the LORD's (Proverbs 16:11)
- iii. Just and perfect in trade as well as the law (Ezekiel 45:9-12)
- iv. Believers (Church age) are called to be the same in business and in life (Philippians 4:8-9; 1 Thessalonians 4:6, 11-12)

VII. THE COMMAND TO DESTROY AMALEK (Deuteronomy 25:17-19)

A. A Call to Remember the Works of Amalek (Deuteronomy 25:17-18)

- i. At Rephidim (Exodus 17:8-16)
 - 1. He (Amalek) met them by the way
 - 2. Smiting the hindmost of them
 - 3. Those that were feeble
 - 4. While Israel was faint and weary (a cowardly act)
 - 5. Fearing not God
- ii. Called the first of the nations (Numbers 24:20), but his end would perish forever (Numbers 24:20)

B. A Call to Destroy Amalek in Due Time (Deuteronomy 25:19)

- i. After the LORD had given them rest in their land
- ii. And they had established themselves
- iii. To blot out their name forever
 - 1. Saul called by God to destroy the Amalekites and their King Agag (1 Samuel 15)
 - 2. David would go on to fight them (1 Samuel 30:1-7)
 - 3. Mordecai and Esther would deal with King Agag's descendant (Haman) (Esther 3:1; Esther 7:10; Esther 9:7-10)