

MOSAIC LAW AND THE TEN

By Avram Yehoshua

THE SEED OF ABRAHAM

The Greek words for *Law* and *Commandments* are found 266 times in the Greek New Testament and are seen by many Christians to mean (only) the Ten Commandments; not Mosaic Law. This allows them to bypass any connection those two words might have with Mosaic Law because Christians believe they don't have to keep Mosaic Law, unless it's specifically written in the New Testament (e.g. to homosexuality; Lev. 20:13; Rom. 1:26-28). Whether to keep the Ten Commandments or not is divided among Christians. Some say they don't have to keep it, while other Christians think the Ten Commandments should be kept, although most run aground on the 4th Commandment (to keep the 7th day Sabbath holy).

Both groups are sure, though, that Mosaic Law itself should not be kept. Yet, the overwhelming number of times that *Law* and *Commandments* actually mean Mosaic Law in the New (and Old) Testaments, dismantles their anti-Mosaic Law theology because once the statistical biblical understanding of the words, in both the Old and New Testament, actually proclaims Mosaic Law for Christians. The following two charts reveal the Hebrew and Greek words for *Law* and *Commandments* in both Testaments:

Old and New Testament Words for Law/s	Times Used	Total Times
1. Law (Hebrew: Torah תּוֹרָה) = Mosaic Law ¹	180	
2. Law (Hebrew: Torah) = Other Laws ²	29	
3. Law (Hebrew: Torah) = Ten Commandments ³	01	
• Number of times <i>Torah</i> used in Old Testament		210
4. Law (Greek: Nomos νόμος) = Mosaic Law ⁴	178	
5. Law (Greek: Nomos) = Other Laws ⁵	20	
6. Law (Greek: Nomos) = Ten Commandments ⁶	00	
• Total times <i>Nomos</i> used in Greek New Testament		<u>198</u>
• Total number of times <i>Law</i> is used in the Hebrew and Greek texts		408

Old and New Testament Word—Commandment/s	Times Used
1. Commandment/s (Hebrew Mitzvot מִצְוָה) = Mosaic Law ⁷	134
2. Commandment/s (Hebrew Mitzvot) = Single or Multiple Laws ⁸	42
3. Commandment/s (Hebrew Mitzvot) = Ten Commandments ⁹	01
• Total times <i>Mitzvot</i> is used in the Hebrew Old Testament	177
4. Commandment/s (Greek Entolai ἐντολή) = Mosaic Law ¹⁰	19
5. Commandment/s (Greek Entolai) = Other Commandments ¹¹	45
6. Commandment/s (Greek Entolai) = Ten Commandments ¹²	04
• Total times <i>Entolai</i> is used in the Greek New Testament	<u>68</u>
• Total Number of times commandment/s is used in Hebrew and Greek texts	245

Only 1 (one) time in 408 appearances in the Hebrew and Greek texts for Law/law does it mean the Ten Commandments, and that one time is actually in the Old Testament, not the New. The overwhelming majority of the time the Hebrew and Greek words for Law (*Torah* and *Nomos*) mean Mosaic Law. Here's the breakdown for the Bible:

1. 87.75% of the time (358 times in 408) the word *Law* means Mosaic Law.
2. 12.01% of the time (49 times in 408) the word *Law* means either a specific law from Mosaic Law (like the law/s of leprosy or the law/s of the Nazarite), or a king's law, etc.
3. 0.24% of the time, which is less than a quarter of one percent of the time (1 time in 408), the word *Law* means the Ten Commandments.

This means that anyone suggesting that the word *Law* in the New Testament is equal to the Ten Commandments is wrong. It never occurs. (See endnotes 1-12 for all the Scripture cites for both *Law* and *Commandments*, and what is reflected in point 2, for both charts, entails.)

The Hebrew and Greek words for *Commandment/s* (*Mitzvot* and *Entolay*) also reveal that an overwhelming number of times, when the English word *Commandment/s* is seen in the entire Bible, it means Mosaic Law. Only 5 times in 245 appearances of the Hebrew and Greek words does the word *Commandment/s* mean the Ten Commandments:

1. 62.45% of the time (153 times in 245) the word *Commandment/s* means Mosaic Law.
2. 35.51% of the time (87 times in 245) the word *Commandment/s* means either a specific law from Mosaic Law (like the law/s of leprosy or the law/s of the Nazarite), or a king's law, etc.
3. 2.04% of the time (5 times in 245) the word *Commandment/s* means the Ten Commandments.

In other words, less than one percent of the time (literally 0.92% or 6 times in 653) the Hebrew and Greek words for both *Law/s* and *Commandment/s* mean the Ten Commandments. In a side note of interest, three times in an English Bible the phrase, *Ten Commandments* is found, but interestingly enough, only in the Old Testament (Exodus 34:28; Deuteronomy 4:13; 10:4), but *none* of those times is the Hebrew word for *commandments* (*mitzvot*) used. The Hebrew phrase for 'the Ten Commandments' is עֲשֶׂרֶת הַדְּבָרִים (Ah'seret Had'varim), which translates into English as 'the Ten Words' or 'the Ten Sayings.'

Mosaic Law and Christians

The statistical biblical reality for the terms *Law* and *Commandments* meaning Mosaic Law has profound ramifications for every Christian. With this understanding it will be easy to see that the Apostle Paul's thoughts on Mosaic Law, from his greatest theological book, Romans (written *after* Galatians), reveals that Paul is not the one, as the Church teaches from Galatians, who did away with Mosaic Law. On the contrary, from Romans, Paul writes that Mosaic Law is God's Standard for both how we can know the full extent of what sin is, and that with faith in Jesus, Mosaic Law is *established*. Remember, 'law' here equals Mosaic Law:

“Therefore, by the deeds of the law no flesh will be justified in His sight, **for by the law is the knowledge of sin.**” (Romans 3:20 NKJV)

First, Paul writes that no one will be saved or justified by keeping Mosaic Law. This is a biblical reality that goes back to God's prototypical salvation of Israel from Egyptian slavery. It was by the blood of the lamb that God saved Israel from Pharaoh (Ex. 12). *After* that He brought Israel to Mt. Sinai *to learn who He was and how to live out their 'saved' lives* in relation to Him (e.g. Mosaic Law; how to worship Him; what holy days to keep; and what was right and what was wrong/sin in His eyes). This is the prototype,

but by Paul's day the keeping of Mosaic Law (as symbolized in physical covenantal circumcision; Gen. 17:10-14; Ex. 12:43f.) was equated with Heaven (justification; eternal life; salvation).¹³ Paul, though, after his encounter with Messiah Yeshua (Jesus) on the Road to Damascus, declares that no one will be justified or saved who keeps Mosaic Law for justification. Only faith in Yeshua justifies a person, but once saved, can a Christian do 'whatever is in his heart'? Can he keep any day holy that he likes? Can he eat whatever food he wants to eat? Another way of asking this is, 'Does it matter if a Christian sins?' Of course it does (Rom. 6:1-3), but what is God's Standard? What determines what is sin? Is it 'just what's in one's heart'? Is it just what's written in the New Testament? Or is it the same Standard the judged the Lord Yeshua?

Second, Paul reveals in the second phrase of the verse that it's only Mosaic Law that (fully) tells us what is sin (in God's eyes). In other words, Christians don't know the full extent of what God sees as sin unless they know, and obviously observe, Mosaic Law. According to this New Testament verse, Mosaic Law is God's Standard for how Christians are to live out their lives. It's not just homosexuality that is sin, but also the eating of any unclean meats, and the not keeping of God's holy days, etc.

We know that Jesus didn't sin.¹⁴ Most Christians realize that it was God's Standard, Mosaic Law, that judged whether Yeshua sinned or not. It wasn't just the Ten Commandments. In other words, if Jesus ate bacon or lobster just one time,¹⁵ rules that aren't in the Ten, He would have sinned (see Lev. 11) and He would not have been a sinless sacrifice. Or if Jesus didn't keep the Feasts of Israel He would have sinned. None of the yearly Feasts are in the Ten, yet God says that the one who doesn't keep the Passover shall be cut off from Israel (Num. 9:13). That's how important Passover is to God.

The Church teaches that Christ nailed the Law (Mosaic Law) to the cross,¹⁶ wrongly interpreting Colossians 2:14. It wasn't Mosaic Law that was nailed to the cross, but rather with our *sin indebtedness to God*. Christ redeemed us from the *curse* of the Law (Gal. 3:13)—not God's holy and righteous divine guideline for how to live our lives (Rom. 7:12, 14, 16, 22, 25).

Christians mistakenly believe they are free to eat anything they like, as long as they bless it,¹⁷ and to keep any holy days they want to keep (e.g. Xmas and Easter or the now fashionable Resurrection Sunday). Much of the time, though, 'Resurrection Sunday' is not the Sunday that Yeshua actually rose from the dead on because it's not based on the calculation for Passover, but for Easter.¹⁸ Where are Easter and Xmas in the New Testament? Easter and Xmas may seem like good ideas, but if God doesn't tell Christians in the New Testament to celebrate them, they're not a divine idea—they're sin because they are pagan holy days and they negate God's holy days.

Paul, just 11 verses after Rom. 3:20, in the same chapter, settles the theology of whether Mosaic Law is for Christians or not. In a point-blank question he asks if one's Christian faith invalidates or makes void Mosaic Law, and then he answers his rhetorical question with an emphatic, 'Certainly not!' Remember, here, too, Law equals Mosaic Law and not just the Ten Commandments because it was Mosaic Law that judged Jesus sinless and 11 verses before Rom. 3:31 Paul addresses the issue of trying to keep the Law (Mosaic Law) for justification, and then telling us that the the Law (Mosaic Law) reveals what sin is:

“Do we then make *void* the law through faith? ***Certainly not!*** On the contrary, we establish the law.” (Romans 3:31 NKJV)

In Paul's greatest theological letter, the Apostle to the *Gentiles* declares that faith in Messiah Yeshua ***does not*** invalidate Mosaic Law for Christians, but on the contrary, it *establishes* Mosaic Law for Christians!¹⁹ How is it that the Church is so blind to this verse?

Faith in Messiah Yeshua for justification is the overarching reality of a Christian's life, from day one to death, but *how to walk out that faith in daily life*; how to know what is right and wrong, and what is sin or what is pleasing to God, is only fully known through Mosaic Law. Chief examples of this are the Feasts of Israel (Lev. 23), the Mosaic dietary laws (Lev. 11) and even the 7th day Sabbath, which was given to

Israel *before* the Ten Commandments (Ex. 16:23, 25-26, 29; 20:8-11). Isn't Jesus our Example? Didn't He keep all Mosaic Law that applied to Him? Shouldn't we be following Him in this? Doesn't the New Testament tell us the will of God? If so, where does the Lord say that Sunday has replaced the 7th day Sabbath (cf. Mk. 2:28)? Shouldn't we expect to find at least two verses of Scripture that declare that Sunday has replaced the Sabbath? (cf. Dt. 19:15; Mt. 18:16; 2nd Cor. 13:1, etc.) If not, then how can Sunday be of God?²⁰

Before Messiah came it was thought by Jews that the keeping of Mosaic Law merited a Jew a place in Heaven. That's what Paul is pointing to when he says that by our faith in Yeshua, Mosaic Law is established. The proverbial Cart is now in *back* of God's divine Savior. For a century or so before that, the works righteousness Cart (Mosaic Law) was being pushed by Israel, but as we saw, God never intended that Cart to be used for salvation. God *saved* Israel from Egyptian slavery by His grace. There was nothing Israel did 'to earn it,' except to believe and obey Him (e.g. the First Passover and the sacrifice of the lamb). As every biblical Christians realizes, faith in Jesus does not negate obedience to God and His will, which Paul proclaims, in this verse, is Mosaic Law.

From another biblical perspective, Yeshua is our Head and Christians are His Body (Eph. 5:23; Col. 1:18). The author of the Book of Hebrews states that Jesus is the *same today as He was when He walked on the water of the Sea of Galilee* (Mt. 14:25):

“Jesus Christ is the **SAME yesterday, TODAY**, and forever.” (Hebrews 13:8 NKJV)

How is it that the Head *still will not eat ham nor keep Sunday over the 7th day Sabbath*, but Christians, being His Body, think they can keep any day they want,²¹ and eat anything they want? Is the Body really following its Head? Is the Body 'in tune' with Jesus at these Mosaic Law points? No it's not. According to the Apostle Paul and the author of Hebrews, the Body of Christ is sinning against its Head; walking in disobedience and rebellion. Jesus has not sanctioned nor authorized Sunday, Easter and Xmas nor the eating of pork chops, catfish and calamari, etc. Yeshua is the same 7th day Sabbath keeping, Feasts of Israel celebrating, and unclean meats abstaining Savior *today* that He was 2,000 years ago when He walked the streets of Jerusalem, healed the sick and spoke in the Temple. With one more Scripture, and it from the Old Testament, we'll see that God *always* intended for Christians to keep Mosaic Law.

A Very Crucial Theological Point

The only place in the Old Testament where *Law* means the Ten Commandments is Exodus 24:12. The term also refers, 29 times, to laws in general and also the law/s relating to the leper, etc., but 180 times the term *Law* refers to Mosaic Law, with the Hebrew word *Torah* being used.

The only place in all the Old Testament that literally speaks of the *New Covenant*²² that God would make with Israel is found in Jeremiah 31:31. God the Father establishes in His Word, more than 600 years before His Son is crucified, that He wants to write Mosaic Law on the heart of every Christian. The word 'Law' in v. 33 is one of the 180 times it's *Torah*—Mosaic Law:

³¹“Behold! The days are coming!,” says Yahveh, ‘when I will make a New Covenant with the House of Israel and with the House of Judah—³²not according to the Covenant that I made with their Fathers in the day that I took them by the hand to lead them out of the land of Egypt, My Covenant which they broke, though I was a husband to them,’ says Yahveh. ³³“But **this is the Covenant that I will make with the House of Israel** after those days,’ says Yahveh, **‘I will put My Law in their minds, and write it on their hearts**, and I will be their God, and they shall be My people. ³⁴No more shall every man teach his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying, ‘Know Yahveh!,’ for they all shall know

Me, from the least of them to the greatest of them,’ says Yahveh. ‘For I will forgive their iniquity, and their sin I will remember no more!’” (Jeremiah 31:31-34 NKJV)

It’s clear that God has given the New Covenant for the forgiveness of sins and the ability, by the Holy Spirit, *to know Him*, and it’s crystal clear that God wants to put His Law, His Mosaic Law, on the minds and hearts of every Christian. Gentile Christians are part of Israel and should keep all the rules of Moses that apply to them.²³ This is the simple, yet profound meaning of v. 33, and it is literally confirmed in Hebrews twice (Heb. 8:10; 10:16), where the author quotes Jeremiah 31:33. Mosaic Law is also confirmed for Christians in the words of Yeshua (Mt. 5:17-19; Mk. 2:28, etc.) and in many other places in the New Testament *after* the Resurrection (see the last section of this paper, *Articles and Books*).

Despite what Christians think today, it wasn’t Paul who did away with Mosaic Law, nor Jesus, but the Roman Catholic Church, which is not a church at all, but the Babylon of the New Testament. Rome first taught against Mosaic Law in 120 AD, when all the Apostles were dead. Satan is evil, but he’s not stupid. If the Apostles had still been alive when Satan brought this heresy into Christianity through Rome, they would have written many letters warning Christians about the Roman Church and her heretical teaching against God’s divine Standard—Mosaic Law (2nd Timothy 3:10-17), and the bringing in of pagan days by Rome.

When the Reformers came upon the scene, 1,400 years after Rome demonized Mosaic Law, they didn’t realize what Rome had done, and so, in their ignorance they took not only Rome’s anti-Mosaic Law teaching to heart, for most of them grew up in the Roman Church, but also anti-Semitism (Jew hatred). That’s why Christians today think that the 7th day Sabbath, Passover and the Day of Atonement, etc., is not for them, and that they can eat meats that God called unclean in the Old Testament. Satan is counting on Christians to keep their traditions and not follow Jesus in these vital areas (cf. Mt. 15:1-9).

The Protestant Church’s stance today concerning Mosaic Law is *not* biblical. Paul, Jeremiah, Yeshua and the Book of Hebrews revealed that. Now it’s the Apostle John’s turn. 60 years *after* the resurrection (90 AD), when the Church says that all Mosaic Law had given way to Sunday and Easter ham, etc., the Beloved Disciple wrote,

“He who says he abides in Him ought *himself also to walk just as He walked*” (1st John 2:6 NKJV).

John’s thought in this area truly cements the biblical fact that God wants all Christians to walk out their faith in Yeshua just the way He did—through all the laws of Moses that apply to him or her. Christians are to keep Mosaic Law in the newness of the Holy Spirit, which is how Messiah Yeshua kept it; not legalistically, but divinely. After all, He is our Example.

Conclusion

With the statistical understanding of the terms, *Law* and *Commandments*, overwhelmingly meaning Mosaic Law it can no longer be said by Christians that the terms always mean the Ten Commandments. The Apostle Paul, as well as the author of Hebrews, the Apostle John and the Prophet Jeremiah, each independently confirm and together firmly establish that what Yeshua said He meant. He hadn’t come to destroy the Law, even with His crucifixion, and until Heaven and Earth disappear not one letter or ‘dotted i’ will depart from the Law. Also, the man who breaks the least of the commandments will be called least in His Kingdom (Mt. 5:17-19).

The New Testament is not anti-Mosaic Law, but quite the contrary—it presents Mosaic Law as not only ‘established’ by faith in Messiah Yeshua, it also tells us that only by Mosaic Law can we know the full extent of what is sin and what is pleasing to God. It was God’s desire all along to put His Law within, just

as it was with Yeshua because Mosaic Law is God's way to live for all Christians who truly want to follow Messiah Yeshua. Gentile Christians are part of the Body of Christ and part of the Commonwealth of Israel, and therefore, all the laws and rules of Moses that apply to them are to be kept.

The four Gospels reveal that Yeshua kept the Sabbath day, as 'was His custom' (Luke 4:16), and that He kept the Feasts of Israel (e.g. Mt. 26:1f.; Jn. 7:1-42, etc.), not only because He was 'born under the Law' (Gal. 4:4), but because Mosaic Law is God's holy and righteous Standard for living (Rom. 7:12, 14). What changed at the cross was our ability, through Messiah's Blood and Spirit, to overcome our sin nature, to be transformed into His Image (2nd Cor. 3:18), and to live in eternity with Him in the New Jerusalem.²⁴ The Old Covenant, without the Blood and Spirit of Messiah dwelling within each Israeli, couldn't do that, but that's not a fault of Mosaic Law, anymore than to say that a car isn't any good because it can't fly like a plane (cf. Rom. 8:1-4).

The Holy Spirit, the Lord Yeshua, Papa God and the Word of God are one. The Word that was given to Israel at Mt. Sinai, Mosaic Law, wasn't 'just' for those Hebrews or 'only until the Christ came,' but is God's Standard for as long as this Earth and these Heavens exist (Mt. 5:18). This was made clear by God when He spoke to and through the Prophet Jeremiah about the New Covenant to Israel and wanting to put His Torah in the minds and heart of every New Covenant believer (Jer. 31:31-34).

The Lord Yeshua doesn't want Christians to take things like Sunday, Easter and Xmas, things that would have been sin for ancient Israel (Dt. 12:28-32), take the names of the god or goddess out of the pagan day and 'baptize' them in Jesus' name, and present them to Him. That's sin, despite what any Christian might think or say to justify it. For instance, some might say that we feed the poor at Xmas time, or that the children are so happy with their Xmas gifts, or that our church uses that day to preach salvation and some have come to Jesus because of it. The end does not justify evil means. The poor you always have with you and you can feed them on any day, especially on God's holy days. The church can preach salvation on Yeshua's holy days and some will give their lives to Him, and that will be divine. It's not what we think that makes something right—it's what God thinks, and He gave us His Word so that we could know His will and obey Him:

“Why do you call Me ‘Lord, Lord,’ but not do the things which I say?” (Luke 6:46)

“Observe and obey all these words which I command you, that it may go well with you and your sons after you forever, *when you do what is good and right in the sight of Yahveh your God...*take heed to yourself that you are not ensnared to follow them...and that you do not inquire after their gods, saying, ‘How did these nations serve their gods? I also will do likewise!’ You must not worship Yahveh your God in that way, for every abomination to Yahveh, which He hates, they have done to their gods...Whatever I command you, be careful to observe it! You shall not add to it nor take away from it.” (Dt. 12:28-32)

Articles and Books

For why Sunday, Easter and Xmas are not to be kept by Christians, and why God wants us to keep all Mosaic Law that applies to us, see these articles:

1. [Take the Quiz! Five Quick Questions about the New Testament](#)
2. [A Snapshot of Church History and Mosaic Law](#)
3. [The Feasts of Israel and the Church](#)
4. [Have You Ever Wondered?](#)

5. [Law 102](#)
6. [No Longer Under the Law?](#)
7. [Grace, Holiness and the Pharisaic Church](#)
8. [Romans 14 and the Dietary Laws](#)
9. [Seven Ways Yeshua Fulfilled the Law](#)
10. [Sunday—The Catholic Sabbath](#)
11. [The Feasts of Israel as Time Markers After the Resurrection](#), and my book,
12. [The Lifting of the Veil—Acts 15:20-21](#), which also establishes Mosaic Law for every Christian.

For the many reasons why the Roman Catholic Church is not a Christian church, but Babylon of the New Testament (Rev. 17:5; 18:1-21), which opposes God and all things His, read,

1. Alexander Hislop's Christian classic, [The Two Babylons—The Full Hislop](#) and
2. Dave Hunt's complementary 'soon to be classic,' *A Woman Rides the Beast*.

ENDNOTES

¹ Law (Hebrew: Torah) = Mosaic Law: Exodus 12:49; 13:9; 18:16, 20; Leviticus 26:46; Numbers 15:16, 29; Deuteronomy 1:5; 4:8, 44; 17:11, 18, 19; 27:3, 8, 26; 28:58, 61; 29:21, 29; 30:10; 31:9, 11, 12, 24, 26; 32:46; 33:4, 10; Joshua 1:7, 8; 8:31, 32, 34 (2x); 22:5; 23:6; 24:26; 1st Kings 2:3; 2nd Kings 10:31; 14:6; 17:13, 34; 21:8; 22:8, 11; 23:24, 25; Psalm 1:2; 19:17; 37:31; 40:8; 78:1, 5, 10; 89:30; 94:12; 105:45; 119:1, 18, 29, 34, 44, 51, 53, 55, 61, 70, 72, 77, 85, 92, 97, 109, 113, 126, 136, 136, 150, 153, 163, 165, 174; Job 22:22; Prov. 6:20, 23; 28:7, 9; 29:18; Lamentations 2:9; Daniel 9:10, 11 (2x), 13; Ezra 3:2; 7:6, 10; 10:3; Nehemiah 8:1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 18; 9:3, 13, 14, 26, 29, 34; 10:28, 29, 36; 12:44; 13:3; 1st Chronicles 16:40; 22:11; 2nd Chron. 6:61; 12:1, 14:4; 15:3; 17:9; 19:10; 23:18; 25:4; 30:16; 31:3, 4, 21; 33:8; 34:14 (2x), 15, 19; 35:26; Isaiah 1:10; 2:3; 5:24; 8:16, 20; 24:5; 30:9; 42:4, 21, 24; 51:4, 7; Jeremiah 2:8; 6:19; 8:8; 9:13; 16:11; 18:18; 26:4; 31:33; 32:23; 44:10, 23; Ezekiel 7:26; 22:26; 44:24; Hosea 4:6; 8:1, 12; Amos 2:4; Micah 4:2; Habakkuk 1:4; Zephaniah 3:4; Zechariah 7:12; Malachi 2:6, 7, 8, 9; 4:4.

Some of Mosaic Law's specific biblical designations, aside from just Torah (Mosaic Law) are, Your (God's) Law (29x); the Book of the Law (22x); the Law of Moses (19x); the Law of Yahveh (15x); My (God's) Law (12x); His (God's) Law (10x); the Book of the Law of Moses (5x); the Book of the Law of God (5x); the Book of the Law of Yahveh (4x); the Law of God (3x); the Law is Light (2x).

² Law (Hebrew: Torah) = Single or Multiple Laws: Genesis 26:5; Exodus 16:4, 28; Leviticus 6:9, 14, 25; 7:1, 7, 11, 37; 11:46; 12:7; 13:59; 14:2, 54, 57; 15:32; Numbers 5:29, 30; 6:13, 21; 19:2, 14; 31:21; 2nd Samuel 7:1; Ezekiel 43:11, 12 (2x); 44:5.

Torah/Law is found in phrases like, laws or instructions in general; God's laws on Manna; sin sacrifice; guilt sacrifice; grain sacrifice; peace sacrifice; which animals to eat (clean and unclean animals); laws for Nazarite; laws for the Red Heifer; and laws for the Temple of Ezekiel, etc.

³ Law (Hebrew: Torah) = Ten Commandments: Exodus 24:12.

⁴ Law (Greek: Nomos) = Mosaic Law: Matthew 5:17, 18; 7:12; 11:13; 12:5; 22:36, 40; 23:23; Luke 2:22, 23, 24, 27, 39; 10:26; 16:16; 16:17; 22:44; John 1:17, 45; 7:19 (2x), 23, 49, 51; 8:5, 17; 18:31; 19:7 (2x); Acts 6:13; 7:53; 13:15, 39; 15:5, 24; 18:13, 15; 21:20, 24, 28; 22:3, 12; 23:3 (2x), 29; 24:6, 14; 25:8; 28:23; Romans 2:12 (3x), 13 (2x), 14 (3x), 15, 17, 18, 20, 23 (2x), 25 (2x), 26, 27 (2x); 3:19 (2x), 20 (2x), 21 (2x), 37, 38, 31 (2x); 4:13, 14, 15, 16; 5:13, 20; 6:14, 15; 7:1 (2x), 4, 5, 6, 7 (3x), 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, 22, 23, 35; 8:3, 7; 9:31 (2x), 32; 10:4, 5; 13:8, 10; 1st Cor. 9:8; 9:9, 20 (3x); 14:34; 15:56; Galatians 2:16 (3x), 19 (2x), 21; 3:5, 10 (2x), 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 21 (3x), 23, 24; 4:4, 4, 21 (2x); 5:3, 4, 14, 18; Ephesians 2:15; Philippians 3:5, 6, 9; 1st Tim. 1:8, 9; Hebrews 7:5, 12, 19, 28 (2x); 8:4, 10; 9:19, 22; 10:1, 8, 16, 28; James 1:25; 2:8, 9, 10, 11, 12; 4:11 (4x).

Nomos/Law is found in the phrase, the Law and the Prophets (8x). It's called the Law of Moses (7x); the Law of the Lord (3x); the Law of Righteousness (3x); and the Law of God (1x); the Book of the

- Law (1x) ; the Law of the Fathers (1x); and the Law of the Jews (1x), etc.
- ⁵ Law (Greek: Nomos) = Single or Multiple Laws: John 10:34; 12:34; 15:25; Romans 2:14; 3:27; 4:15; 5:13; 7:2, 3, 21, 23 (2x), 25; 8:2 (2x); 1st Corinthians 7:39; 14:21; Galatians 5:23; 6:13; Hebrews 7:16.
- Nomos/Law is seen in the law of human carnal nature (i.e. rebellion to God/sin, 5x). It also used for all the OT (which would include Mosaic Law; 4x); law in general (3x); the law/s of marriage (3x); the law of faith (1x); the Law of Messiah (1x); the Law of the Spirit of Life (1x); the law/s concerning the High Priest of Israel (1x), etc.
- ⁶ Law (Greek: Nomos) = Ten Commandments: None (although an argument can be made for Rom. 7:7, which speaks of not coveting, which is the tenth commandment, but as all ‘law’ in Romans points to Mosaic Law, it’s likely that Paul is just using ‘covet’ as an example ‘from’ Mosaic Law, which includes the Ten).
- ⁷ Commandment/s (Hebrew: Mitz’vote) = Mosaic Law: Exodus 20:6; Lev. 4:2, 13, 22, 27; 5:17; 22:31; 26:3, 14, 15; 27:35; Numbers 15:22, 31, 39, 40; 36:13; Deuteronomy 4:2, 40; 5:10, 29, 31; 6:1, 2, 17, 25; 7:9, 11; 8:1, 6, 11, 13; 11:1, 8, 13, 22, 27, 28; 13:4, 18; 15:5; 17:20; 19:9; 26:13 (2x), 17, 18; 27:1, 10; 28:1, 9, 13, 15, 45; 30:8, 10, 11, 16; 31:5; Joshua 22:3; 22:5 (2x); Judges 2:17; 3:4; 1st Kings 2:3; 3:14; 6:12; 8:58, 61; 9:6; 11:34, 38; 14:8; 18:18; 2nd Kings 17:13, 16, 19, 34, 37; 18:6; 23:3; 48:18; Psalm 19:8; 78:7; 89:31; 112:1; 119:6, 10, 19, 21, 32, 35, 47, 48, 60, 66, 73, 86, 96, 98, 115, 127, 131, 143, 151, 166, 172, 176; Proverbs 6:23; 19:16; Daniel 9:4; Ezra 7:11; 9:10, 14; 10:3; Nehemiah 1:5, 7, 9; 9:13, 14, 16, 29, 34; 10:29; 1st Chronicles 28:8; 29:19; 2nd Chron. 7:19; 4:4; 17:4; 19:10; 24:20; 31:21; 34:31; Isaiah 48:18; Jeremiah 32:11.
- Called, Your (God’s) Commandments (27x); His (God’s) Commandments (24x); My (God’s) Commandments (19x); the Commandments of Yahveh (16x); and the Commandments Yahveh gave to Moses (3x), etc.
- ⁸ Commandment/s (Hebrew: Mitz’vote) = Other commandments or rules: Genesis 26:5; Exodus 15:26; 16:28; 1st Samuel 13:13; 1st Kings 2:43; 13:21; 2nd Kings 18:36; Job 23:12; Proverbs 2:1; 4:4; 6:20; 7:1, 2; 10:8; 13:13; Ecclesiastes 8:5; Esther 3:3; Nehemiah 10:30; 11:23; 12:24, 45; 13:5; 1st Chronicles 28:7; 2nd Chronicles 8:13, 14, 15; 24:21; 29:15, 25 (2x); 30:6, 12; 35:10, 15, 16; Isaiah 29:13; 36:21; Jer. 35:14, 16, 18; Malachi 2:1, 4.
- A king’s commandment/s (14x); Solomon’s commandment/s (10x); commandments of men (5x); commandment in general (4x); commandments from God (2x), etc.
- ⁹ Commandment/s (Hebrew: Mitz’vote) = Ten Commandments: Exodus 24:14 speaks of a Table of Stone and commandment, singular, with the Hebrew word being *mitz’va*, but it’s obvious it’s speaking of what in English is known as the Ten Commandments.
- ¹⁰ Commandment/s (Greek: Entolay) = Mosaic Law: Matthew 5:19; 13:3, 6; 22:36, 38; Mark 7:8, 9; 12:28, 29, 30, 31; Luke 1:6; 1st Corinthians 7:19; Hebrews 9:19; 1st John 3:22, 24; Revelation 12:17; 14:12; 22:14.
- Called the Commandments of God (4x); the first and/or great or greatest Commandment in Law (5x).
- ¹¹ Commandment/s (Greek: Entolay) = Other commandments: Mt. 22:40; Mk. 10:5; Luke 15:29; 23:56; John 10:18; 11:57; 12:49, 50; 13:34; 14:15; 14:21; 15:10 (2x), 12; Acts 17:15; Romans 7:8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; 1st Cor. 14:37; Eph. 2:15; 6:2; Col. 4:10; 1st Tim. 6:14; Titus 1:14; Heb. 7:5, 16, 18; 2nd Peter 2:21; 3:2; 1st John 2:3, 4, 7 (3x), 8; 3:23; 4:21; 5:2, 3 (2x); 2nd John 1:4; 2:5.
- Commandments from Mosaic Law (8x); a commandment from the Ten (6x); Men’s commandments (5x); Yeshua received commandments from His Father (4x); keep Yeshua’s commandments (4x); keep God’s commandment to love or believe in Jesus (4x); Yeshua’s commandments to His Apostles (3x).
- ¹² Commandment/s (Greek: Entolay) = Ten Commandments: Mt. 19:17; Mark 10:19; Luke 18:20; Romans 13:9.
- ¹³ Because keeping the Mosaic Law was seen by the *non*-believing in Yeshua Jewish community as the vehicle for eternal life (justification), symbolized in physical covenantal circumcision, many Galatians wanted to be physically, covenantally circumcised. Perhaps a Pharisee who believed in Yeshua or a ‘common’ Jew (Acts 15:1-5) had been to Galatia and taught them that heresy.
- ¹⁴ John 8:46; 2nd Corinthians 5:21; Hebrews 4:15; 1st John 3:5; 1st Peter 2:22.
- ¹⁵ See *Jesus and the Pig* in [Law 102](#) for why Jesus never declared that ‘all foods were clean,’ etc.
- ¹⁶ Ask for my article, *Colossians 2:14—What was Nailed to the Cross?*
- ¹⁷ See *Paul and the Pig* in [Law 102](#) for what constitutes the criteria for eating food.
- ¹⁸ Within Passover week there is always a Sunday, and that Sunday is known as First Sheaf (or First Fruits; Lev. 23:10). It was on the Sunday of First Sheaf that Yeshua rose from the dead (1st Corin. 15:20, 23). The Christian Easter is the first Sunday after the full moon after the vernal equinox. Passover begins fifteen days after the first

biblical month of Aviv (Abib in English; see Ex. 13:4; 23:15; 34:18, etc.). The first biblical month begins with the new moon sighting from Israel on or after the vernal equinox. Sometimes those Sundays coincide, but sometimes they can be as much as a month apart.

¹⁹ The Church's understanding of Paul and Mosaic Law is wrong. For instance, in Acts 18:18, 21, Paul takes a Nazarite Vow; the cutting off of his hair speaks of it (see Num. 6:18-19) and he desired to keep 'the coming (*Mosaic*) feast in Jerusalem'; Acts 21:20-24 (Paul takes his *second* Nazarite Vow, and James expressly says it was *to show everyone that he kept Mosaic Law* (v. 24); see also Acts 22:12; 23:1-6; 24:10-18; 25:8; 26:6-8, 18, 20-23; 28:17-20, where Paul speaks having done nothing against Mosaic Law; Rom. 3:31; 7:7, 12, 14, 16, 22, where Paul establishes and speaks highly of Mosaic Law; 1st Cor. 5:6-8; 7:17-19 (cf. 11:1); 2nd Cor. 12:16-18. There are a number of places in First Corinthians where Paul uses Mosaic Law to establish his point. This would have been meaningless if Mosaic Law had been done away with:

1. Paul encourages the Corinthians to keep 'the Feast' (1st Cor. 5:6-8). This can only be Passover—The Feast of Unleavened Bread as he's just spoken about unleavened bread (Ex. 12:8-20; Lev. 23:6).
2. He sums up his ability to receive funds from the Corinthians by citing the Law (9:8-9f.).
3. He tells them that women should not speak in the assembly, again citing the Law (14:34-35).
4. In 16:8 Paul speaks of staying at Ephesus until Pentecost, which is the Greek word for the Law's holy day of *Shavu'ot* (the Feast of Weeks; Lev. 23:15-22; Dt. 16:9-10, 16). Why would Paul 'note time' to *Gentiles* by an 'outdated' Jewish feast unless he still kept the Law and taught it to them? (cf. Phil. 3:17; 4:9)

²⁰ See [Sabbath Denigration](#) and [Sunday—The Catholic Sabbath](#).

²¹ See [Romans 14 and the Dietary Laws](#) for why Paul isn't speaking about the keeping of 'any day' as one's Sabbath (Rom. 14:5-6).

²² There are other names for the New Covenant, such as the Everlasting Covenant (Is. 55:3; 61:8; Jer. 32:40; Ezk. 16:60; 37:26; cf. Heb. 13:20), and the Covenant of Peace (Is. 55:3; Ezk. 34:25; 37:26), etc., but there's only one place where it's spoken of as the New Covenant and that's Jer. 31:31.

²³ Yeshua came to be the Shepherd of one Flock, made up of Jews and Gentiles (John 10:14-16). Gentiles are grafted into Israel (Romans 11:11f.), and are part of the Commonwealth of Israel (Eph. 2:11f.). Also, the final destination of the Body of Christ is not just 'Heaven,' but the name of Heaven is the New Jerusalem, which reveals that Gentile Christians are part of Israel and should keep all the laws and rules of Moses that apply to them (Rev. 3:12; 21:2; cf. Galatians 4:25-26; Hebrews 12:22; Rev. 21:10).

²⁴ The name of the heavenly city is the New Jerusalem (Rev. 3:12; 21:2; cf. Rev. 21:10—the holy Jerusalem). The names of the 12 pearly Gates into the city are named after the 12 Sons of Israel (i.e. Ruben, Simon, Levi, etc.; Rev. 21:12). The names of the 12 Foundations of the city wall are the names of the 12 Jewish Apostles (no doubt Paul taking the place of Judas; Rev. 21:14). See also Galatians 4:26; Hebrews 12:22; cf. Mt. 5:35.

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