

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 (198x as Law/s and 68x as Commandment/s) and many times are seen by 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 one of its laws is specifically written in the New Testament (e.g. homosexuality; Lev. 20:13; Rom. 1:26-28). Also, Christians are divided as to keeping the Ten Commandments. Many say they don't have to keep it, while others think the Ten Commandments should be kept, although most run aground on the Fourth Commandment (to keep the 7th day Sabbath holy; Ex. 20:8-11).

Both groups are sure though, that Mosaic Law should *not* be kept. Yet the overwhelming number of times that *Law/s* and *Commandment/s* actually mean Mosaic Law (vs. the Ten Commandments) in the *New Testament* calls into question their bias against Mosaic Law. The following charts reveal both the Hebrew and Greek words for *Law/s* and *Commandment/s* in both Testaments and their reference to Mosaic Law or the Ten, as well as other laws or commandments.

| Old and New Testament Words for Law/s | Times Used | Total Times | Total |
|--|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Law (Hebrew: Torah תּוֹרָה) = Mosaic Law ¹ | 180 | | |
| 2. Law (Hebrew: Torah) = Mosaic laws or other laws ² | 28 | | |
| 3. Law (Hebrew: Torah) = the Ten Commandments ³ | 01 | | |
| • Number of times <i>Torah</i> used in Old Testament | | 209 | |
| 4. Law (Greek: Nomos νόμος) = Mosaic Law ⁴ | 178 | | |
| 5. Law (Greek: Nomos) = Mosaic laws or other Laws ⁵ | 20 | | |
| 6. Law (Greek: Nomos) = Ten Commandments ⁶ | 00 | | |
| • Total times <i>Nomos</i> used in Greek New Testament | | 198 | |
| • Total number of times <i>Law</i> is used in the Hebrew and Greek texts | | 407 | 407 |

| Old and New Testament Word—Commandment/s | Times Used | Total Times | Total |
|--|------------|-------------|------------|
| 7. Commandment/s (Hebrew Mitzvot מִצְוָה) = Mosaic Law ⁷ | 134 | | |
| 8. Commandment/s (Heb. Mitzvot) = Mosaic Comm or other Comm ⁸ | 44 | | |
| 9. Commandment/s (Hebrew Mitzvot) = Ten Commandments ⁹ | 01 | | |
| • Total times <i>Mitzvot</i> is used in the Hebrew Old Testament | | 179 | |
| 10. Commandment/s (Greek Entolay ἐντολή) = Mosaic Law ¹⁰ | 19 | | |
| 11. Commandment/s (Greek Entolay) = Mosaic & other Commandments ¹¹ | 45 | | |
| 12. Commandment/s (Greek Entolay) = Ten Commandments ¹² | 04 | | |
| • Total times <i>Entolay</i> is used in the Greek New Testament | | 68 | |
| • Total Number of times Commandment/s is used in Hebrew and Greek texts | | 247 | 247 |
| Full Total Number of Times that both Law/s and Commandment/s are used in both Testaments | | | 654 |

THE LAW, COMMANDMENTS AND PERCENTAGES

Law/s and Percentages

| | The Ten | Mosaic Laws | Other Laws ¹³ | Mosaic Law | Total Times |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Old Testament | 1x or 0.48% | 20x or 9.6% | 8x or 3.8% | 180x or 86.1% | 209x |
| 2. New Testament | 0x or 0.00% | 4x or 2.0% | 16x or 8.1% | 178x or 89.9% | 198x |
| 3. Both Testaments | 1x or 0.25% | 24x or 5.9% | 24x or 5.9% | 358x or 88.0% | 407x |

Here's a comparison of the times that 'Law/s' means the Ten Commandments, or it means Mosaic Law, and any laws from Mosaic Law (358 plus 24 equals 382), for both Testaments:

| Law/s and Percentages | The Ten | Mosaic Law/s | Total |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|-------|
| Both Testaments | 1x or 0.25% | 382x or 93.6% | 407x |

Commandments and Percentages

| | The Ten | Mosaic Laws | Other Laws | Mosaic Law | Total Times |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Old Testament | 1x or 0.6% | 6x or 3.4% | 38x or 21.2% | 134x or 74.9% | 179x |
| 2. New Testament | 4x or 5.9% | 18x or 26.5% | 27x or 39.7% | 19x or 27.9% | 68x |
| 3. Both Testaments | 5x or 2.0% | 24x or 9.7% | 65x or 26.3% | 153x or 61.9% | 247x |

Here's a comparison of the times that 'Commandment/s' mean the Ten Commandments, or it means Mosaic Law, and any law/s or commandment/s from Mosaic Law (153 plus 24 equals 177), for both Testaments:

| Commandments and Percentages | The Ten | Mosaic Law/s | Total |
|------------------------------|------------|---------------|-------|
| Both Testaments | 5x or 2.0% | 177x or 71.7% | 247x |

The following is a comparison of the times that 'Law/s' and 'Commandment/s' mean the Ten Commandments, or Mosaic Law and any law/s or commandment/s of Mosaic Law (558x¹⁴), for both Testaments, with the total of 654 being all the times Law/s and Commandment/s are used in both Testaments; see point 6 above on page one for this total:

| Law/s, Commandments and Percentages | The Ten | Mosaic Law/s, etc. | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------|
| Both Testaments | 6x or 0.92% | 558x or 85.3% | 654x |

In the Greek New Testament the word for "law" *never* means the Ten Commandments. Anyone suggesting that the word *Law* in the New Testament is equal to the Ten Commandments can't be more wrong—it never occurs. The Greek word for law/s meaning Mosaic Law or a law of Moses occurs 178 times.

In the Greek New Testament the word for "commandment/s" is seen only four times to mean the Ten, but the Greek word meaning Mosaic Law or a commandment of Mosaic Law occurs 37 times (Commandment/s; New Testament: 18x plus 19x). (See endnotes 1-12 for all the Scripture cites for *Law/s* and *Commandment/s*.)

In a side note, three times in an English Bible the phrase, the *Ten Commandments* is found, *but only in the Old Testament* (Ex. 34:28; Dt. 4:13; 10:4). None of these times though, has the *Hebrew* word for *commandments* (*mitzvot*). The Hebrew phrase for 'the Ten Commandments' is עֲשֶׂרֶת הַדְּבָרִים (Ah'seret Had'varim), which literally 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 two years *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*. "Law" here means 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).¹⁵ 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 (cf. Gal. 5:4). 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?¹⁶ 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 written in the New Testament? Or is it the same Standard that judged the Lord Yeshua sinless? (cf. 2nd Tim. 3:14-17).

Second, Paul reveals in the second phrase of Romans 3:20 that it's only Mosaic Law that (fully) tells us what is sin (in God's eyes). The Greek word for knowledge actually means "full knowledge" and so the phrase reads, "for by Mosaic Law is the full knowledge of sin." 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 Christian lifestyle. 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., which equates with disobedience to God's will (cf. Rom. 6:1-23, esp. v. 15).

We know that Jesus didn't sin.¹⁷ 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,¹⁸ 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 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,¹⁹ wrongly interpreting Colossians 2:14. It wasn't Mosaic Law that was nailed to the cross, but rather our *sin indebtedness to God*. Christ redeemed us from the *curse* of the Law (Gal. 3:13)—not from God's holy and righteous, divine guideline for how to live our lives (Rom. 7:12, 14, 16, 22, 25).

Christians mistakingly believe they are free to eat anything they like, as long as they bless it,²⁰ 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 Jesus rose from the dead on because it's not based on the calculation for Passover, but for Easter.²¹ 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!" Here too Law equals Mosaic Law and not just the Ten Commandments because it was Mosaic Law that judged Jesus sinless and in Romans 3:20 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, as we saw. What does it means for Mosaic Law to be established?

"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* (Romans 11:13) declares that faith in Messiah Yeshua ***does not invalidate*** Mosaic Law for Christians, but on the contrary, it ***establishes Mosaic Law*** for Christians!²² The Church has not seen this because of its anti-Mosaic Law theology.

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, 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?²³

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 the horse; 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. As every biblical Christian realizes, faith in Jesus does not negate obedience to God and His will, which for Paul is Mosaic Law (Acts 21:20-24; Rom. 3:20, 31; 6:1-6f., 1st Cor. 7:19).

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). The Author of Hebrews states:

"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,²⁴ and eat anything they want? Is the Body really following its Head? Is the Body "in tune" with its Savior 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. Jesus has not sanctioned or 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 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 to a Mosaic law like leprosy, 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*²⁵ that God would make with Israel is found in Jeremiah 31:31. God the Father establishes in His Word, about 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)

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 believing Israel (Jn. 10:16; Rom. 11:4-7, 17-20, 23-27; Eph. 2:11f.) and should keep all the rules of Moses that apply to them.²⁶ 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 and change “law” to “laws” to ensure that we realize it’s more than just the “one law of Love.” 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 and couldn’t come against her. 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 us 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 they uncritically 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 calls unclean in the Old Testament. Satan is counting on Christians to keep their heretical traditions and not follow Jesus in these vital areas (cf. Mt. 15:1-9).

The stance of the Protestant churches today concerning Mosaic Law is *not* biblical. Paul, Jeremiah, Yeshua and the Book of Hebrews reveals that. Now it’s the Apostle John’s turn. Sixty 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/s* and *Commandments/* overwhelmingly meaning Mosaic Law it can no longer be said by Christians that the terms always mean the Ten Commandments. On the contrary, very rarely do they mean that in the New Testament. 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. 5:19).

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 us, just as it was with Yeshua (Ps. 40:6-8; cf. Heb. 10:7), because Mosaic Law is God's holy 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; cf. Mk. 2:27-28), 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, which hates God and His ways (Rom. 7:13-8:10), to be transformed into His Image (2nd Cor. 3:18) to do His will, and to live in eternity with Him in the New Jerusalem.²⁷ The Old Covenant, without the Blood and Spirit of Messiah dwelling within each Hebrew, 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; Lk. 16:17). 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 Christian (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) and Jesus, taking 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 come to Jesus because of it. The end does not justify sinful means. The poor we always have with us and we 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 then, and that will be God's Will. 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 the pagans...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.***" (Deuteronomy 12:28-32)²⁸

ARTICLES AND BOOKS

For why Sunday, Easter and Xmas are not to be kept by Christians, and why God wants us to keep all the rules of Mosaic Law that apply to any one of 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. [Ten Ways Yeshua Fulfilled The Law](#)
10. [Gentile Circumcision?](#)
11. [Sunday—The Catholic Sabbath](#)
12. [The Feasts of Israel as Time Markers After the Resurrection](#), and my book,
13. [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](#). It was Rome who changed Sabbath to Sunday and Passover to Israel, and gave Christianity the pig to eat in 120 AD, when all the Apostles were dead and couldn't write against their heresies. This didn't take God by surprise (see Daniel 7:25) and,
2. Dave Hunt's complementary to Hislop "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:

1. Your (God's) Law (31x); Deut. 33:10; Neh. 9:26, 29, 34; Psalm 40:8; 94:12; 119:18, 29, 34, 44, 51, 53, 55, 61, 70, 77, 85, 92, 97, 109, 113, 126, 136, 142, 150, 153, 163, 165, 174; Jeremiah 32:23; Daniel 9:11.
2. The Book of the Law (17x); Deut. 28:61; 29:21; 30:10; 31:26; Joshua 1:8; 8:31, 34; 23:6; 2nd Kings 14:6; 2nd Kings 22:8, 11; 2nd Chron. 17:9; 34:14-15; Nehemiah 8:3, 18; Galatians 3:10.
3. The Law of Moses (18x); Joshua 8:32; 1st Kings 2:3; 2nd Kgs. 14:6; 23:25; 2nd Chron. 23:18; 30:16; Ezra 3:2; 7:6; Daniel 9:11, 13; Malachi 4:4; Luke 2:22; 24:44; John 7:23; Acts 13:39; 15:5; 28:23; 1st Cor. 9:9.

4. The Law of Yahveh (18x); 2nd Kings 10:31; 1st Chron. 16:40; 22:12; 2nd Chron. 12:1; 31:3-4; 35:26; Ezra 7:10; Psalm 1:2; 19:7; 119:1; Isaiah 5:24; 30:9; Jer. 8:8; Amos 2:4; Luke 2:23-24, 39.
 5. My (God's) Law (13x); 2nd Chron. 6:16; Ps. 78:1; 89:30; Isaiah 51:7; Jer. 6:19; 9:13; 16:11; 26:4; 31:33; 44:10; Ezekiel 22:26; Hosea 8:1, 12.
 6. His (God's) Law (5x); Psalm 1:2; 78:10; 42:4, 24; Jer. 44:23.
 7. The Book of the Law of Moses (4x); Joshua 8:31; 23:6; 2nd Kings 14:6; Nehemiah 8:1.
 8. The Book of the Law of God (2x); Joshua 24:26; Neh. 8:18.
 9. The Book of the Law of Yahveh (3x); 2nd Chron. 17:9; 34:14; Nehemiah 9:3.
 10. The Law of God (2x); Neh. 8:8; 10:28; cf. Rom. 7:22, 25; 8:7.
 11. The Law is Light (3x); Prov. 6:23; cf. Isaiah 8:20; 51:4.
- ² Law (Hebrew: Torah) = Single or Multiple Laws not Mosaic: 7—Genesis 26:5; Exodus 16:4, 28; Ezekiel 43:11, 12 (2x); 44:5.
- Single or Multiple Laws that are Mosaic: 21—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.
- 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. An argument can be made though, for Rom. 7:7 speaking of only the Ten Commandments (as Law; 3x) as it speaks of 'not coveting,' which is the 10th Commandment; and also for 'commandments' in Rom. 7:8, 9, 10, 11, 12, which reflect back on v. 7, but since Paul speaks of the Law in vv. 7, 8, 9, 12, coupling it with *commandment*, it seems that although he is using the 10th commandment from the Ten, he's seeing it as an integral part of Mosaic Law, as all the other 'law' cites in the Book of Romans point to Mosaic Law. Therefore, it's reasonable to see 'commandment' in Rom. 7:7 as part of Mosaic Law, and not just the Ten. In other words, the Apostle was using 'not to covet' as an *example from Mosaic Law*, even though it's part of the Ten (Ex. 20:1f.; Dt. 5:6f.). This is true for Rom. 7:7 because Paul writes of not realizing sin apart from the Law, which is a direct tie to Mosaic Law in Rom. 3:20, and speaks of the Law being established by faith in Messiah in Rom 3:31. Paul also speaks of the Law (Mosaic Law) in Rom. 2:12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27; 3:19, (20), 21, 27, 28, (31); 4:13, 14, 15, 16; 5:13, 20; 6:14, 15, 7:1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and then we have 7:7 and 7:8, 9, 10, 11, 12, which point back to 7:7, which can be seen by some as 'Law equals the Ten,' but then 7:12, 14, 16, 22, 25, 8:2, 3, 4, 7; 9:4, 31, 32; 10:4; 13:8, 10, all point to Mosaic Law, which the Ten are a part of. Therefore, it's scripturally sound to think that Paul is speaking of Mosaic Law in Rom. 7:7f., even though his specific example in 7:7 comes from 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) 44 times:

A man's commandment for his sons: Jer. 35:14, 16 (2x).

A Mosaic commandment: Prov. 13:13; Neh. 10:30; 13:5; 1st Chron. 28:7; 2nd Chron 8:13; 35:16 (6x).

A Personal Word/Commandment from God: Gen. 26:5; Ex. 15:26; 16:28; 1st Sam. 13:13; 1st Kings 2:43; 13:21; Job 23:12; 2nd Chron. 29:25; 30:12; Jer. 35:18; Mal. 2:1, 4 (12x).

Man's commandment against God's commandments: Isaiah 29:13 (1x).

Not a Mosaic commandment, but a king's commandment: 2nd Kings 18:36; Prov. 2:1; 4:4; 6:20; 7:1-2; 10:8; Eccl. 8:5; Esther 3:3; Neh. 11:23; 12:24, 45; Isaiah 36:21; 2nd Chron. 8:14-15; 24:21; 29:15, 25; 30:6; 35:10, 15 (21x).

⁹ Commandment/s (Hebrew: Mitz'vote) = Ten Commandments: Exodus 24:12 speaks of a Tablets 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) 45 times:

A father's commandment: Lk. 15:29 (1x).

A man's commandment: Acts 17:15; Col. 4:10; Titus 1:14 (3x).

A Pharisaic commandment: John 11:57 (1x).

A reference to a commandment: 1st John 2:7 (1x).

Apostolic commandments meant to be taken as from God: 1st Cor. 14:37; 1st Tim. 6:14; 2nd Peter 2:21; 3:2; 1st John 2:8; 2nd John 1:5 (6x).

Commandments of Jesus: John 13:34; 15:15, 21; 15:10, 12; 1st John 2:3-4 (7x).

God's commandments to Yeshua: John 10:18; 12:49-50; 15:10 (4x).

Mosaic Commandment: Mt. 22:40; Mk. 10:5; Lk. 23:56; Rom. 7:8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; Eph. 2:15; 6:2; Heb. 7:5, 16; 7:18; 1st John 2:7 (2x); 5:2-3 (18x).

¹² Commandment/s (Greek: Entolay) = Ten Commandments: Mt. 19:17; Mark 10:19; Luke 18:20; Romans 13:9.

¹³ Various Laws including Mosaic laws, but not the Ten Commandments.

¹⁴ The total of 558 comes from:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|---|
| Law/s: Mosaic Law OT |180 | |
| Law/s: A Mosaic law/s OT |20 | |
| Law/s: A Mosaic law/s NT |4 | |
| Law/s: Mosaic Law NT |178 |Total Law/s Mosaic381 |
| Commandments: Mosaic Law OT |134 | |
| Commandments: A Mosaic law/s OT |6 | |
| Commandments: Mosaic Law NT |19 | |
| Commandments: A Mosaic law/s NT |18 |Total Commandments Mosaic177 |
| Total |558 |Total558 |

¹⁵ Because keeping Mosaic Law was seen by "the traditional *non*-believing in Jesus" 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 (Acts 15:1-5) had been to Galatia and taught them that heresy? It seems they had come to Antioch (cf. Galatians 2:11f.).

- ¹⁶ See [Romans 14 and the Dietary Laws](#) for why vv. 5-6 cannot be used to justify “any day” being one’s “Sabbath.”
- ¹⁷ John 8:46; 2nd Corinthians 5:21; Hebrews 4:15; 1st John 3:5; 1st Peter 2:22.
- ¹⁸ See *Jesus and the Pig* in [Law 102](#) for why Jesus never declared that “all foods clean.”
- ¹⁹ Ask for my article, [Nailed to the Cross—Colossians 2:13-17](#).
- ²⁰ See *Paul and the Pig* in [Law 102](#) for why Paul never ate pig and never spoke of anyone eating unclean meats, and why Christian pastors and theologians are wrong to teach that it’s alright to eat anything one wants, as long as the bless the food.
- ²¹ 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.
- ²² 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 of 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 (1st Cor. 9:8-9f.).
 3. He tells them that women should not speak in the assembly, again citing the Law (1st Cor. 14:34-35).
 4. In 1st Cor. 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)
- ²³ See [Sabbath Denigration](#) and [Sunday—The Catholic Sabbath](#).
- ²⁴ 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).
- ²⁵ 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.
- ²⁶ Yeshua came to be the Shepherd of one Flock, made up of Jews and Gentiles (John 10:14-16). Gentiles are grafted into believing 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. 14:12).
- ²⁷ 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.

The term Law (i.e. Mosaic Law) and Word (i.e. of God) is synonymous:

1. Isaiah 1:10; 2:3; 5:24; 8:20; Micah 4:2 (cf. John 15:25).
 2. “Your word” is equal to Mosaic Law: Deuteronomy 4:2; 8:3; 30:14; 32:47; 33:9; Psalms 17:4; 119:9, 11, 16-17, 25, 43, 50, 58, 65, 74, 81-82, 89, 101, 105, 107, 114, 116, 123, 133, 140, 147-148, 154, 158, 160-161, 162, Mark 7:13; John 17:17;
 3. The word of the Lord is equal to Mosaic Law: Numbers 15:31; Deut. 5:5; Ps. 18:30; 33:4; Isaiah 2:3; 28:13; Jer. 8:9; Micah 4:2.
- ²⁸ This article was last revised on Wednesday, October 5, 2022.