



PITWM VERSE BY VERSE LEVITICUS 24:10-23 A BLASPHEMER STONED

— September 26, 2021

INTRODUCTION:

"Blasphemy" in the Old Testament means to insult the honor of God, either by attacking him directly or mocking him indirectly. "Blasphemer"— a person who speaks disrespectfully of sacred thing. The penalty for blasphemy in the Old Testament was death by stoning.

24:1 And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying,— The Lord speaks to Moses a commandment to give to the Israelites.

24:2 Command the children of Israel, that they bring unto thee pure oil olive beaten for the light, to cause the lamps to burn continually. Moses is to command the Israelites to bring pure olive oil for the lamps for God's House. The fruit of pure olives must be pressed to make the oil. Olive oil was the fuel for the golden lampstands, the only source of light inside the tabernacle. It was to burn continuously. The "light" itself represents Christ and "oil" represents the Holy Spirit (Zech.4:2-6).

24:3 Without the veil of the testimony, in the tabernacle of the congregation, shall Aaron order it from the evening unto the morning before the Lord continually: it shall be a statute for ever in your generations. Outside the veil of the Testimony is [between the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place/Holy of Holies] in the Tent of Meeting, Aaron must always keep the lamps (the candlestick) burning before the LORD from evening until morning; it shall be a permanent statute throughout their generations.

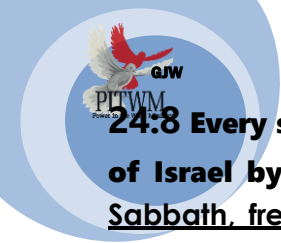
24:4 He shall order the lamps upon the pure candlestick before the Lord continually. Aaron was to arrange the lamps on the pure gold candlesticks before the LORD and it must be tended continuously and not to be forgotten. The light was never to go out.

24:5 And thou shalt take fine flour, and bake twelve cakes thereof: two tenth deals shall be in one cake. This is the preparation of the holy bread known as the Showbread or Bread of the Presence using finely ground flour to be baked into twelve cakes (loaves). The "loaves of bread" represents the Bread of Life. Each loaf contained two-tenths of about fine flour, or about six quarts each (an ephah) shall be in each cake (loaf).

24:6 And thou shalt set them in two rows, six on a row, upon the pure table before the Lord. Every Sabbath Day the High priest shall arrange and place in order the twelve loaves of bread in two rows, six in a row upon the gold table; Table of Showbread that's before the LORD. The "twelve loaves" represents the Twelve Tribes of Israel.

24:7 And thou shalt put pure frankincense upon each row, that it may be on the bread for a memorial, even an offering made by fire unto the Lord. "Frankincense" was placed either on the loaves, or possibly sprinkled between the rows of bread, for later burning at the altar of incense. These loaves memorialized Israel continually before the LORD and even an offering made by fire unto the LORD.





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24:8 Every sabbath he shall set it in order before the Lord continually, being taken from the children of Israel by an everlasting covenant. This is an everlasting covenant for the Israelites that each Sabbath, fresh bread (the showbread) was to be placed and arranged upon the table continually before the LORD by Aaron.

24:9 And it shall be Aaron's and his sons'; and they shall eat it in the holy place: for it is most holy unto him of the offerings of the Lord made by fire by a perpetual statute. Aaron and his sons will eat these loaves in the Holy Place each week. Only a portion of the loaves sustained and nourished the priests while a portion for the sacrificial offering are offered by fire with frankincense to the LORD and will be a permanent and constant law.

LESSON: I. HOLINESS OF GOD'S NAME LEVITICUS 24:10-16

24:10 And the son of an Israelitish woman, whose father was an Egyptian, went out among the children of Israel: and this son of the Israelitish woman and a man of Israel strove together in the camp;— The son of an Israelite woman, whose father was an Egyptian, went out among the Israelites, and he and a man of Israel Quarreled and struggled with each other in the camp. Two things here:

1. The Egyptian was part of the mixed multitude (Exodus 12:38) that went with the Israelites that came out of Egypt.

24:11 And the Israelitish woman's son blasphemed the name of the Lord, and cursed. And they brought him unto Moses: (and his mother's name was Shelomith, the daughter of Dibri, of the tribe of Dan:)— Then the son of the Israelite woman blasphemed (swore against) the LORD's name and cursed. They brought the man to Moses. This man's mother was called Shelomith. She was the daughter of Dibri from the tribe of Dan.

2. God's commandment is very clear: *"Thou shall not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain; for the LORD will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain"* Exodus 20:7. But will hold him guilty.

24:12 And they put him in ward, that the mind of the Lord might be shewed them. They put the man in custody that the command of the LORD might be made clear to them; or see what the Lord wanted done.

24:13 And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying,— The LORD speaks to Moses.

24:14 Bring forth him that hath cursed without the camp; and let all that heard him lay their hands upon his head, and let all the congregation stone him. The LORD wants the man that had cursed brought to the outside of the camp. And all those that had heard the man curse the name of the Lord were to lay their hands upon his head and then all the congregation were to stone him.

24:15 And thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel, saying, Whosoever curseth his God shall bear his sin. God goes on to tell Moses to speak to the children of Israel and say *"If anyone curses his God then he will bear his sin."* Therefore, this man's sin was placed upon his own head. These instruction and command will be for anyone who curse God, for they would receive the same punishment.

24:16 And he that blasphemeth the name of the Lord, he shall surely be put to death, and all the congregation shall certainly stone him: as well the stranger, as he that is born in the land, when he
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blasphemeth the name of the Lord, shall be put to death. God is serious about this. There is no playing around in "slang" with God's name; no jesting (joking; lighthearted humor). This is "blasphemy" and in the Old Testament means to insult the honor of God, either by attacking Him directly or mocking Him indirectly. And this went for the stranger and the one born in the land. The penalty for blasphemy in the Old Testament was death by stoning.

II. SACREDNESS OF LIFE LEVITICUS 24:17-23

24:17 And he that killeth any man shall surely be put to death. Exodus 20:13 Commandment says "Thou shall not kill. " Therefore, anyone fatally killing another man will be put to death. I know this speaks about a man, but what about abortion? How do you feel about the sacredness of life?

24:18 And he that killeth a beast shall make it good; beast for beast. God created all creatures, and He says a man that kills a beast shall make restitution for it, beast for beast (life for life), pay and replace.

24:19 And if a man cause a blemish in his neighbour; as he hath done, so shall it be done to him;— Yes, if anyone causes a blemish, disfigures, causes injury to his neighbor, the same shall be done to him.

24:20 Breach for breach, eye for eye, tooth for tooth: as he hath caused a blemish in a man, so shall it be done to him again. Broken limb for limb, eye for eye, tooth for tooth that was caused upon another man, so shall the same (a disfigure, an injury inflicted) be done to him. When a person causes damage to someone else, he is responsible for it. As the saying goes—you break, you pay.

24:21 And he that killeth a beast, he shall restore it: and he that killeth a man, he shall be put to death. God reiterates verses 17 and 18, the man shall make it good, beast for beast (by restoring it) when he kills a beast, but for killing a man, he will be put to death. The beast is not made in God's image, but it is the man.

24:22 Ye shall have one manner of law, as well for the stranger, as for one of your own country: for I am the Lord your God. The same law for the stranger goes for the native in his own country, for God says "I am the LORD your God. " There is only "one" law.

24:23 And Moses spake to the children of Israel, that they should bring forth him that had cursed out of the camp, and stone him with stones. And the children of Israel did as the Lord commanded Moses. In verse 12 the Israelites had taken the man into custody till it was made clear to them God's commandment. The LORD has spoken to Moses giving him clear instructions and commands for the children of Israel. And Moses begins to speak to them telling them to bring forth the one that had cursed, to the outside the camp, and stone him with stones. And the children of Israel did as the Lord commanded Moses. Would you put up with someone coming into your house cursing your God or just cursing in your home? NO! You would put him out!

SUMMARY:





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The son of an Israelite woman, whose father was an Egyptian, went out among the Israelites, and he and a man of Israel quarreled and struggled with each other in the camp. Then the son of the Israelite woman blasphemed (swore against) the LORD's name; cursing God's Name. They brought the man to Moses. This man's mother was called Shelomith. She was the daughter of Dibri from the tribe of Dan. And they put him in custody that the LORD's command might be made clear to them. God's Word says, "Thou shall not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain; for the LORD will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain" Exodus 20:7. The LORD speaks to Moses and wants the man that had cursed to be brought outside the camp, and all those that had heard the man were to lay their hands upon his head, and all the congregation was to stone him. God goes on to tell Moses to speak to the children of Israel and say "If anyone curses his God then he will bear his own sin." God is serious about this. There is no playing around in slang with God's name; no jesting (joking; lighthearted humor). This is "Blasphemy" and in the Old Testament means to insult the honor of God, either by attacking Him directly or mocking Him indirectly. And this went for the stranger and the one born in the land. The penalty for blasphemy in the Old Testament was death by stoning (24:10-16).

Exodus 20:13 Commandment says "Thou shall not kill." Therefore, anyone fatally killing another man will be put to death. God created all creatures, and when He says a man that kills a beast shall make restitution for it, beast for beast (life for life). Yes, if anyone causes a blemish, disfigures, cause injury to his neighbor, the same shall be done to him. Broken limb for limb, eye for eye, tooth for tooth that was caused upon another man, so shall the same (a disfigure, an injury inflicted) be done to him. God reiterates verses 17 and 18, the man shall make it good, beast for beast (by restoring it) when he kills a beast, but for killing a man, he will be put to death. The beast is not made in God's image, but it is the man. The same law for the stranger goes for the native in his own country, for God says "I am the LORD your God." Up until now the LORD had spoken to Moses, giving him instructions and commands for the children of Israel, now, Moses will speak to the children of Israel, telling them to bring forth the one that had cursed to the outside of the camp, and stone him with stones. And the children of Israel did as the Lord commanded Moses (24:17-23).