

## Handout 1: Deuteronomy Lesson 8

The Deuteronomic Code resembles the other two collections of commands and prohibitions found in the Pentateuch:

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Book of the Covenant</b>	<b>Holiness Code</b>	<b>Deuteronomic Code</b>
Prologue: right worship	Ex 20:19-23:9	Lev 17:1-16	Dt 12:1-19
Duties toward the Land	Ex 23:10-11	Lev 19:9-37; 25:23-34	Dt 15:1-11; 24:19-22; 26::1-15
Liturgical Calendar	Ex 23:12-19	Lev 23:1-44; 25:1-22	Dt 16:1-7
Epilogue: covenant blessings and curses	Ex 23:20-33	Lev 26:3-46	Dt 28:1-69/29:1
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The animal kingdom was divided into four classes of “clean” animals that can be eaten and “unclean” animals that were not edible. Five kinds of clean animals were suitable for sacrifice (\*). Clean animals represented the Israelites while unclean animals, unfit for eating or sacrifice, represented the pagan peoples. In the New Testament formerly unclean foods were declared edible and no longer defiling (Mk 7:19; Acts 10:9-16).

The List of Clean and Unclean from Leviticus 11 and Deuteronomy 14

1. Land animals:
  - a. Clean: animals which ruminant and have cloven hooves were classified as clean and edible. These animals included the domesticated cattle\*, sheep\* and goats\*; wild animals including deer, gazelles, antelopes, oryx, and mountain sheep (all horned animals)
  - b. Unclean: Camels, hares, coneys (badger-like animal), all reptiles and pigs
2. Sea/fresh water animals:
  - a. Clean: fish with fins and scales
  - b. Unclean: shellfish and other sea creatures without fins and scales
3. Birds:
  - a. Clean: turtle doves\* and pigeons\*
  - b. Unclean: nineteen kinds are named in Leviticus and twenty-one kinds are named in Deuteronomy
4. Insects
  - a. Clean: four species of locusts
  - b. Unclean: all other insects

Tithing Schedule:

Year 1: tithe for the Levites

Year 2: tithe for the Levites

Year 3: tithe for the poor

Year 4: tithe for the Levites

Year 5: tithe for the Levites

Year 6: tithe for the poor

Year 7: Sabbath year, no tithe from the produce of the land

Handout 2: Deuteronomy Lesson 8

<b>The Liberation of the Sabbath and Jubilee years</b>	
<b>The Sabbath Year Liberation</b> (every seventh year is a Sabbath Year) Ex 23:10-13; Lev 25:1-7; 18-22; Dt 15:1-11	<b>The Jubilee Liberation</b> (the year after every seventh Sabbath year is a Jubilee Year) Lev 25:8-17; 28-55; Dt 15:1-11
For six years fields will be sown but in the seventh year the fields and vineyards will not be sown (Ex 25:3-4).	The year after the seventh Sabbatical Year, in the fiftieth year beginning on the tenth of Tishri (Feast of Atonement) the land will continue to rest for a second year (Lev 25:8).
The fields are to lie fallow, no seed is to be sown, no vineyards pruned for a year and there will be no organized harvest; it is a year of rest for the land (Lev 25:4-5).	The fields are to lie fallow, no seed will be sown, no vineyard pruned and there will be no organized harvest for a second year (Lev 25:11, 21-22).
Any crops that grow naturally will be food for the Israelites and their animals (Lev 25:6-7).	Any crops that grow naturally will be food for the Israelites and their animals (Lev 25:12).
The poor and wild animals will be permitted to eat from the fields; extend mercy to the poor (Lev 25:7; Dt 15:7-11).	The poor and wild animals will be permitted to eat from the fields; extend mercy to the poor (Dt 15:7-11).
At the end of the seventh year all Israelite debts remitted (Dt 15:1-2, 12-18).	At the end of the seventh seven year, in the beginning of the year of Jubilee, all Israelite debts remitted (Dt 15:1-2).
The land will rest in the seventh year but in the eighth year grain may be sown (Lev 25:21-22).	For two years the land will rest and in the third year crops can be sown and harvested (Lev 25:22).
	There is to be redemption of the land; the land must be returned to the original Israelite owner/tribe. The land belongs to God and can never be sold (Lev 25:10-13, 23-34).
	Trumpets are to be blown throughout the land and the fiftieth year will be proclaimed a year of liberation (Lev 25:9-10).
	All Israelite slaves and their children will be freed (Lev 25:35-46); an Israelite can only be enslaved for a seven year period outside of a Jubilee year (Ex 21:2; Dt 15:12-18).*
God will provide for Israel in the year the land lies fallow by giving the land abundant harvests in the sixth year, the produce of which will last for three years into the eighth (Lev 25:18-22a).	God will provide for Israel in the years the land lies fallow by giving the land abundant harvests in the sixth year, the produce of which will last for three years into the eighth year and even the ninth (Lev 25:18-22).
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\*The liberation of Israelites slaves/indentured servants only applied in a Sabbath year if the bondage began seven years earlier; an Israelite was never to be kept in servitude beyond six years and all Israelites were freed from bondage in a Jubilee year (Ex 21:1-11; Lev 25:46b).