

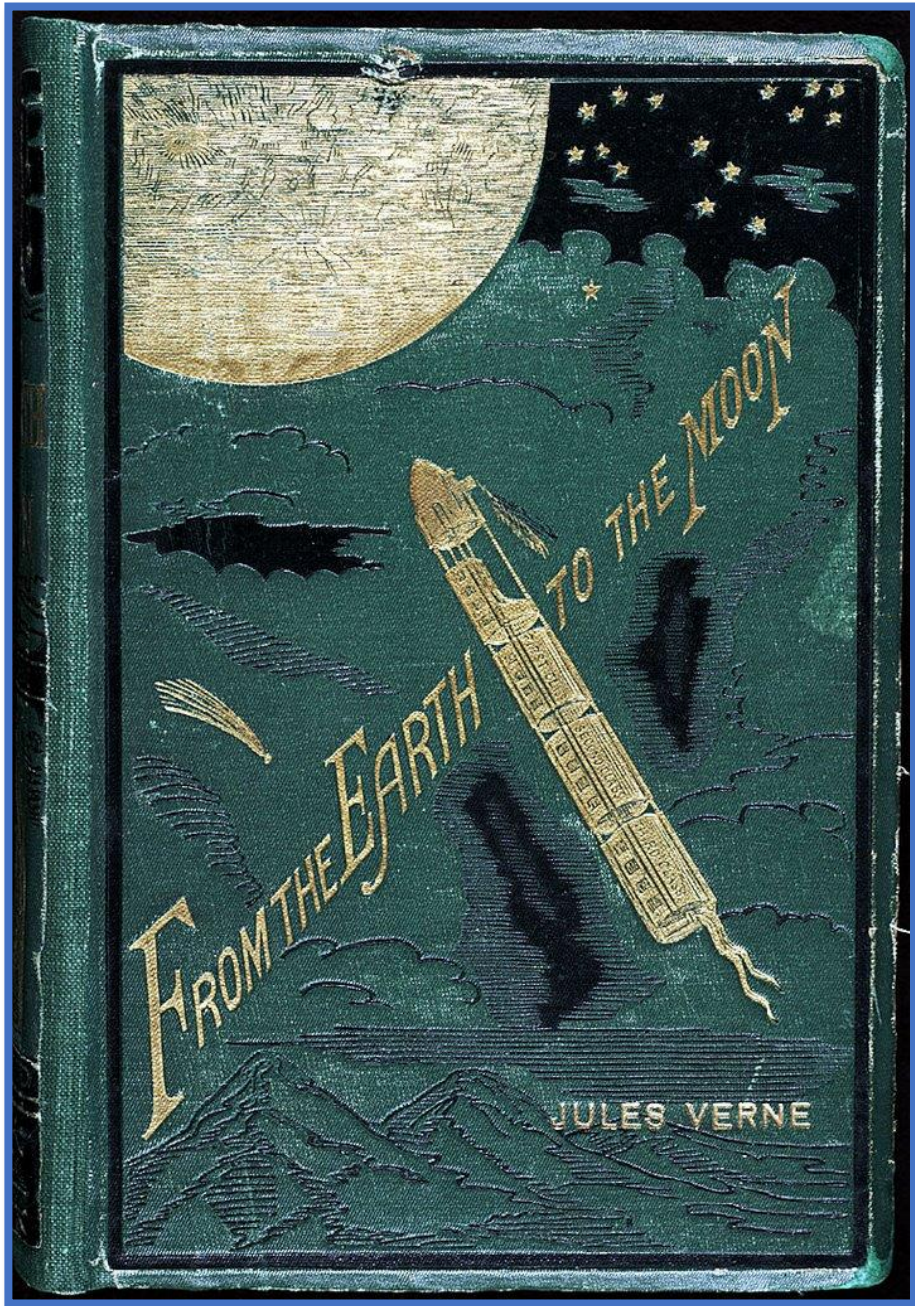
Biblical Law:

A Reflection of God's Character



Science has made remarkable advancements





Jules Verne 1865

Popular Science



Popular Science

1. Defibrillators (1820 – 1947)



Popular Science

1. Defibrillators (1820 – 1947)
2. Space Stations (1869 – 1971)



Popular Science

1. Defibrillators (1820 – 1947)
2. Space Stations (1869 – 1971)
3. Computers (1872 – 1950's)



Popular Science

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Popular Science

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5. Long-term heat storage (1905-2007)



Popular Science

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6. Tasers (1911 – 1974)



Popular Science

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3. Computers (1872 – 1950's)
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5. Long-term heat storage (1905-2007)
6. Tasers (1911 – 1974)
7. Portable audio (1953 – 1954)





Don't think the same of the law

The relevant “Ancient Near East”

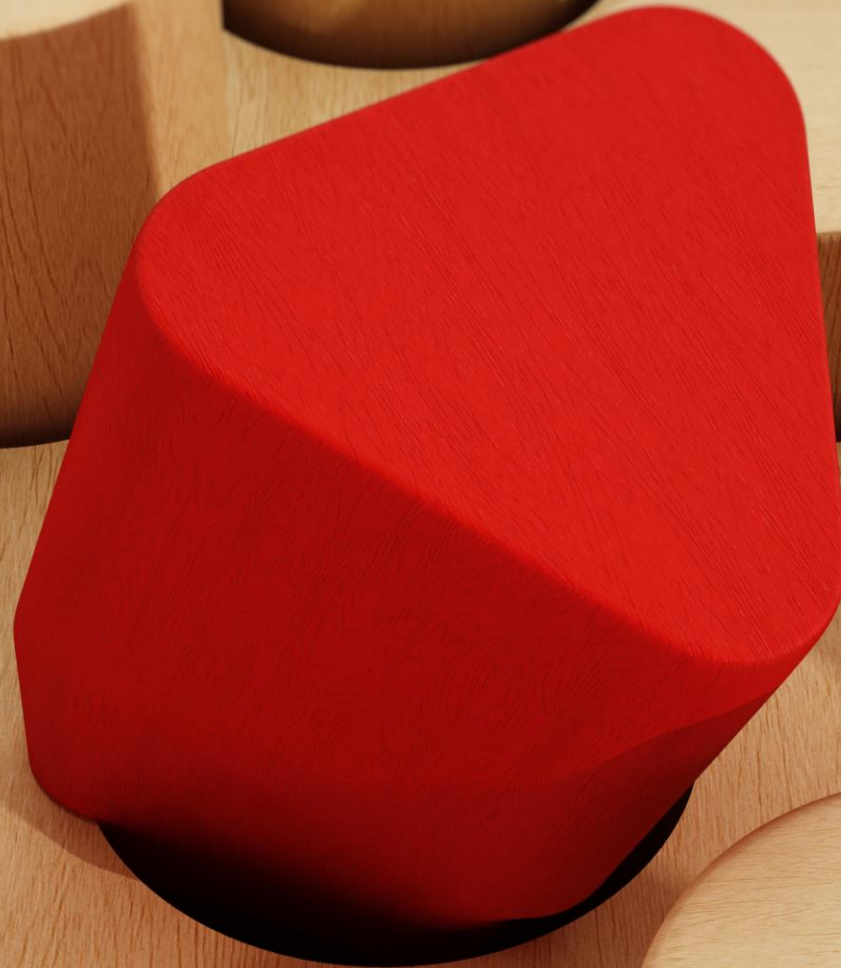


Was anything unique about Biblical Law?



Was anything unique about Biblical Law?

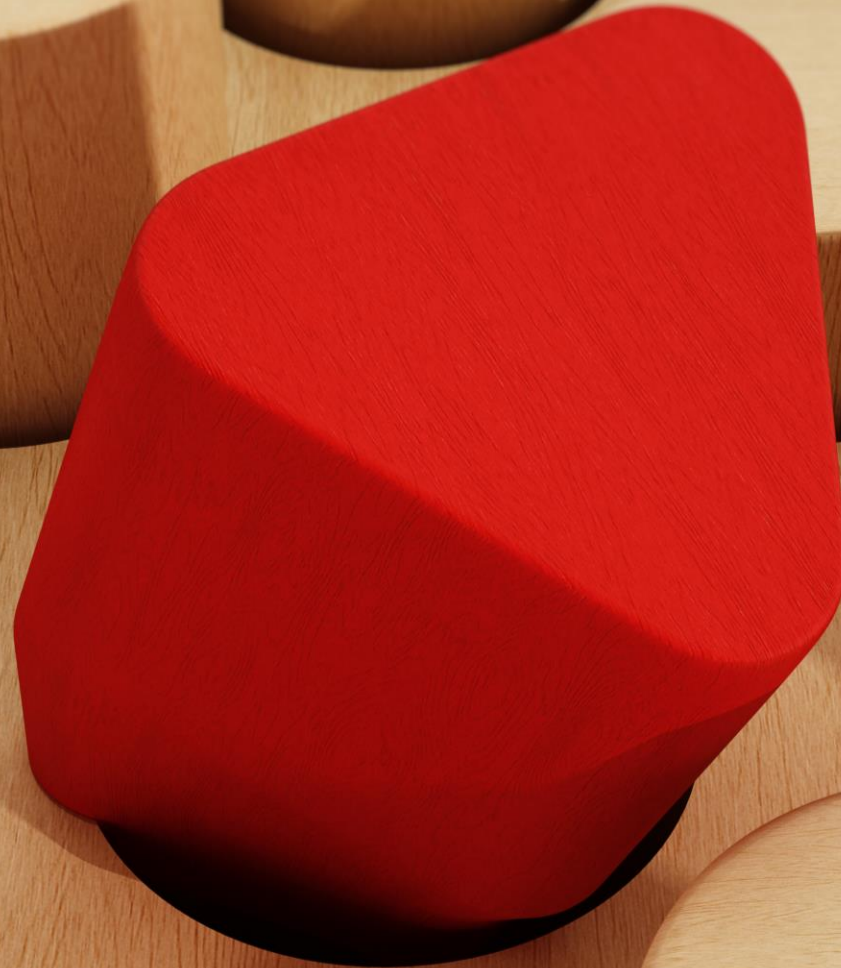
Step 1



Was anything unique about Biblical Law?

Step 1

Define the
Approach



Was anything unique about Biblical Law?

Step 1

Define the
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Step 2



Was anything unique about Biblical Law?

Step 1

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Compare
and contrast

Was anything unique about Biblical Law?

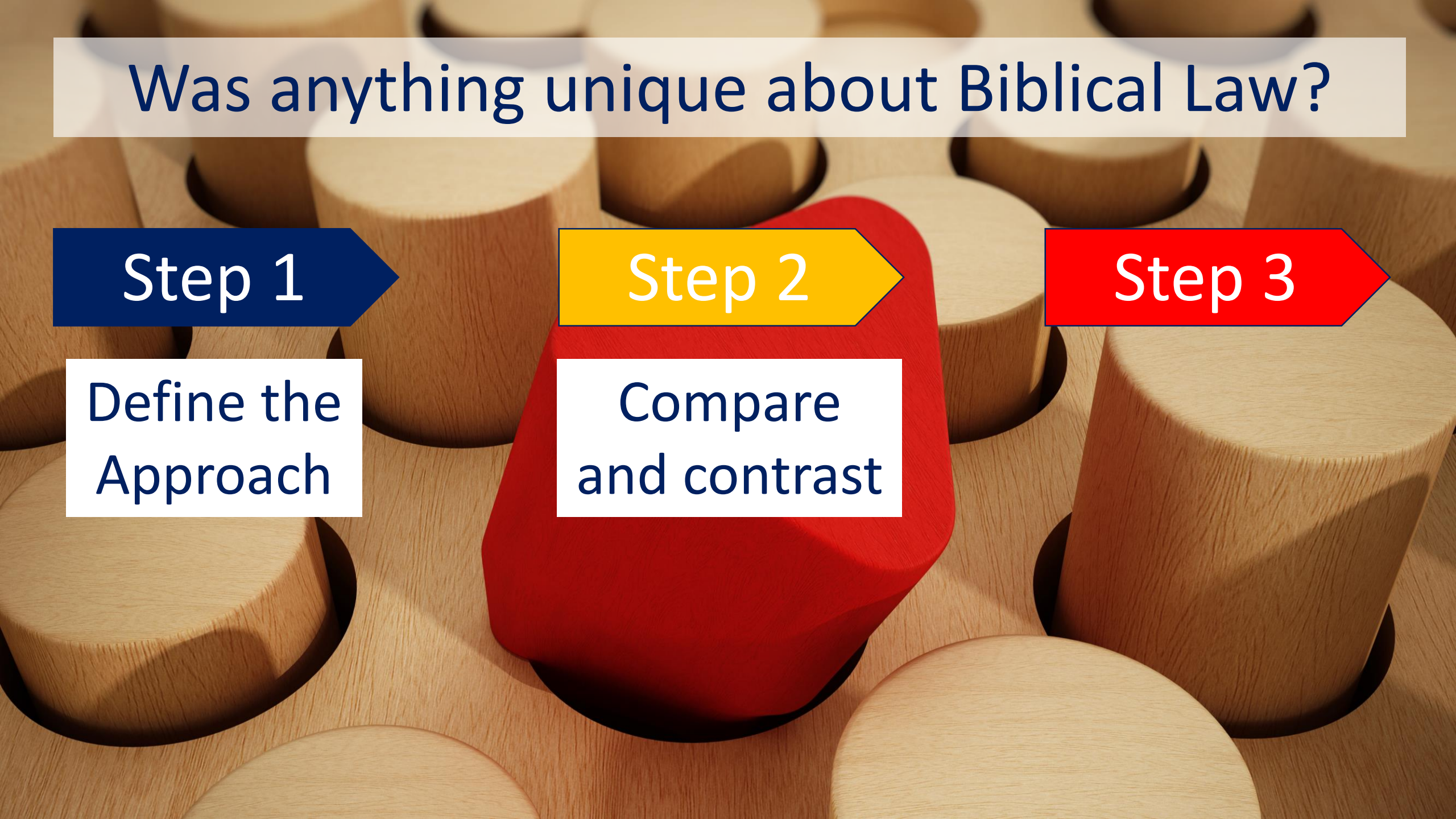
Step 1

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Step 3



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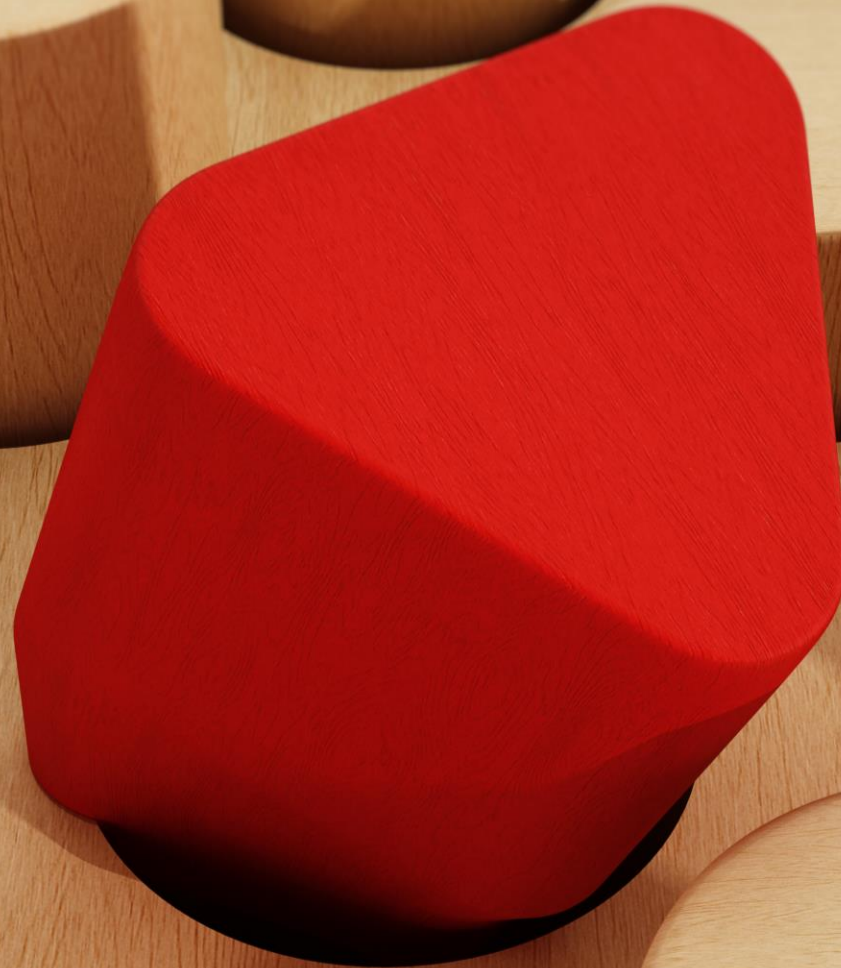
Step 3

Implications

Was anything unique about Biblical Law?

Step 1

Define the
Approach



The relevant “Ancient Near East”



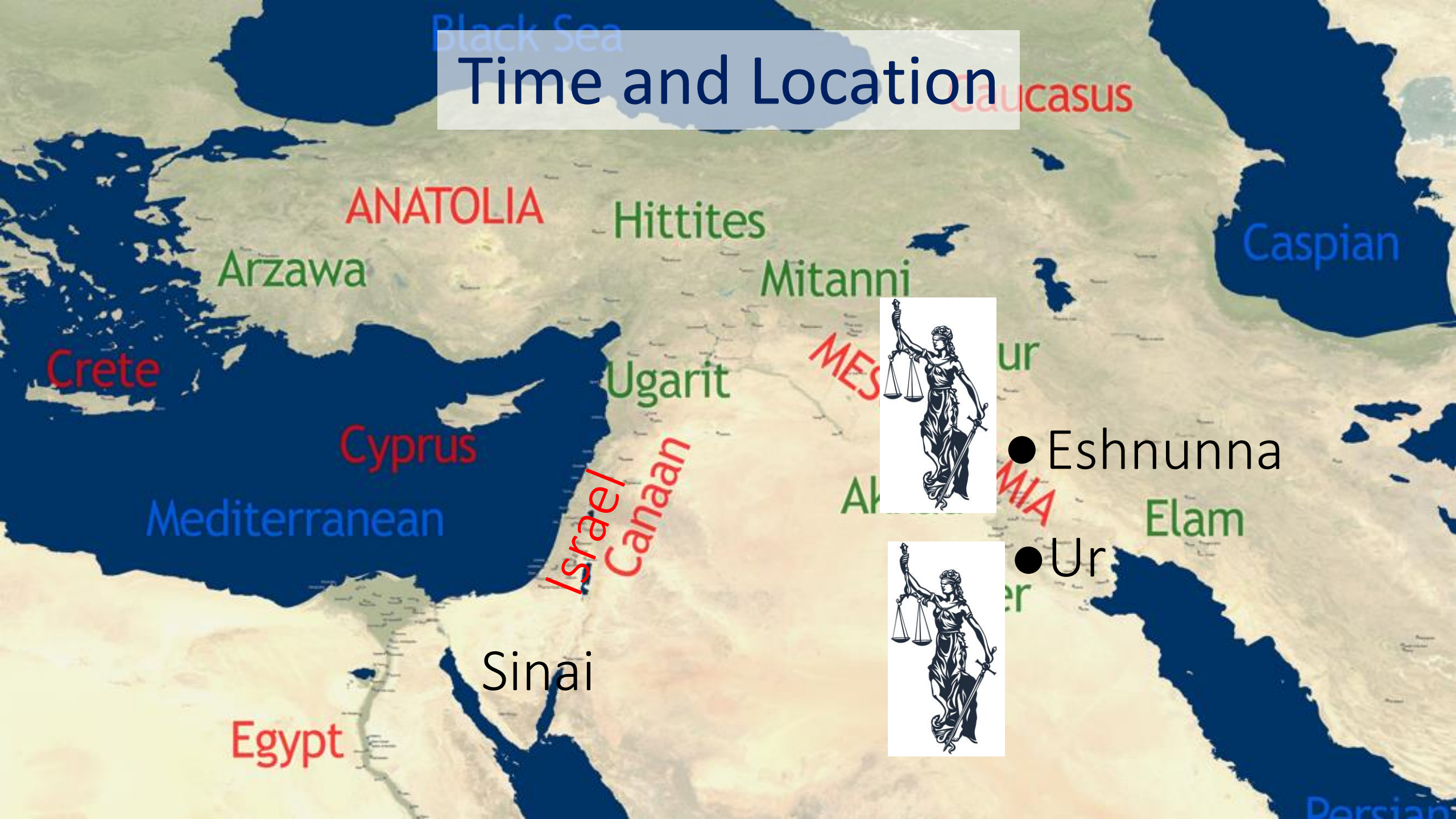
Time and Location



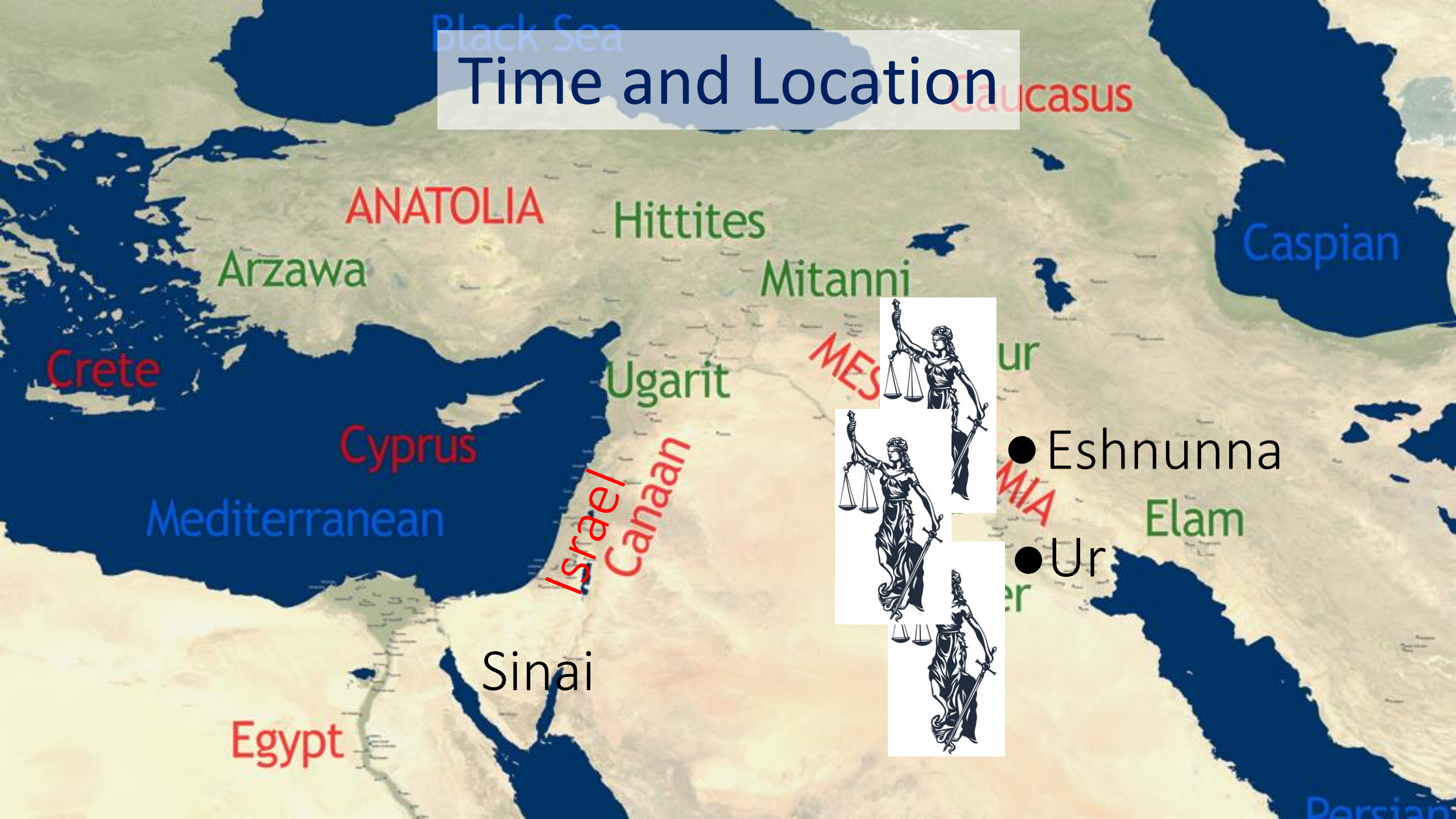
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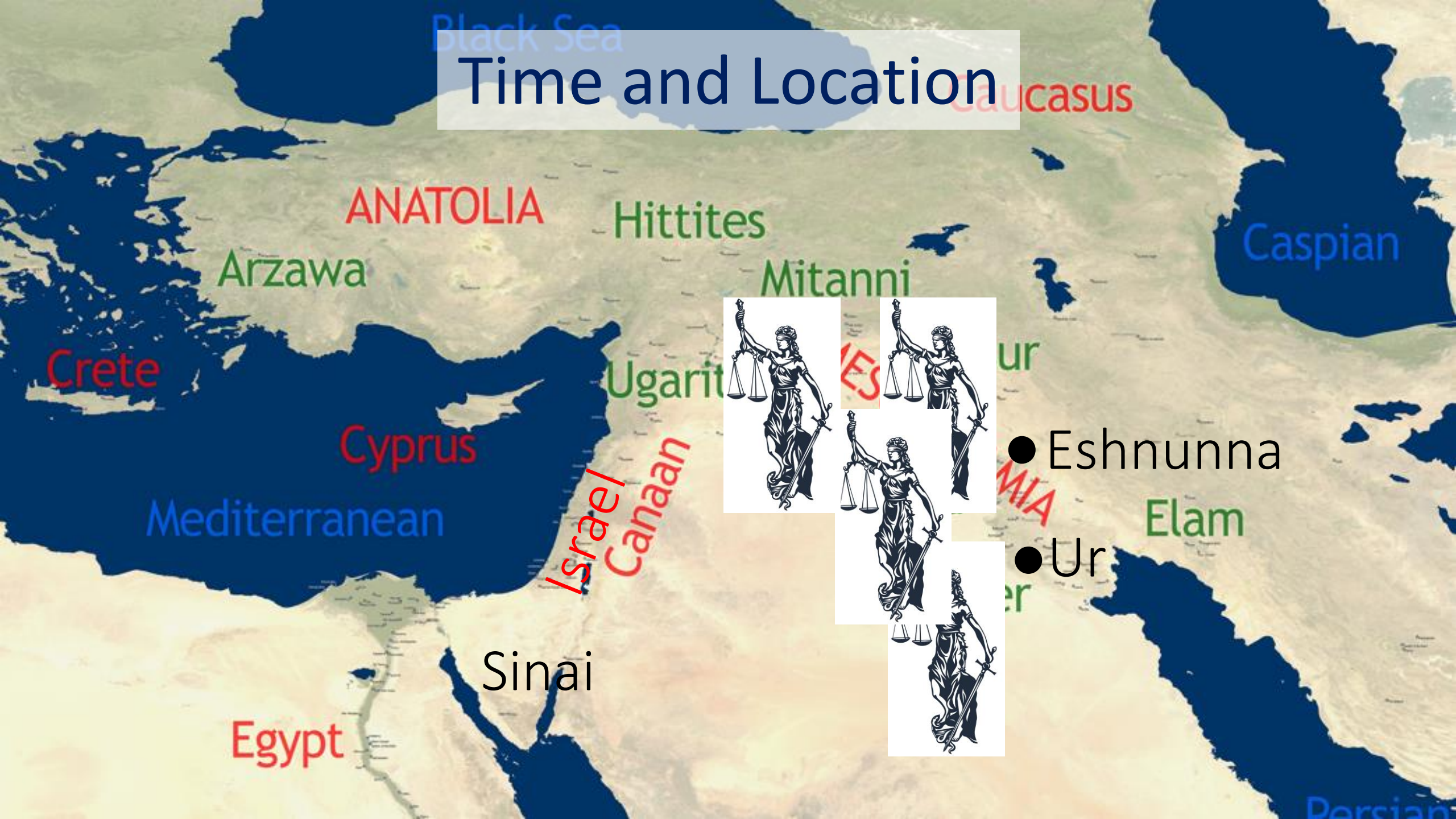
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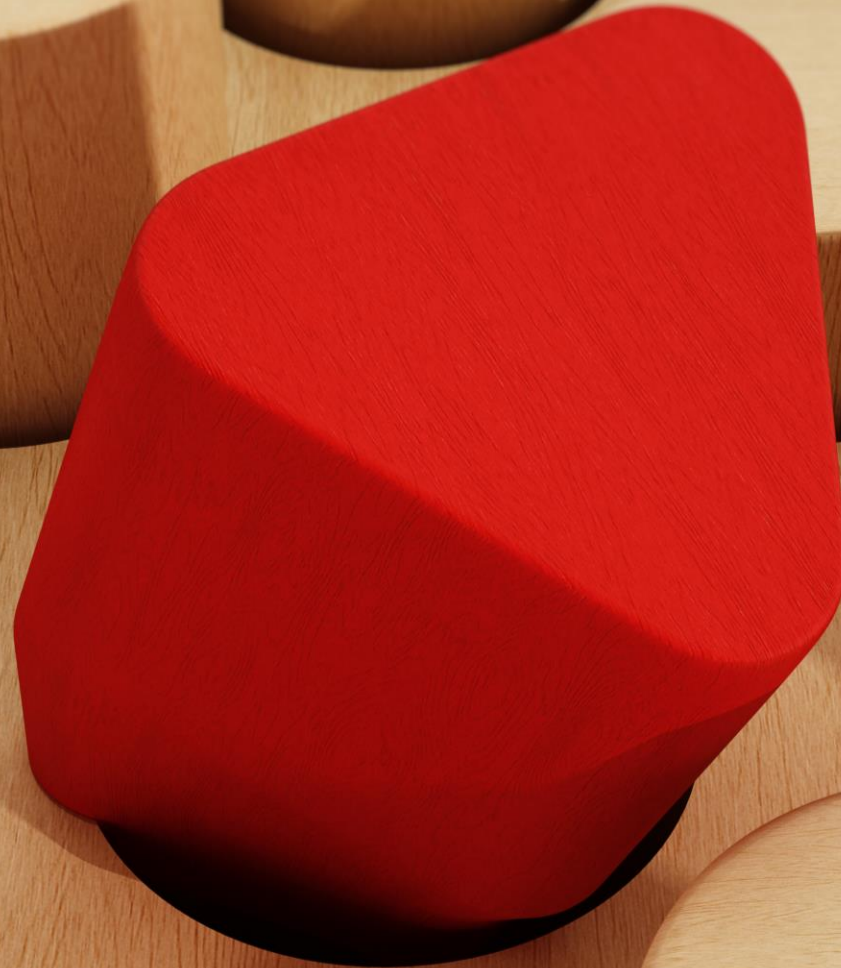
● Eshnunna

● Ur

Was anything unique about Biblical Law?

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1400-1200



1400-1200



2100

1400-1200



2100

1400-1200



2100

1400-1200



Ur-Nammu (c.2100BC)





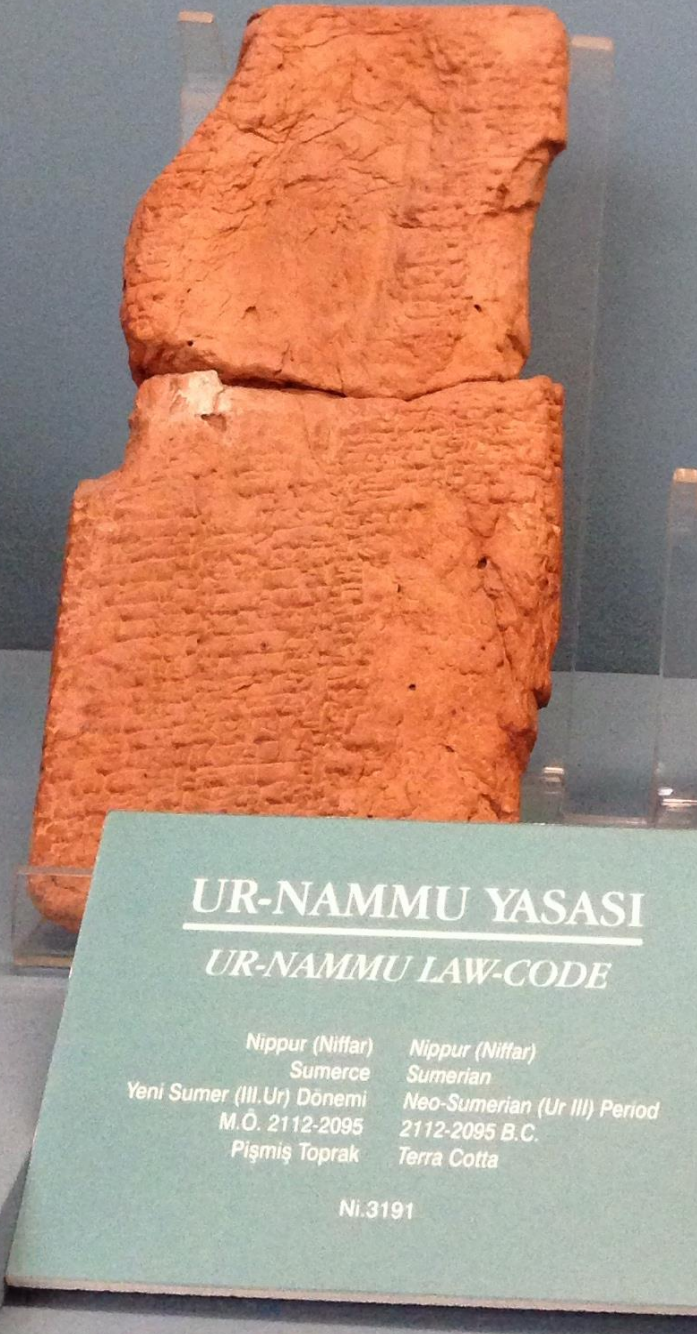
Ur-Nammu
(c.2100BC)

100 years
pre-Abraham

Ur-Nammu (c.2100BC) built the great Ziggurat of Ur

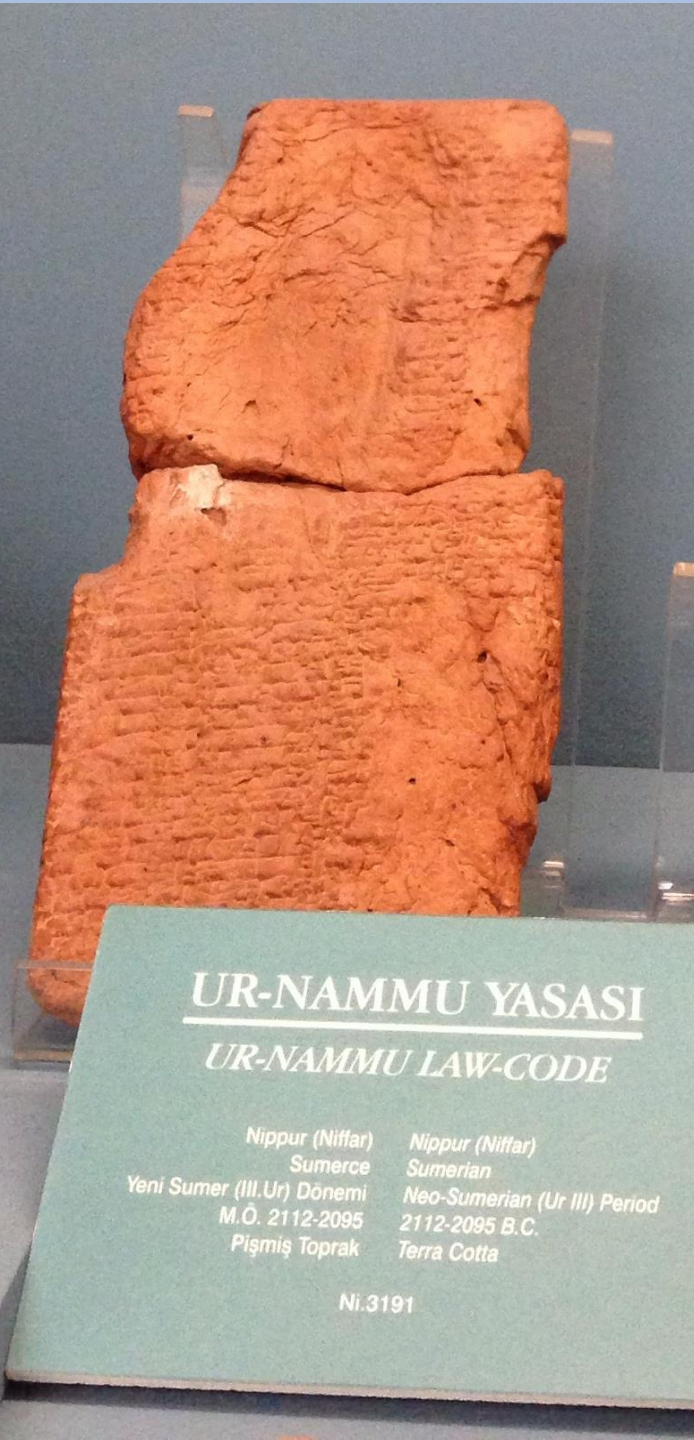


Law of Ur-Nammu (c.2100BC)



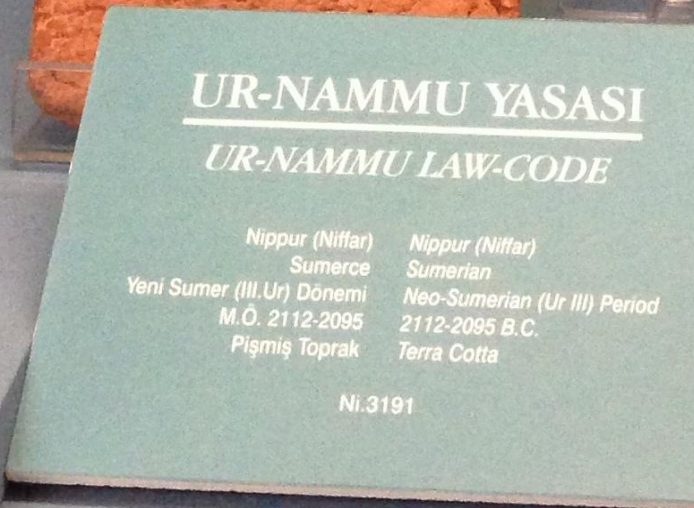
Law of Ur-Nammu (c.2100BC)

- “If a man commits murder, that man shall be executed.”



Law of Ur-Nammu (c.2100BC)

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- “If a man commits robbery, he will be executed.”



Law of Ur-Nammu (c.2100BC)

- “If a man commits murder, that man shall be executed.”
- “If a man commits robbery, he will be executed.”
- “If a young man’s wife, by her own wish, goes after a(nother) man and he lies with her, (then) that woman shall be executed, (but) that man shall be set free.”





2100

1400-1200





2100

1930

1400-1200





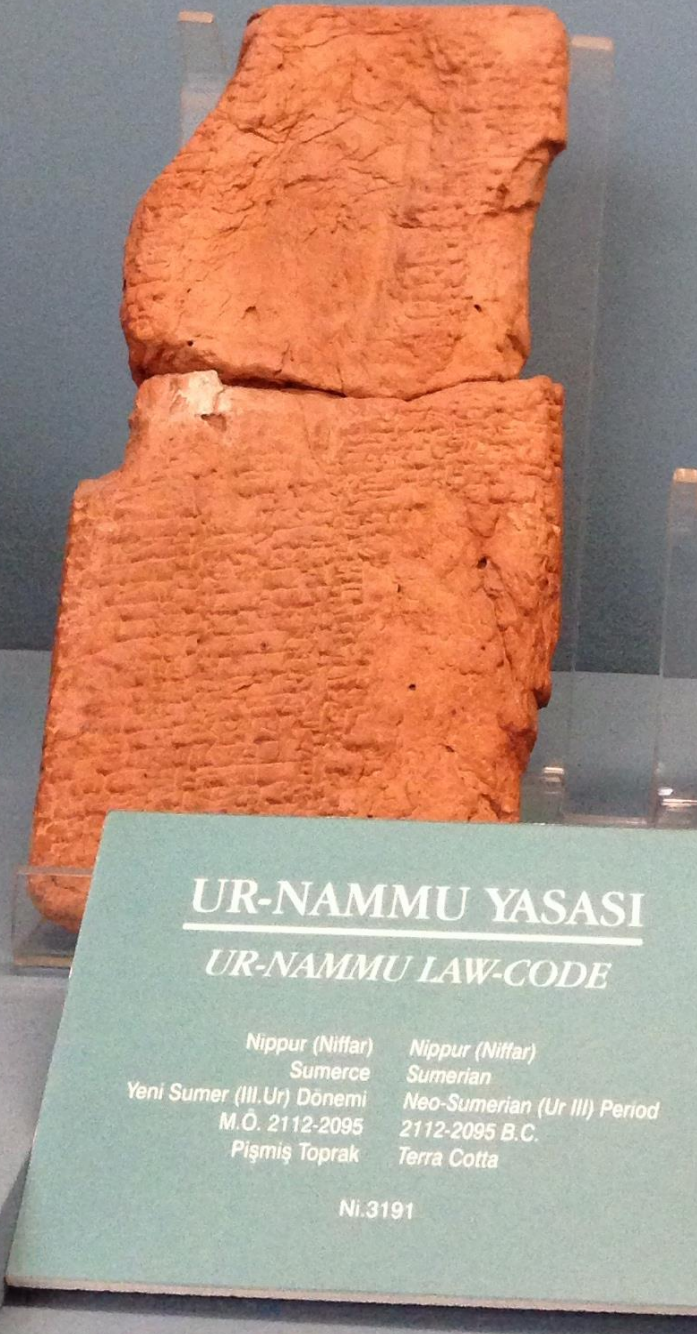
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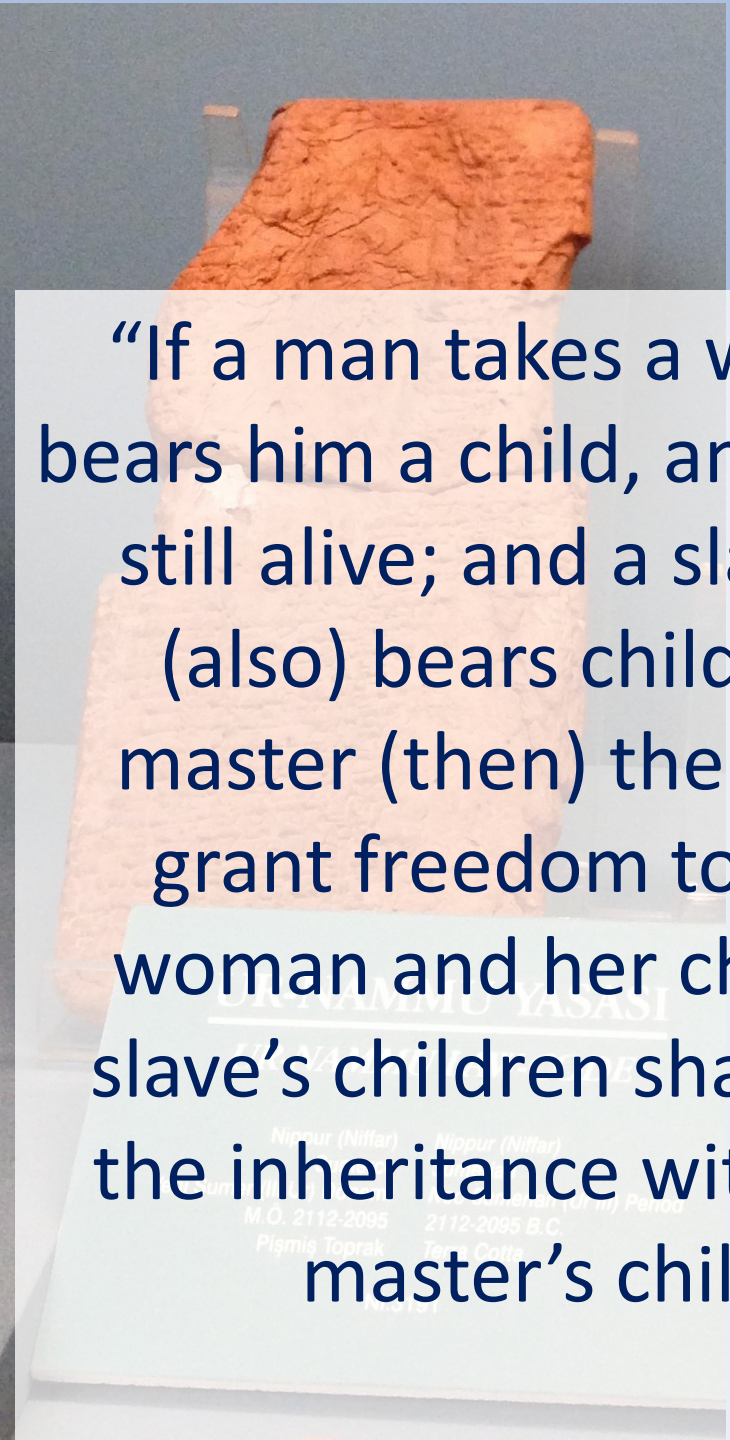
1930

1400-1200



Laws of Lipit Ishtar (c.1930BC)



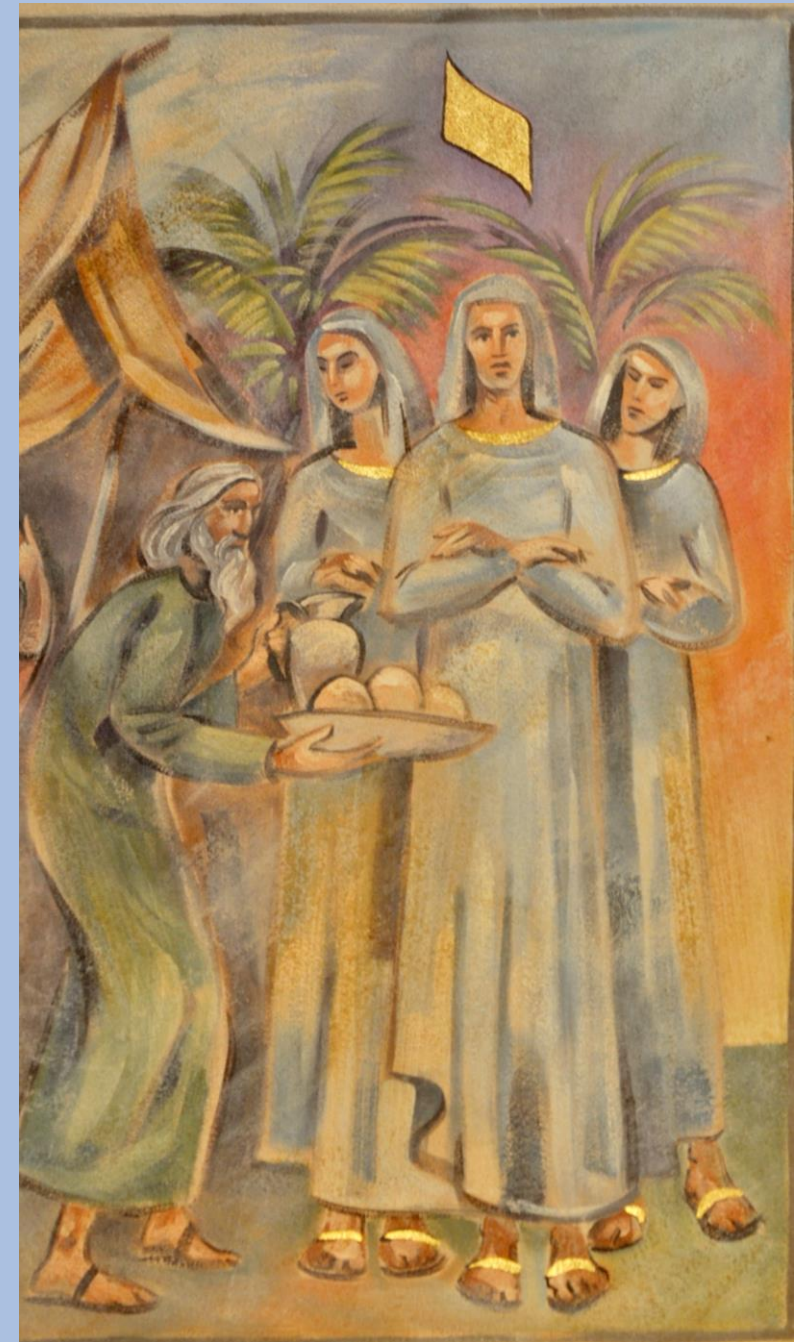


Laws of Lipit Ishtar (c.1930BC)

“If a man takes a wife and she bears him a child, and that child is still alive; and a slave-woman (also) bears children to her master (then) the father shall grant freedom to the slave-woman and her children; the slave’s children shall not divide the inheritance with their (ex)-master’s children.”

Laws of Lipit Ishtar (c.1930BC)

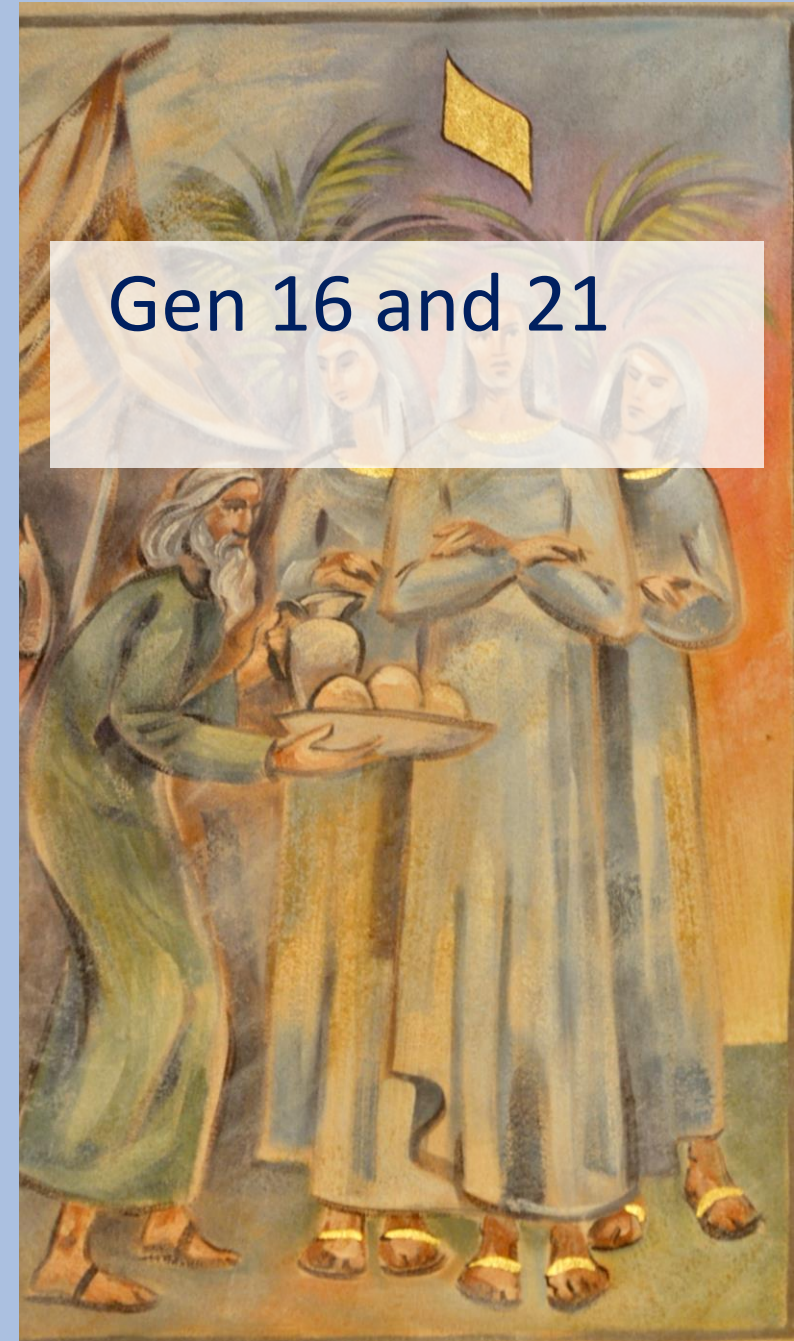
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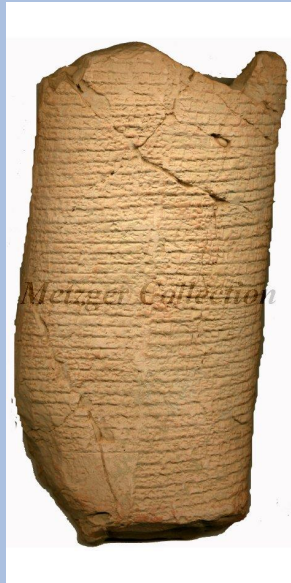


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Gen 16 and 21





2100

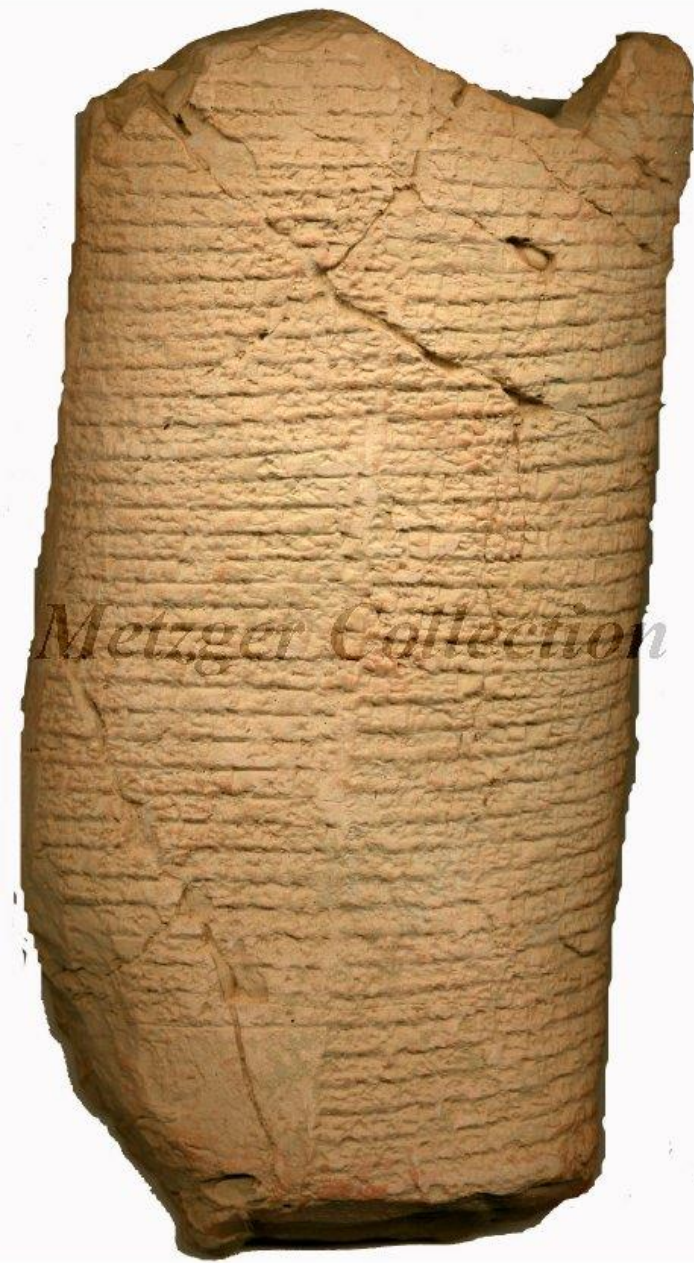
1930

1800-1700

1400-1200



Laws of Eshnunna (c.1800-1700BC)





Laws of Eshnunna (c.1800-1700BC)

- a “kor” of grain went for one shekel of silver



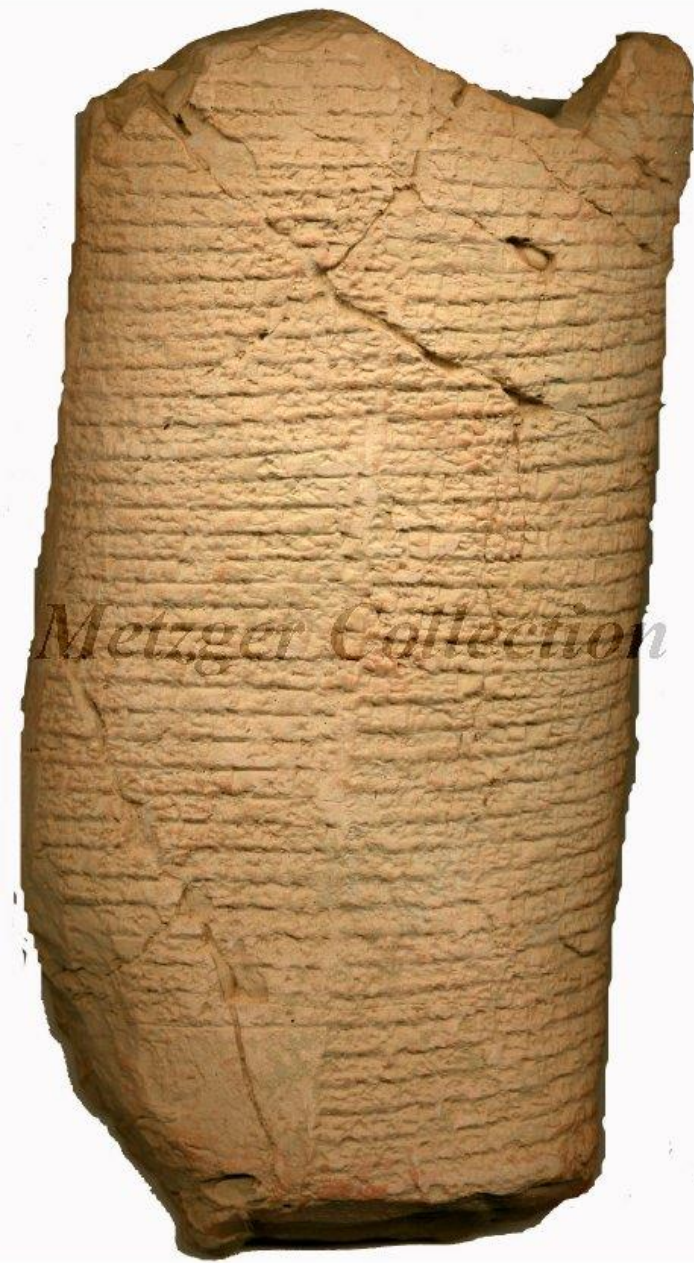
Laws of Eshnunna (c.1800-1700BC)

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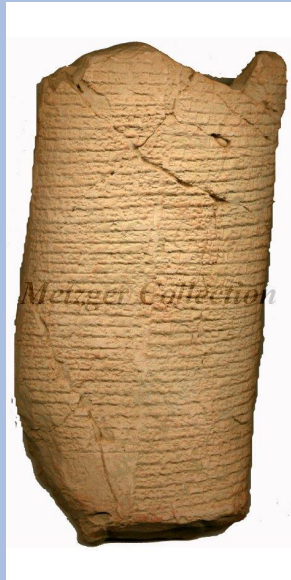
Laws of Eshnunna (c.1800-1700BC)

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Laws of Eshnunna (c.1800-1700BC)

- a “kor” of grain went for one shekel of silver
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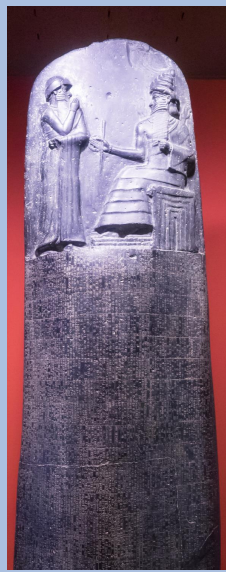
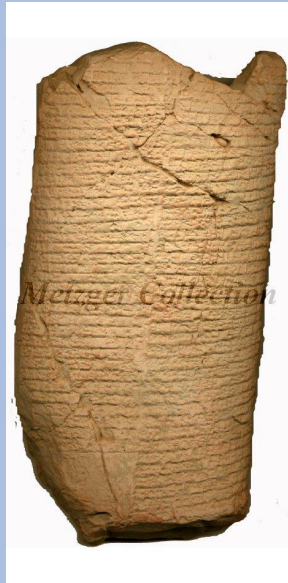
2100

1930

1800-1700

1400-1200





2100

1930

1800-1700

1400-1200



Code of Hammurabi (c.1800-1700BC)



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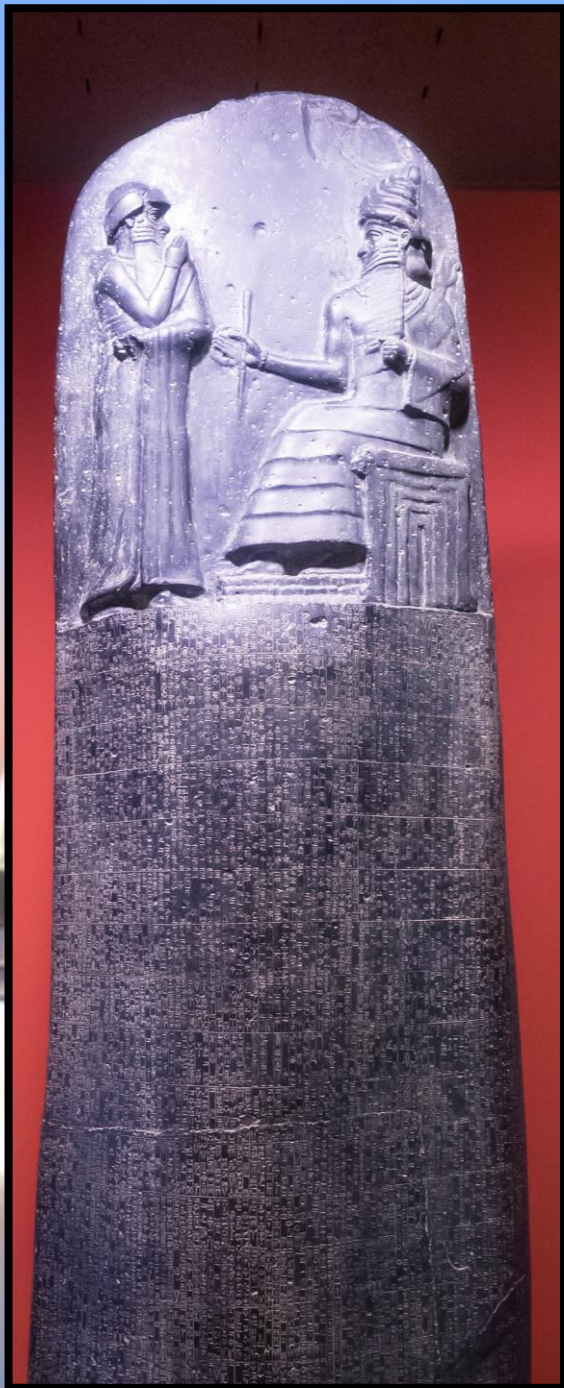
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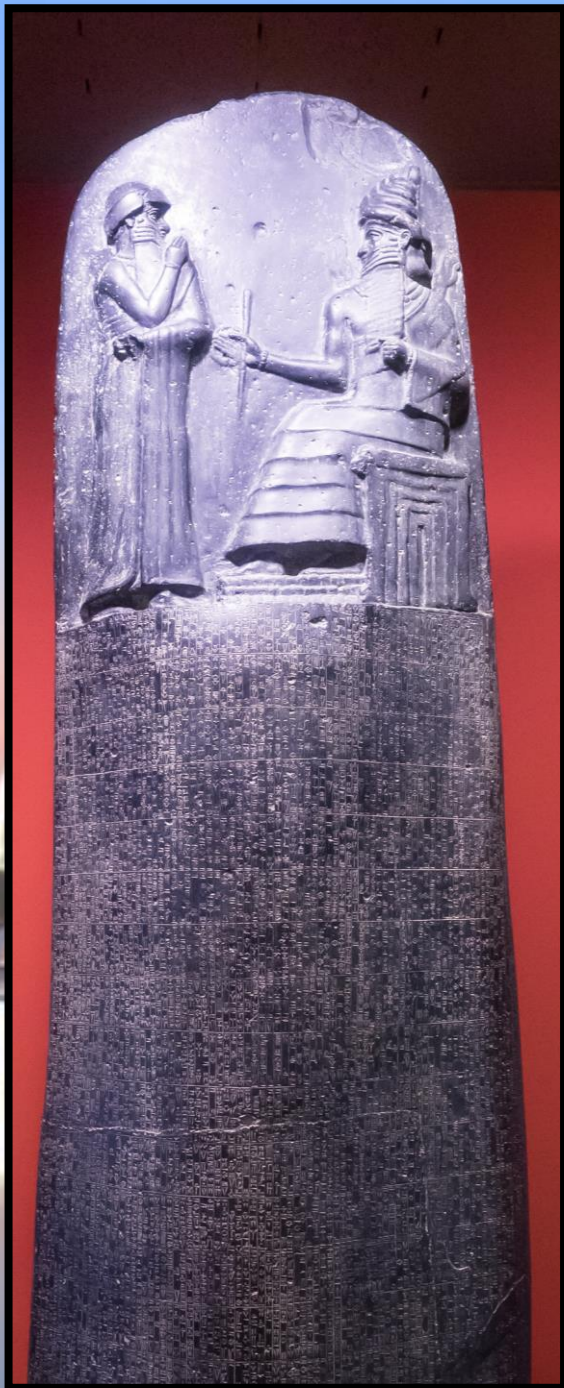
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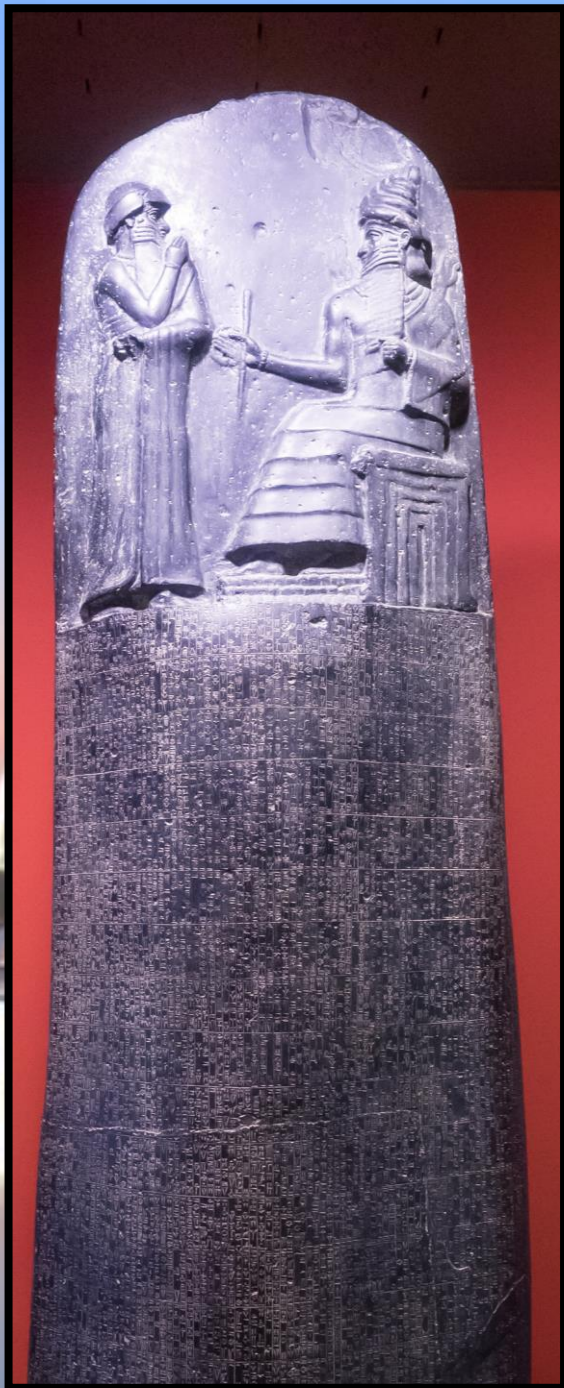
Code of Hammurabi (c.1800-1700BC)

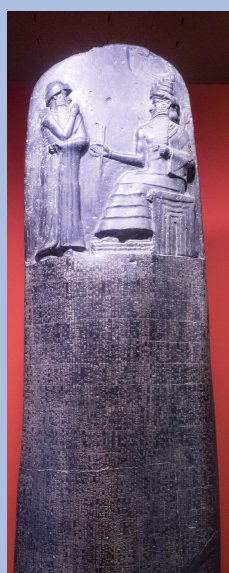
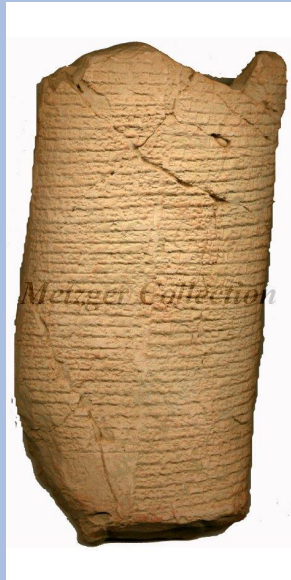
- Crimes and punishments



Code of Hammurabi (c.1800-1700BC)

- Crimes and punishments
- In family law matters, if a woman was betrothed to a man, and the man was verbally abusive, the woman had the right to flee the marriage (assuming it had not yet been consummated). Even the dowry had to be returned





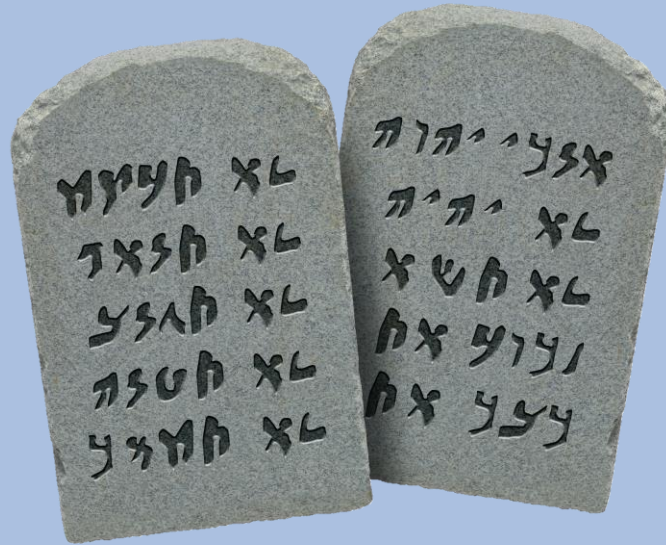
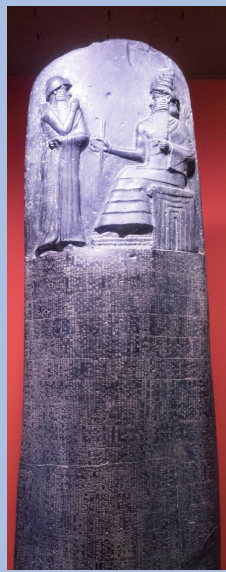
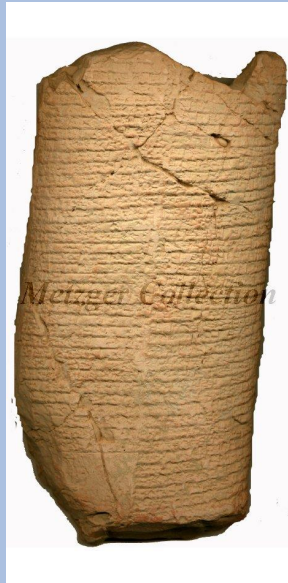
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1800-1700

1400-1200





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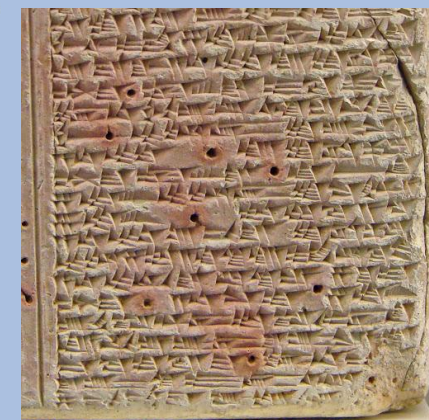
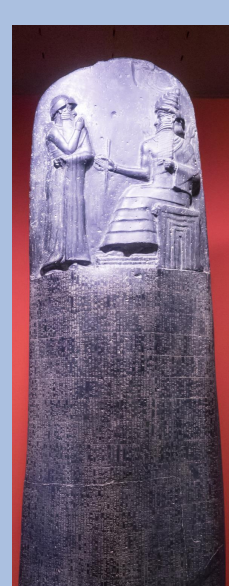
1930

1800-1700

1400-1200

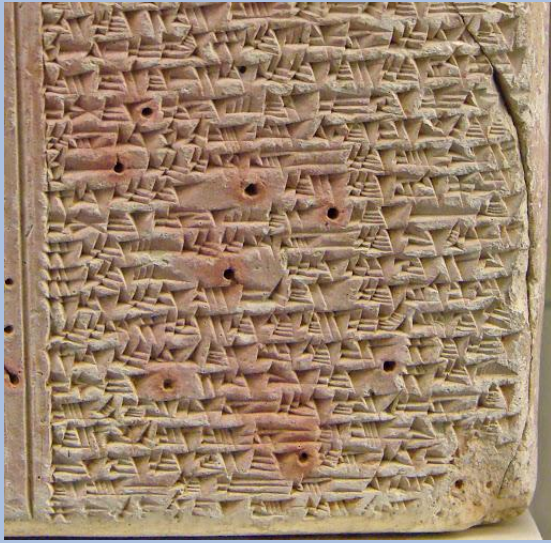
1100-1000





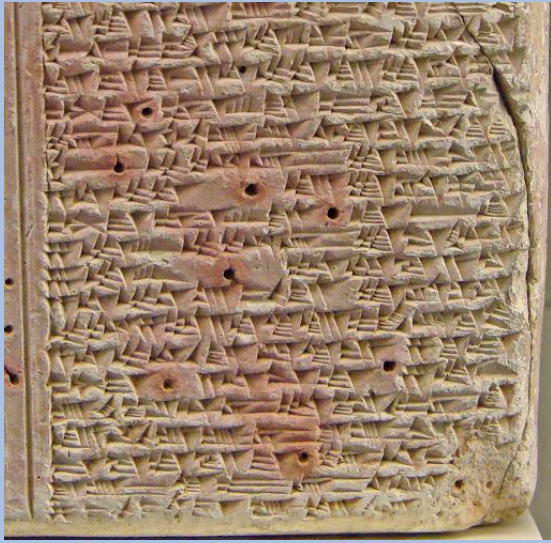
2100 1930 1800-1700 1400-1200 1100-1000



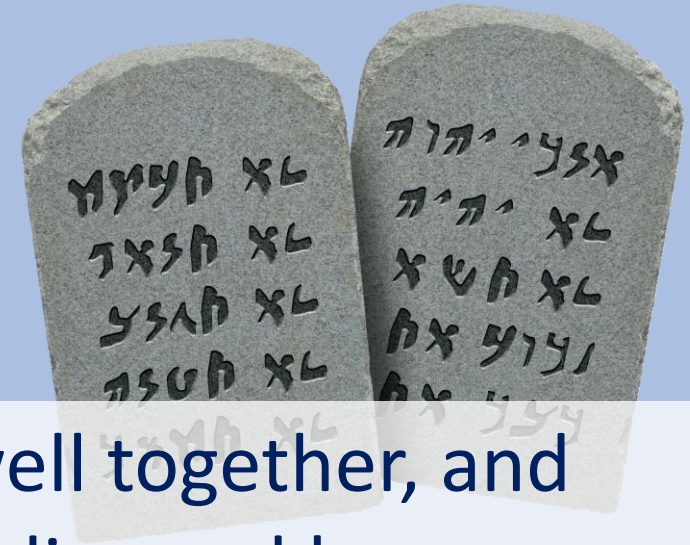


Middle Assyrian Laws (c.1100-1000BC)

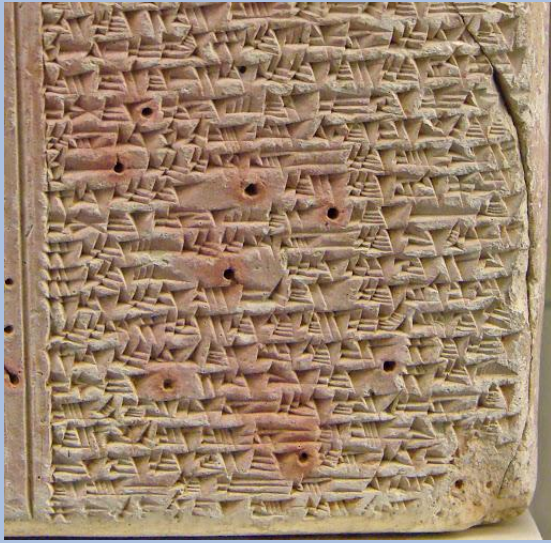




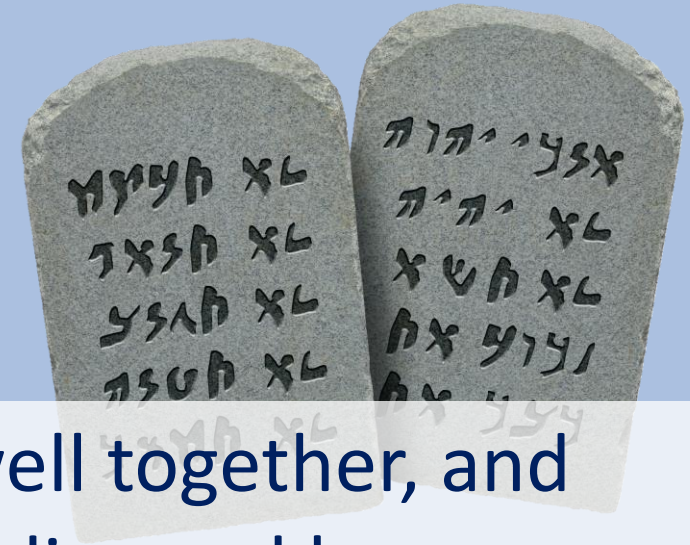
Middle Assyrian Laws (c.1100-1000BC)



If brothers dwell together, and one of them dies and has no son, the wife of the dead man shall not be married outside the family to a stranger. Her husband's brother shall go in to her and take her as his wife and perform the duty of a husband's brother to her (Dt. 25:5)



Middle Assyrian Laws (c.1100-1000BC)



Levirite Marriage laws

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Was anything unique about Biblical Law?

Step 1

Define the
Approach

Step 2

Compare
and contrast

Was anything unique about Biblical Law?

Step 1

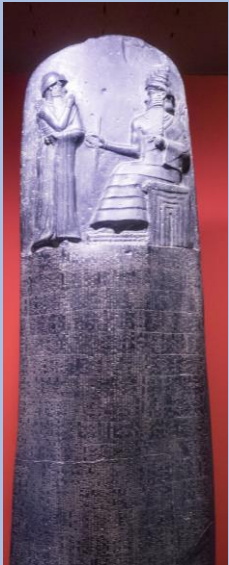
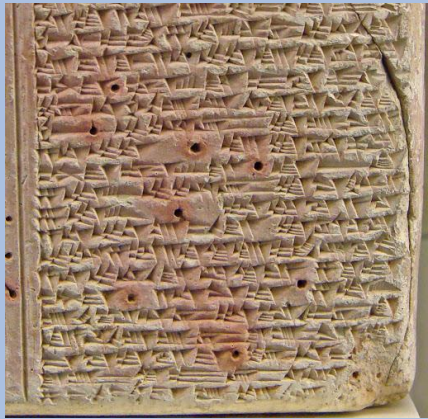
Define the
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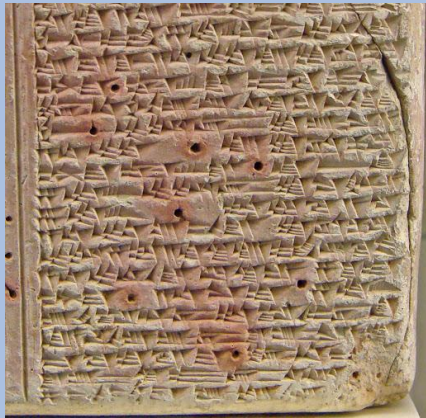
Step 2

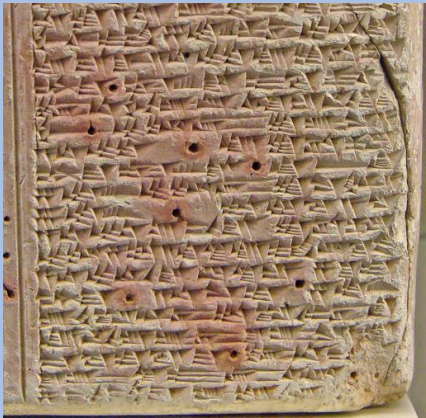
Compare
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Step 3

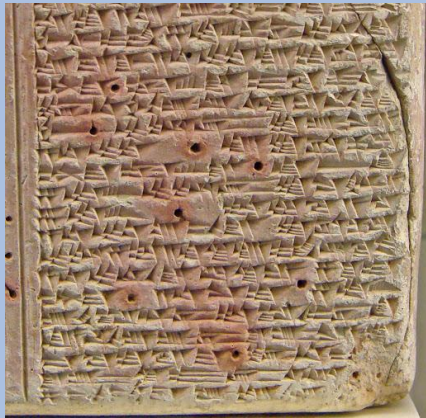
Implications





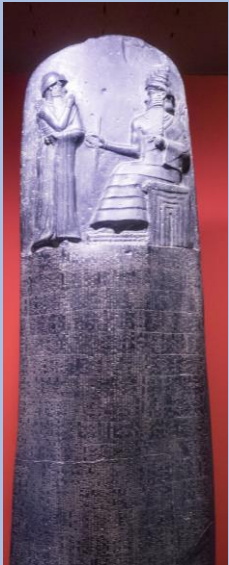
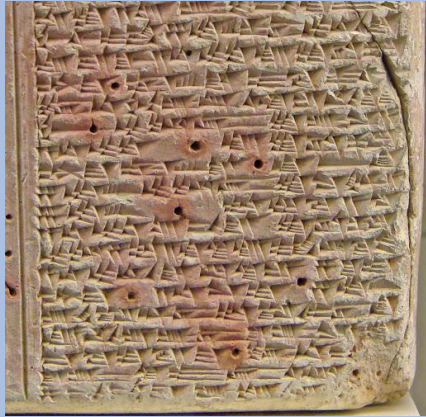


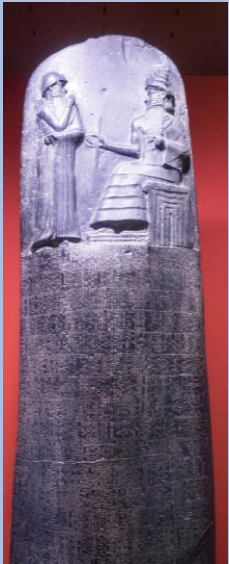
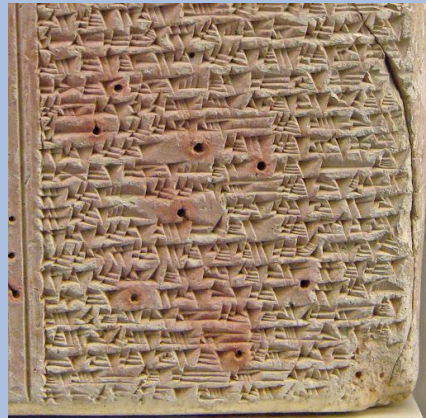
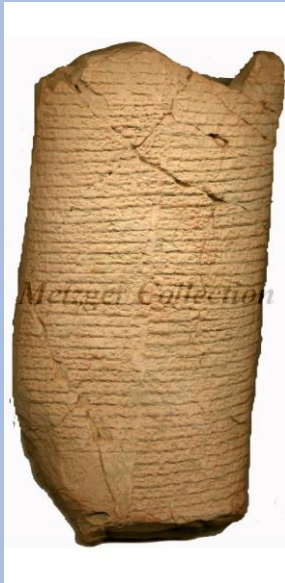
God gave the Law



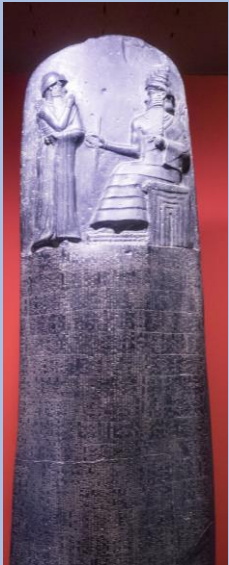
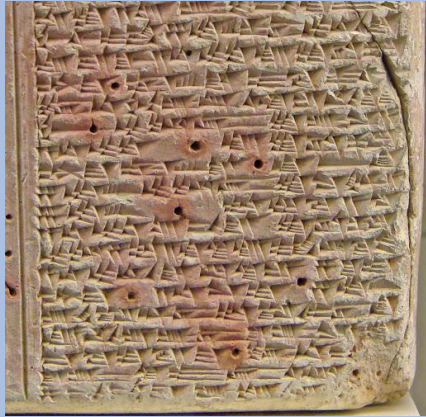
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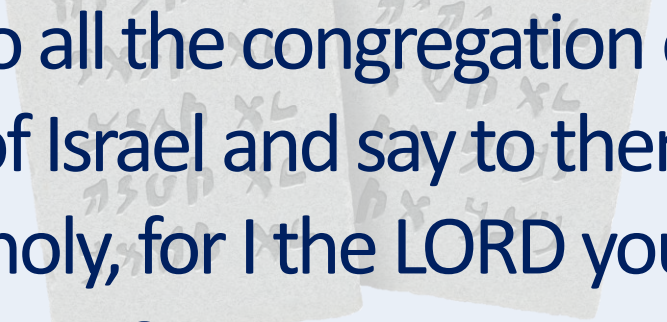
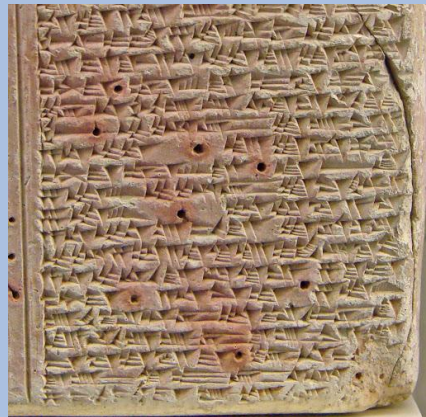
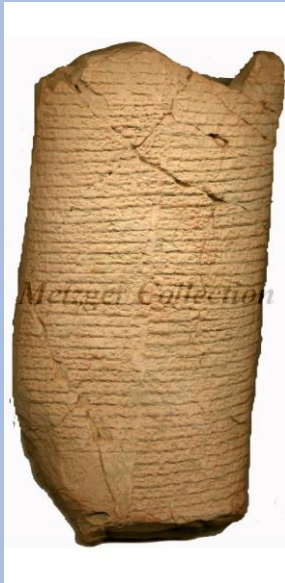
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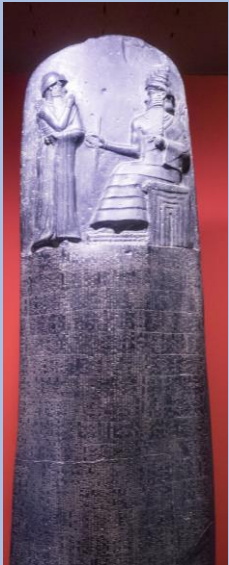
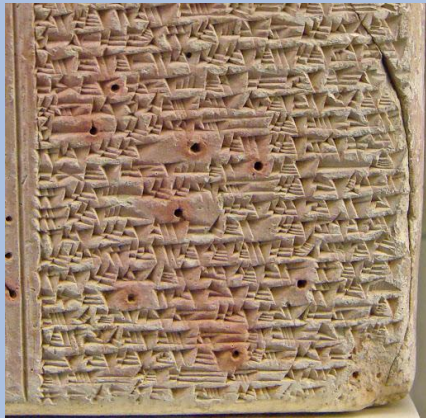


I am the LORD your God. Consecrate yourselves therefore, and be holy, for I am holy.... For I am the LORD who brought you up out of the land of Egypt to be your God. You shall therefore be holy, for I am holy.”
(Lev. 11:44-45)

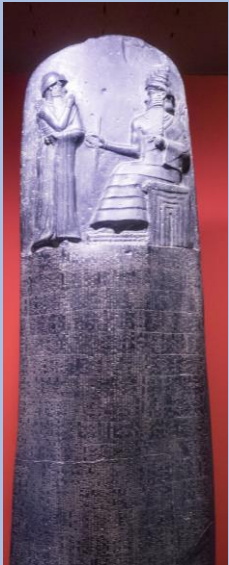
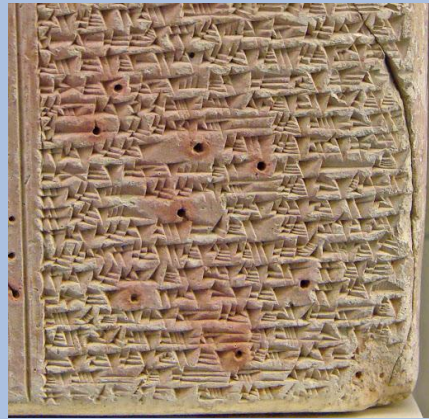


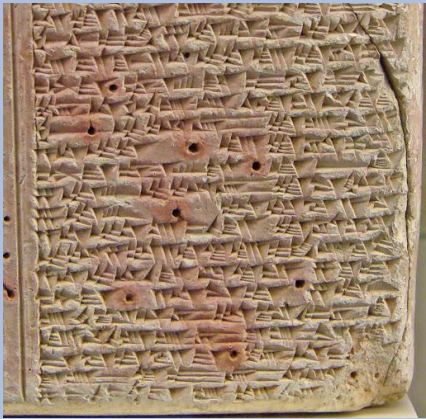


Speak to all the congregation of the people of Israel and say to them, You shall be holy, for I the LORD your God am holy.... Consecrate yourselves, therefore, and be holy, for I am the LORD your God.... You shall be holy to me, for I the LORD am holy and have separated you from the peoples, that you should be mine.
(Lev. 19:2; 20:7, 26).



Speak to the people of Israel and say to them, These are the appointed feasts of the LORD that you shall proclaim as holy convocations; they are my appointed feasts (Lev. 23:2)





So you shall remember and do all my commandments, and be holy to your God (Num. 15:40).

As for me, I shall behold your
face in righteousness
(Ps. 17:15).

Biblical Law:

A Reflection of
God's Character

