

The Creation Ordinances Teacher's Guide

THE CREATION ORDINANCES TEACHER'S GUIDE

BY

J.N. SOMMERVILLE

The purpose of this guide is to lay the ground work for comparing moral laws to the physical laws of the first seven days:

http://dikaios.net/G&T/V&V/Spoken_Written_and_Living_Word.pdf

In his book toward "Towards Old Testament Ethics", Dr Walter C. Kaiser Jr. postulated that there is a relationship between the moral laws and the physical laws of the first seven days, called "Creation Ordinances" :

Creation Ordinances

"One final basis for the ethical decision comes from the work of God, the 'creation ordinances.' These ordinances reflect the work of God in creation and depict 'the constitution of things' as they were intended to be from the Creator's hand. They cover and regulate the whole gamut of life" bearing children, superintending the earth as a responsible steward before and under God, responsibly ruling the creatures of all creation, finding fulfillment and satisfaction in work labor, resting on the Sabbath, and enjoying marriage as a gift from above.

The importance of creation theology for the Wisdom Books has been one of the great insights of contemporary biblical theology. What needs to be done now is for someone to relate that creation emphasis in the Wisdom Books to its ethical and moral themes. Moreover, the link between creation ordinances and the matters of marriage, human sexuality, duties to parents, duties to superiors and underlings, property, work, life, the lower created forms, and the like must now be developed in the future studies. To do this, however one must assume that an 'informing ethic' has continued in the progress of revelation and that the presumption in favor of the unity of Old Testament ethics is a better working hypothesis than a presumption for its diversity and disunity."

Walter C. Kaiser Jr. "Toward Old Testament Ethics" P 31

The emphasis of the ensuing pages is upon the moral truth contained in the Scriptures. Jesus said that if we continue in his word we will know the truth (Jn 8:32). This truth will set us free from the bondage Darwinian Naturalism (men's traditions) that has invaded this modern era and has caused blindness throughout.

1John 1:1 merges Genesis, Deuteronomy, and St John together to define what is termed by Dr Kaiser as "Creation Ordinances". They are picture of the character and person of the Spoken Word, Written Word, and Living Word, the Creator, Christ.

The Creation Ordinances Teacher's Guide

"That which was from the beginning ("Spoken Word"...let there be light, Gen 1:3) which we have heard ("Written Word"...Hear O Israel, Deut 6:4), which we have seen with our eyes, which we looked upon and have touched with our hands ("Living Word"...the Word became Flesh, John 1:14), concerning the word of life-- the life was made manifest, and we have seen it, and testify to it and proclaim to you the eternal life, which was with the Father and was made manifest to us-- " (1Jn 1:1-2)

Jesus is described in the gospel of John as the literal Word of God. He is also called the Light that shineth in darkness (John 5:5). Ninety-two percent of John's Gospel differs from the other three. John's Gospel contrasts Jesus as the moral opposite of man. Jesus is the Light (Jn1:4, 1Jn1:5) and mankind is the darkness (Jn1:8, 1Jn1:10). Our sin comes from within, not from without (Mark 7:1-23). In this guide, our goal is to demonstrate word of God is summarized in the Ten Commandments as both moral truth and grace.

The following pages describe how the Seven Vices and Seven Virtues (Double -Sided Morals) are derived from the Ten Commandments. The Seven Vices and Seven Virtues are moral opposites, just as light contrasts darkness.

The scriptures encourage us to have our senses exercised to discern between good and evil:

"About this we have much to say, and it is hard to explain, since you have become dull of hearing. For though by this time you ought to be teachers, you need someone to teach you again the basic principles of the oracles of God. You need milk, not solid food, for everyone who lives on milk is unskilled in the word of righteousness, since he is a child. **But solid food is for the mature, for those who have their powers of discernment trained by constant practice to distinguish good from evil.**" (Heb 5:11-14)

In his book "Toward Old Testament Ethics", Dr Walter Kaiser notes that the Ten Commandments (Decalogue) can be separated into positive laws and negative laws. In this text, he coins the phrase "double-sided morals":

"....(2) Universal moral truths often must be understood comparatively even though they are not cast in that form. Thus God "desired mercy and not sacrifice" (Hosea 6:6, Matt 9:13, 12:7) yet the sacrificial system was part of His revelation as well. This, then, must be understood in terms of priorities and by saying, "this first and then that" (cf. 1Sam 15:22, Ps 51:17,19, Jer 7:22-23).

(3) **Negative moral principles include affirmatives and affirmatives include negatives so that when any sin is forbidden, the opposite duty is urged upon us and when duty is encouraged, its opposite sin is forbidden.** So, Deuteronomy 6:13 commands us to serve God, we are thereby forbidden to serve any other god- without the text explicitly forbidding it. Likewise, when we are commanded to honor our parents (Exodus 20:12), we are forbidden to curse them. Stealing is prohibited (Exodus. 20:15), but diligence in our job and whole tenor of life is therefore set forth."

Walter C. Kaiser Jr. "Toward Old Testament Ethics" page 65

Interpretation of the Decalogue

"The interpretation of the Decalogue is not especially difficult, but there are a few observations that should be borne in mind. They include:

- 1) The moral law has a loving spirit in its prologue as well as in the main body of its commands. A course of action ought to be taken because it best reflects the character, nature, and will of God.
- 2) **The Decalogue could have been stated positively throughout as well as negatively, for moral law is always double-sided.** Every moral act is at the same time also a refraining from a contrary mode of action that could have been taken.
- 3) Merely omitting or refraining from doing a forbidden thing is not moral at all, otherwise a command could be fulfilled by sheer inactivity, which in the moral realm is just another name for death.
- 4) Consequently, when an evil is forbidden in one of the commands, its opposite good must be practiced before one can be called obedient.

The Creation Ordinances Teacher's Guide

- 5) To reject virtue is to choose vice, thus the absence of positive moral action has the force of rejecting that value or virtue.
- 6) A command is never fulfilled either by the mere refraining to engage in an act (e.g. murdering) or by a single act of positive aid. Therefore we will not only refrain from injuring our neighbor, but we will do all that is in our power to contribute to the life and the well-being of our neighbor.
- 7) The command speaks not only to acts attitudes, but to any and all incentives, enticements, or pressures that lead up to a thing forbidden.
- 8) Since it is easier to state in fewer words a command in the negative form, and since that negative form strives to meet the strong current of evil in the human heart, most of the Decalogue takes this form. But our freedom in grace is so large that it would be difficult to give a set of moral prescriptions in the positive form with the scope and succinctness with which the Decalogue is presently cast.”
Quotation from Walter C. Kaiser Jr. , “Toward Old Testament Ethics, pages 83,84

Our first objective is to explicitly demonstrate how the Decalogue can be separated into moral opposites in four steps.

- 1:List all Ten Commandments. (Ex 20, Deut 5)
2. Create a list with two columns. In the first column , list the commands that are negative (ie God said not to do). In the second column, list the commands that are positive (Things God said to do) .
3. Add to your list in the row where a negative or positive commands occurs, the opposite action that is implied by the command. For example, we are to obey our parents; we are not to rebel against them (Eph 6:1-2). We are to not to steal. Instead, we are to work with our hands (be diligent), Eph 4:28; We are not to lie to one another , instead we are to speak the truth . Eph 4:25
4. Write a one word summary of the moral opposites. For example, do not steal is summarized as theft; working with hands is summarized as diligence.

We will show how to find an amplified description of the commandments in Deuteronomy. Finally, we will show how John's Gospel compares these moral laws to the physical laws of the first seven days.

Step 1: List all Ten Commandments (Ex 20, Deut 5)

Ten Commandments
1. Serve only the Lord.
2. Do not make idols
3. Do not take God's name in vain
4. Remember Sabbath
5. Honor your Parents
6. Do not murder
7. Do not commit adultery.
8. Do not steal.
9. Do not lie.
10. Do not covet.

The Creation Ordinances Teacher's Guide

Step 2: Create a list with two columns.

In the first column, list the commands that are negative (ie God said not to do). In the second column, list the commands that are positive (Things God said to do) .

Negative Decalogue Commands (Vices)	Positive Decalogue Commands (Virtues)
	1. Serve only the Lord
2. Do not make idols	
3. Do not take God's name in vain	
	4. Remember the Sabbath
	5. Honor your parents.
6. Do not murder	
7. Do not commit adultery	
8. Do not steal	
9. Do not lie	
10. Do not covet.	

Step 3: Add to each column the moral opposite action implied by the command (in italics).

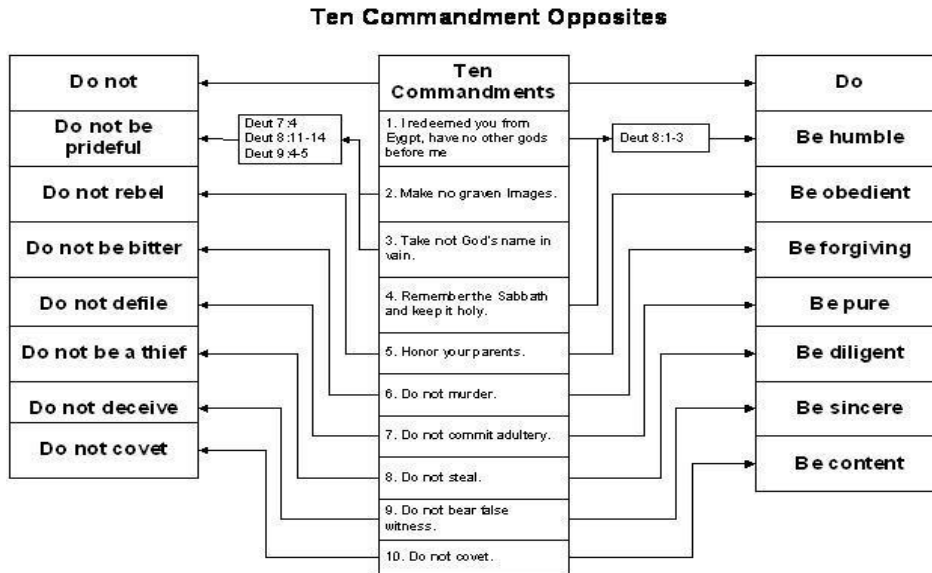
Negative Decalogue Commands (Vices)	Positive Decalogue Commands (Virtues)
2. Do not make idols	1. Serve only the Lord
3. Do not take God's name in vain	4. Remember the Sabbath
<i>Do not rebel</i>	5. Honor your parents.
6. Do not murder	<i>Be kind, and merciful, Eph 4:31,32</i>
7. Do not commit adultery	<i>Be pure in heart (Jas 4:4)</i>
8. Do not steal	<i>Be diligent (Eph 4:28)</i>
9. Do not lie	<i>Speak the truth (Eph 4:25)</i>
10. Do not covet.	<i>Be content, grateful (2Tim6:5,6)</i>

Step 4: Use one word to summarize each command or implied Command in Bold capitalized font.

Negative Decalogue Commands (Vices)	Positive Decalogue Commands (Virtues)
2. Do not make idols (PRIDE,)	1. Serve only the Lord (HUMILITY)
3. Do not take God's name in vain (PRIDE)	4. Remember the Sabbath (HUMILITY)
<i>Do not rebel</i> (REBELLION)	5. Honor your parents. (OBEDIENCE)
6. Do not murder (BITTERNESS)	<i>Be kind, and merciful, Eph 4:31,32</i> (FORGIVNESS)
7. Do not commit adultery (DEFILEMENT)	<i>Be pure in heart (Jas 4:4)</i> (PURITY)
8. Do not steal (THEFT)	<i>Be diligent (Eph 4:28)</i> (DILIGENCE)
9. Do not lie (DECEIT)	<i>Speak the truth (Eph 4:25)</i> (HONESTY)
10. Do not covet. (COVETOUSNESS)	<i>Be content, grateful (2Tim6:5,6)</i> (GRATEFULNESS)

The Creation Ordinances Teacher's Guide

Summary of Steps 1 through 4:



The following links demonstrate that the Proverbs, the Beatitudes, the book of John Chap 1-12, Col 3, Mark Chap 7:1-23, and seven nations in Deut7:1-3 show this pattern of opposites in the text of each reference:

<http://dikaios.net/G&T/V&V/VVNDtJn.html>

http://dikaios.net/G&T/V&V/OldMan_vs_NewMan_vs_V&V_Col3.pdf

<http://dikaios.net/G&T/V&V/7V&V.jpg>

<http://dikaios.net/G&T/V&V/Visual%20V&V%20User's%20Guide.jpg>

http://dikaios.net/G&T/V&V/SevenNationsHTML/HTMLFiles/Seven_Nat.html

1. The Ten Commandments are principles to be applied for all time.

“...there came one, running and kneeled to him and asked him, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?... Jesus said to him... Thou knowest the commandments, do not commit adultery, do not kill, do not steal, Do not bear false witness, Defraud not, Honor thy father and mother. **Mark 10:17-19, Luke 18:18-20**

“ For this, Thou shalt not commit adultery, Thou shalt not kill, Thou shalt not steal, Thou shalt not bear false witness, and thou shalt not covet and if there be any other commandment, it is briefly

The Creation Ordinances Teacher's Guide

comprehended in this saying , namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. **Romans 13:9**

2. The Ten Commandments may be summarized as our duty to God and our duty to man.

“One of the scribes ...asked him, Which is the first commandment of all? Jesus answered him, The first commandment of all is Hear O Israel ; The Lord our God is one Lord: and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart , and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength; this is the first commandment and the second is like, namely this, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these”. **Mark 12:28-29, Luke 10:27-28, Matt. 22:35-37, Deut 6:4, Rom 13:9**

3. The Mosaic Law was designed to teach the principles of the Ten Commandments.

“...for I had not known lust , except the law had said , thou shalt not covet .“**Rom. 7:7,**
“The law was our schoolmaster to bring us to Christ...” **Gal 3:24.**

4. The principles of the Ten Commandments are sequentially explained in the book of Deuteronomy starting with verse 6:4.

The divisions between the Commandments do not follow the chapter breaks. See summary in table below. Also see “Toward Old Testament Ethics, Dr Walter C. Kaiser Jr.” Chap 8, The Law of Deuteronomy

5. The Abrahamic Covenant (faith) precedes the Mosaic Covenant (law) Rom 4:1-25, 2 Peter 1:5, Rom 13:9

Can You See The Opposites?

The Creation Ordinances Teacher's Guide

Bible Reference	One Word Summary of Vice (Mark 7:21-23)	Describes Evil (Vice)	The Ten Commandments (Deut 5:6-21)	Describes Good (Virtue)	One Word Summary of Virtue	Bible Reference
			1. Serve Only the Lord.	X	1. Humility	Deut 6:4, Mark 12:29-31
Deut 7:1-26	1. Pride	X	2. Make no graven image.			
Deut 8:1-9:5	Pride	X	3. Take not the Lord's name in vain.			
			4. Remember the Sabbath.	X	Humility	Deut 8:1-9:5, Mark 2:27
Deut 9:6-29	2. <i>Rebellion</i>		5. Honor your parents.	X	2. Obedience	Deut 10:1-18:22
Deut 19:1-22:8 Matt 5:21-26	3. Bitterness	X	6. Do not kill		3. <i>Forgiveness</i>	Deut 19:1-22:8
Deut 22:9-23:18 Matt 5:27-30	4. Defilement	X	7. Do not commit adultery.		4. <i>Purity</i>	Deut 22:9-23:18
Deut 23:19-25:12 Matt 5:31-48	5. Theft	X	8. Do not steal.		5. <i>Diligence</i>	Deut 23:15-25:12
Deut 25:13-26:9 Matt 6:1-18	6. Deceit	X	9. Do not lie.		6. <i>Honesty</i>	Deut 25:13-26:9
Matt 6:19-35	7. Covetousness	X	10. Do not covet.		7. <i>Gratefulness</i>	Deut 26:10-15

*Italicized words in table are implied by commandments.

The following steps describe how to interpret the previous chart:

- 1) The Ten Commandments were placed in the center column, [column 4].
- 2) It was determined if the commandment described something good [a virtue, column 5] or evil [a vice, column 3]. An "X" was placed in appropriate column.
- 3) a one word summary of the vice or virtue was placed in column 2 and column 6. The some of the virtues were *italicized* in column 6, because they are not explicitly stated in the commandments, but they are implied.
- 4) Finally, the appropriate chapters of Deuteronomy that describe the vice or virtue were added in columns 1 and 7.

Comments:

Note that the reference to the appropriate chapters are sequential. The reference atop column two, Mark 7:21-23, lists the same vices found in column two above: "For within, out of the heart of man proceed evil thoughts..., **adulteries**, ..., **murders**, **thefts**, **covetousness**, ...**deceit**,...blasphemy, **pride**, foolishness... All these evil things come from within and defile the man." Mark 7:21-23. Jesus groups these vices with the traditions of men in Mark 7:7. Column two shows the kingdom of darkness. Column six compares to the Beatitudes of Matthew 5:3-12. Column six shows the kingdom of light Matt 5:14-16. Jesus shows the relevancy of the Commandments by addressing them in the Sermon on the Mount Matt 5:17-6:35. "...I am not come to destroy (the law or prophets), but to fulfill. (Matt 5:17). The Commandment topics are shown in column one, rows seven through eleven. See table in the appendix.

A definition of each vice and virtue is defined below:

Humility:

Deuteronomy References

"I am the Lord your God which brought you out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage..." Deut. 5:6

"But thou shalt remember the Lord God: for it is He that giveth thee the power to get wealth..." Deut 8:18

The Creation Ordinances Teacher's Guide

General meaning: Lowliness of mind, equivalent to meekness, comes from realizing what God has done for us through his love.

Notes:

Worshipping God and remembering his hand in our lives is how we avoid pride. Worshipping God is essentially the first commandment. Remembering his hand in our lives is essentially the fourth commandment.

Biblical Examples: The Publican , Luke 18:9-14
David, Psalms 139,51,32
Moses, Numbers 11:24-30,12:3, Psalms 90
David vs. Goliath I Sam 17:37
The Lowest Room, Luke 14:8-11, Prov 27:2
Humble as a Child, Matt 18:1-7

Pride:

Deuteronomy References

“Do not make Graven images...., Do not take God's name in vain...” Deut 5:8.

Deut. 8:11-17 shows how we transition to pride: “Beware that thou forget not the Lord thy God, ... Lest when thou has eaten and art full, and hast built goodly houses, and dwelt therein... **Then thine heart be lifted up and thou forget the Lord thy God....** And thou say in thine heart, my power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth...”

General Meaning: Haughtiness of mind, arrogance, to worship oneself, to be puffed up, comes from failure to recognize God's hand in one's life, to take credit for God's work.

Notes:

Man either worships God, material objects, or himself. Worship of material objects is idolatry. Worship of one's self is pride. Idolatry and Pride are synonymous.

Romans 1:21 shows how idolatry happens: “...when they knew God, they glorified him not as God...but became **vain** in their imaginations. And their foolish heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise (pride), they became fools. And changed the glory of God into the image like to corruptible man...(idolatry, pride)”

Ps 10:3 shows how the prideful oppose God: “ The wicked, through the pride of his countenance, will not seek after God: God is not in **all** his thoughts.” To eliminate God from our lives is to be secular. To include Him is to be sacred or consecrated.

The fool has said in his heart there is no God (Ps 14:1). The fool and the prideful are synonymous.

Biblical Examples: The Pharisee, Luke 18:9-14 / Nebuchanezzar, Daniel 4:29-37
Saul , 1 Samuel 13, 1 Samuel 15
Man's Idols, Isaiah 44 / The Idol is like its maker , Psalms 135:15-18
The King That Dressed to Kill (himself), Acts 12:20-23
Massah of Deut 9:22 recalls Ex 17:7 when Israel tempted the Lord saying, is the Lord among us or not?
A full stomach that leads to pride Prov 30:8, 9, 22

Obedience:

Deuteronomy References

Honor thy father and mother, as the Lord thy God has commanded thee, that thy days may be prolonged , that it may go well with thee... Deut 5:16

“Therefore shall ye lay up these my words in your heart and in your soul... And ye shall teach them your children, speaking of them when thou sittest in thine house and when thou walkest by the way, when thou

The Creation Ordinances Teacher's Guide

liest down, and when thou riseth up. “ Deut 11: 18-19 . “For ye shall diligently keep my commandments which I command you, to do them...”Deut 11:22

General Meaning: The act of hearing under the authority of another; submission to a protocol or rank.

Obedience to God's agents:

Parents and Guardians (Deut 11)
Societal Duties (Deut 12:1-16:17, Jas 2:14:18, I John 4:19-21)
The Judges (Judges)
 Municipal Trial (Deut. 16:18-22,17:2-7)
 Federal Trial (Deut 17:8-13)
The King (Deut. 17:14-20)
The Priest (Deut. 18:1-14)
The Prophets, the people's counsel (Deut.18:15-22)

Biblical Examples: Obedient Samuel's Listening Ear 1 Sam 3
Abraham offers Isaac through obedience, Gen 22:1-19
Jesus obeyed to His death, Phil 2:8
True obedience is action, not words, Matt 21:28-31
The Potter's House Jer 18:1-23
Parental Authority, Eph 6:1-4

Rebellion: The refusal to hear under the authority of another, Deut 5:16

Deuteronomy References

“ ...for thou art a stiffnecked people... from the day that thou didst depart out of the land of Egypt, until ye came unto this place, ye have been rebellious against the Lord.” Deut. 9:7-8 . “Circumcise the foreskin of your heart, and be no more stiffnecked” Deut 10:16

General meaning: The rejection of the authority of another, the refusal to hear, to be stubborn, stiffnecked, or willful.

Biblical Examples: Eli's rebellious sons to be broken 1 Sam 2:22-36, Prov 29:1
Saul, " Rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft", 1 Sam 15
Korah rebels against Moses and Aaron, Num. 16, Matt 23:2
Rebellious Israel wants a King, 1 Sam. 8
The Jews refusal to hear Stephen, Acts 8:51-57
The brittle clay pot, Jer 19:1-15
The broken cisterns, Jer 2:13

Forgiveness: The opposite of “Do not kill.”, Deut 5:17

Deuteronomy Reference

“the elders ... shall wash their hands over the heifer that is beheaded...Be merciful, O Lord, unto thy people and lay not innocent blood unto thy people of Israel's charge. And the blood shall be forgiven them.” Deut 20:6-8

General meaning: To cease to feel resentment against another, to have mercy upon another, to pardon a debt or offense, to cover or aid.

Mercy to Suspects (Deut.19:1-10)
(Cities of Refuge)
Mercy by Inheritance (Deut. 19:14)
Mercy to the pre-occupied novice (Deut 20:5)
Mercy to the new landowner (Deut 20:6)

The Creation Ordinances Teacher's Guide

Mercy to the newlywed (Deut 20:7)
Mercy to the fainthearted (Deut. 20:8,9)
Mercy to Enemies (Deut.20:10-15)
Mercy upon the Land's Resources (Deut. 20:19, 20)
Mercy upon the Guiltless (Deut. 21:1-9)
Mercy upon Captives (Deut. 21:10-14)
Mercy upon the Firstborn (Deut.21:15-17)
Mercy upon the Condemned (Deut. 21:22-23)
Mercy upon your Neighbor's Possessions (Deut. 22:1-4)
Mercy upon Wildlife (Deut:22:6-7)
Mercy upon the unsuspecting, the weak, the defenseless, the error prone (Deut 22:8)
Mercy to Premeditated Murder Convicts (19:10-13, I Cor 5:1-5)
Mercy by Two Witnesses (Deut 19:15-21)
 Vengeance, Vendetta Safeguards
Mercy by God Sanctioned Warfare (Deut. 20:1-4, I Cor 5:1-5)
Mercy upon the Canaanites, i.e. the Flesh (Deut 20:16-18, I Cor 5:1-5)
Mercy upon the Rebellious Child (Deut.21:18-21, I Cor 5:1-5)
Mercy on Violator's of God's Order (Deut 22:5, I Cor 5:1-5)

Biblical Examples: Joseph forgives his brothers, Gen 50:17
The Lord forgives using the serpent on the pole, Num 23, John 3:14
Jesus on the cross, Luke 23:24
Abigail helps David forgive, 1 Sam. 25
The King who forgave Matt. 18:21-35

Bitterness: "Do not kill". Deut 5:17

Deuteronomy Reference

"But if any man hate his neighbor, and lie in wait for him, and... smite him mortally that he die, ...Thine eye shall not pity him..." Deut 19:10-13

General meaning: To murder. See Matt 5:21-26. To hold a grudge, to have an intense desire to harm another, to have animosity or maliciousness towards another, to pierce, to be acrid or acid like

Biblical Examples: Bitterness is murder, Matt 5:21-26
Cain and Abel, Gen 4:1-9
The Israelites become bitter with Moses and God, Num 21:4-9
David becomes bitter with Nabal, 1 Sam 25
Cain murders Abel, Genesis 4
Jezabel stalks Elijah, 1 Kings 19
The Servant who could not forgive, Matt 18:21-35
Bitterness is darkness, 1 John 2:8-11, James 3:8-18

Purity: The opposite of committing adultery, Deut 5:17:

Deuteronomy References

"...therefore shall thy camp be holy: that He see no unclean thing in thee, and turn away from thee." Deut 23:14

General meaning: the state of being unmodified or un-compromised, to be in pristine condition, not corrupted or polluted, to take the right course of action, fornication....

Separation from incompatibles (Deut 22:10)
Separation from the Self-Mutilated (Deut. 23:1)
Separation from Unbelievers (Deut. 23:2-6)
Association with Believers (Deut 23:7,8)
Separation from Uncleaness
 Personal Hygiene (Deut 23:9-11)

The Creation Ordinances Teacher's Guide

Sewage, Waste (Deut 23:12-14)
Association with the Helpless Refugee (Deut.23:15,16)
Separation from Unrepentant Sinners
Homosexuals,i.e Sodomites (Deut 23:17)
Whores (Deut 23:17,18)

Biblical Examples:

Mortification Matt 5:29,30
Shadrach, Meshach, Abednego avoid idolatry, Dan. 3
Joseph avoids Potiphar's wife, Gen. 39
Have no fellowship with darkness Eph 5:1-14

Defilement: "Do not commit adultery" Deut 5:18

Deuteronomy References

"Thou shalt not sow thy vine yard with divers seeds: lest the fruit of thy seed which thou hast sown, and the fruit of thy vineyard be **defiled**." Deut 22:9

General Meaning: to make dirty or impure, to adulterate, to pervert or corrupt, to make impure by adding inferior materials or elements, to add an alien element or ingredient, to turn from the right course of action...

Defilement in the Vineyard (Deut 22:9)
Defilement in Clothing Material (Deut 22:11,12)
Defilement in a Bride (Deut. 22:14-21)
Defilement in Adultery (Deut 22:22-24)
Defilement in Rape (Deut 22:25-27)
Defilement in Fornication(Deut. 22:28-29)
Defilement in Incest, Peversion, Pornography (Deut 22:30)

Biblical Examples:

Lust is adultery (Matt 5:27-28)
Samson,the beginning, Judges 14:1-3,Deut 7:1-4
Samson and Delilah, the end, Judges 16
David and Bathsheba, 2 Samuel 11
Solomon corrupts Israel with wives, I Kings 11:1,2
Rehoboam corrupts Israel with bad counsel, I Kings 12:18
Thoughts defile like actions, Matt 5:27-30, Mark 7:21-23

Diligence: The opposite of stealing, Deut 5:19

Deuteronomy References

"When thou vowest a vow unto the Lord thy God, thou shalt not slack to pay it: for the Lord will surely require it of thee; and it would be sin in thee. ...perform...that which thou hast promised with thy mouth." Deut 23: 21-23

General meaning: The performance of a duty, task, or obligation; perseverance, industriousness, and resourcefulness; The process of doing whatever it takes to complete a task,;The equitable distribution of resources.

Notes:

Diligence originates from a commitment, obligation, devotion or vow. To be diligent, one must, give up, or appropriate, or concentrate, on a particular occupation, purpose or cause.

Diligence through Vows (Deut 23:21-23)
Diligence through Charity and Responsibility (Deut. 23:24,25)
Diligence through Priorities in Responsibilities (Deut 24:5)

The Creation Ordinances Teacher's Guide

Home, Church, uttermost parts of the Earth
Diligence through Obedience and Justice (24:8,9)
Diligence through Property Rights (Deut 24:10-13)
Diligence through Justice (Deut. 24:16-18)
Diligence through Benevolence, Charity, Equity (Deut. 24:19-22)
Diligence through Justice (Deut. 25:1-3)
Diligence through Family Support (Deut. 25:5-10)
Diligence through Justice : Aiding and Abetting (Deut 25:11-12)

Biblical Examples: A Warning concerning Forswearing, Oaths, Vows Matt 5:33-37
God's Wages are not in this life Matt 5:33-48
Noah perseveres despite the adversity of unbelievers, Gen. 6, Heb. 11:7
A lesson in diligence from the ant, Prov 6:6-11,
Prov. 10:4, 27:23-27, Eph. 4:28,
Spiritual Diligence: John 6:26-27
Partiality, Judgment and Mercy: Jas 2:1-13

Theft: "Do not steal", Deut 5:19

Deuteronomy Reference

"If a man be found stealing....then that thief shall die..." Deut 24:7

General meaning: The act of taking what belongs to another; misappropriation of time, money, or resources; the dereliction of duty; to be slothful, lazy; to pilfer, purloin or filch.

Notes:

Theft originates from a failure to devote, give up, or appropriate resources to a particular occupation or cause. (i.e. Deut 24:7, 25:4)

Theft through Usury (Deut.23:19-20)

Theft through Divorcement (Deut.24:1-4)

Theft through Retention of Pledges (Deut 24:6)

Theft through Stealing (Deut 24:7)

Theft through Oppression (Deut 24:14-15)

Theft through unjust wages/compensation (Deut 25:4)

Biblical Examples: Achan steals from enemies, Josh 7
David steals a bride, 2 Samuel 11
Jacob steals a birthright, Gen 25
A slothful man's ways, Proverbs 24:30-34

Honesty: the opposite of lying or bearing false witness, Deut 5:20

Deuteronomy Reference

"But thou shalt have a perfect and just measure..." Deut 25:15

Honesty through just weights (Deut. 25:15)

General meaning: To be genuine, truthful, sincere, to walk uprightly

Biblical Examples:

Jeremiah warns Israel, Jer. 1:6-10
Elijah warns Ahab and Jezabel, 1 Kings 17, 18
Nathan speaks to David, 2 Sam. 12:1
Samuel speaks to Eli, 1 Sam 3

Deceit:

The Creation Ordinances Teacher's Guide

Deuteronomy Reference

“Do not bear false witness against thy neighbor”, Deut 5:20

“Thou shalt not have in thy bag divers weights...” Deut 26:13

General meaning: To be false, the act of tricking, beguiling or misleading another; to lie, to creep, crawl, slither in a reptile-like manner (Gen 3:14)

Deceit through false weights (Deut.25:13-16)

Deceit through the Waylaying of the Amalekites (Deut. 25:17-19)

Biblical Examples:

Hypocrisy: (Matt 6:1-18):

In Alms(Matt 6:1-4)

In Prayer (Matt 6:5-15)

In Fasting (Matt 6:16-18)

Jacob deceives Isaac, Gen 27

Achan hides the loot, 1 Kings 21

The Gibeonites trick Joshua, Josh. 9

Anniahas and Saphira deceive themselves, Acts 5

Gratefulness: the opposite of coveting, Deut 5:21

Deuteronomy References

General meaning: to be content, grateful or joyful because of what God has provided.

Deut. 26:11 “Thou shalt rejoice in good thing which the Lord thy God hath given thee, and unto thine house...”

Gratefulness through Remembrance of God's Provision (Deut. 26:1-11)

Gratefulness through Tithing (Deut 26:12-15)

Gratefulness through Commitment(Deut. 26:16-19)

Gratefulness through Stones of Remembrance (Deut. 27:1-8)

Biblical Examples:

God's Daily Provision (Matt 6:25-35)

Hannah and Elkanah give Samuel back to God, 1 Sam. 1

Job praises God in his losses, Job 1

Covetousness:

Deuteronomy References

“Neither shalt thou desire thy neighbor's ... wife..., ...house, ...field...” Deut 5:21

General meaning: to be discontent with what one has, to have an inordinate desire for what one has not, lead to trust in uncertain riches and to love the world. (1John 2:15-17)

Biblical Examples:

Storing Corruptible Treasure (Matt 6:19-20)

Your treasure is your god (Matt 6:21)

The blinding effect of Idolatry (Matt 6:22-24, Col 3:5b)

Ahab covets Naboth's vineyard, 1 Kings 21

Gehazi covets Syrian's goods, 2 Kings 6:20-27

Achan covets goods of enemy, Joshua 7

The Love of Money 1 Tim 6: 5-10

Beware of Covetousness Luke 12:13-21

Vices and Virtues in John's Gospel (in reverse order).

Covetousness: John 11: 48 shows that Jesus was murdered because of covetousness: “If we let Him thus

The Creation Ordinances Teacher's Guide

alone, all men will believe on him: and the Romans shall come and take away both our place and nation.”

Gratefulness: John 11: 41-46 shows the gratitude Jesus had toward the Father . “and Jesus lifted up his eyes and said, ‘Father I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always.... And when he had thus spoken, he cried with loud voice, Lazarus come forth.” This passage also fortells our gratitude in the resurrection. “Rejoice and be exceedingly glad for great is your reward in heaven.” Matt. 6:12

Deceit:

Deceit through waylaying:

John 6:70 “Have not I chosen you twelve and one of you is a devil?”

John 7:22 “ Did not Moses give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye about to kill me?”

John 8:40-44 “ But now ye seek to kill me, a man that hath told you the truth,..... Ye do the deeds of your father... ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning and abode not in the truth, because there was no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar and the father of it...”

Self Deception : “ If ye were blind, ye should have no sin: but now ye say We see, therefore your sin remaineth.”John 9:1-41

Honesty (Truth):

Jesus shows the truth of the Father, John 7:28 “ ...He that sent Me is true..”

Jesus shows the truth within our conscience. “ He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone.” John 8:7

Jesus shows the truth of His testimony in John 8:14-18

Though I bear record of myself my, yet my record is true... And yet I judge, my judgment is true..... It is written in your law that the testimony of two men is true... I bear witness of myself and the Father that sent me beareth witness of me...”

“The truth shall make you free...”: John 8:32

Abraham's True followers :John 8:40-47

The thief and the Shepherd contrasted : John 10:1-10

The hireling and the Shepherd contrasted : John 10:11-18

Theft: Inaction of faithless man

The Nobleman John 4:46-54

The Paralytic John 5:1-14

The labor for the temporal :“ Labor not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life...” John 6:27-58

Diligence: The labor of the faithful

The Son's meat: “My meat is to do the will of him that sent me, and to finish his work.’John 4:34

The Harvest: John 4:34-38

The reward of the faithful: And he that reapeth and receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal..” John 4:36

The Son empowers the faithful 5:21

The Provisions of the faithful 6:1-12

The Frugality of the faithful 6:12 “Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost”

The labor for eternity John 6:27

The Bread of Life John 6:32-58

The Creation Ordinances Teacher's Guide

Defilement:

Men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. For every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light lest his deeds should be reproved." John 3:19

The Samaritan woman at the well: ...for the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans: John 4:9 , Deut 7:1-5

For thou hast had five husbands: and he whom thou now hast is not thy husband: ..." John 4:18

And upon this came his disciples, and marvelled that he talked with the woman: yet no man said, What seekest thou? or, Why talkest thou with her. John 4:27

Purity:

He that doeth truth cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God. John 3:21

Then there arose a question between some of John's disciples about purifying..." John 3:26

Bitterness/Murder:

Destroy this temple and in three days I will raise it up. John 2:19

Forgiveness/ Mercy:

And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the Wilderness, even so the Son of Man must be lifted up: that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have eternal life. John 3:14 , Num 21:4-9

God did not send his Son into the world to condemn the world: But that the world through him might be saved. John 3:17

Rebellion

The disobedient children in the temple: "And he found in the temple those that sold oxen and sheep and doves, the changers of money sitting: And when he had made a scourge of small chords..."

Obedience

Christ to his mother John 2:7

Servants to Christ John 2:5,7

Christ to His Father 2:19, Phil 2:5-9

Pride

"... Who art thou?" John 1:19, 22

"...What sayest thou of thyself?" John 1:22

Humility

Behold the Lamb of God!... John 1:29,36

The Ten Commandment in the Sermon on the Mount:

The Creation Ordinances Teacher's Guide

The Sermon on the Mount Topic	"I am not come to destroy the law, but to fulfill" Matt 5:17b	
Decalogue Principle	Sermon Topic	The Decalogue in Deuteronomy
6. Do not kill.	Hatred is Murder Matt 5:21-26	Deut 19:1-22:8
7. Do not commit adultery.	Lust is adultery Matt 5:27,28 Mortification (Matt 5:29,30)	Deut 22:9-23:18
8. Do not steal.	Divorce (Matt 5:31-32) Forswearing, Oaths, Vows (Matt 5:33-37) Justice (Matt 5:38-48)	Deut 23:19-25:12
9. Do not lie.	Hypocrisy: In alms (Matt 6:1-4) In Prayer (Matt 6:5-15) In Fasting (Matt (6:16-18)	Deut 25:13- 26:9
10. Do not covet.	Storing Corruptible Treasure(Matt 6:19-20) Your treasure is your god. (Matt 6:21) The Blinding effect of idolatry (Matt 6:22-24, Col 3:5b) God's Daily Provisions (Matt 6:25-35)	Deut 26:10-15