

That One Where He Went Out

Dt. 21:10-25:19; Is. 54:1-10; Mt. 5:31-32,
19:3-12, 22:23-32; Mk. 10:2-12, 12:18-27;
Lk. 20:27-38; 1 Co. 9:4-18; Ga. 3:9-14; 1
Ti. 5:17-18

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Old Testament Lessons – תצא כי - When You Go

(1406 B. C.) Deuteronomy 21:22-22:7, 23:24-24:4, 24:14-25:19

עליות; aliyot: “ascent” or “going up”. An aliyot is a subdivision of the Torah portion. There are seven aliyot in each portion. Each one is read by a different person and the last aliyot contains the maftir (conclusion).

Aliyah ii 21:22-22:7

Aliyah iii 22:8-23:6

- Parapet for a roof.
- Tzitzit: 39 winds – “the L-rd is One”; Sephardi Jews have 10-5-6-5 that represents the spelling of YHWH or ; Rashi says there are 613 knots which is the number of mitzvot (commandments) in the Torah (Law); Nachmanides says there are 603 knots, and, that the tekhelet is referred to in Numbers 15:39.¹



Sexual Offenses

Membership in the Congregation

Illegitimate: the offspring of a relationship that is forbidden by the Law.

Aliyah v 23:24-24:4

Aliyah vii 24:14-25:16

The story of Amalek refers to Exodus 17:8-13 and has a classic chiasmic structure. Chiasmic structure is, “a rhetorical inversion of the second of two parallel structures”². Both structures point to a central axis that relay an important theme of the story. The central axis is that Amalek does not fear the L-rd.³

The Commandments in this Portion⁴

Commands Men Must Keep	Commands Both Must Keep
To keep the laws of the captive woman (Deuteronomy 21:11.)	
Not to sell the captive woman into slavery (Deuteronomy 21:14.)	Not to sell the captive woman into slavery (Deuteronomy 21:14.)
Not to retain the captive woman for servitude after having relations with her (Deuteronomy 21:14.)	Not to retain the captive woman for servitude after having relations with her (Deuteronomy 21:14.)

¹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tzitzit>

² <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Chiastic>

³ <http://restorationoftorah.org/WeeklyParsha/MBMKiTeitzei.pdf>

⁴ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ki_Teitzei

Commands Men Must Keep <i>ii</i>	Commands Both Must Keep <i>ii</i>
The courts must hang those stoned for blasphemy or idolatry. (Deuteronomy 21:22.)	
To bury the executed on the day that they die (Deuteronomy 21:23.)	
Not to delay burial overnight (Deuteronomy 21:23.)	Not to delay burial overnight (Deuteronomy 21:23.)
To return a lost object to its owner (Deuteronomy 22:1.)	
Not to turn a blind eye to a lost object (Deuteronomy 22:3.)	Not to turn a blind eye to a lost object (Deuteronomy 22:3.)
Not to leave another's beast lying under its burden (Deuteronomy 22:4.)	Not to leave another's beast lying under its burden (Deuteronomy 22:4.)
To lift up a load for a Jew (Deuteronomy 22:4.)	
Women must not wear men's clothing. (Deuteronomy 22:5.)	Women must not wear men's clothing. (Deuteronomy 22:5.)
Men must not wear women's clothing. (Deuteronomy 22:5.)	Men must not wear women's clothing. (Deuteronomy 22:5.)
Not to take the mother bird from her children (Deuteronomy 22:6.)	Not to take the mother bird from her children (Deuteronomy 22:6.)
To release the mother bird if she was taken from the nest (Deuteronomy 22:7.)	
Commands Men Must Keep, <i>iii</i>	Commands Both Must Keep, <i>iii</i>
To build a parapet (Deuteronomy 22:8.)	
Not to leave a stumbling block about (Deuteronomy 22:8.)	Not to leave a stumbling block about (Deuteronomy 22:8.)
Not to plant grains or greens in a vineyard (Deuteronomy 22:9.)	Not to plant grains or greens in a vineyard (Deuteronomy 22:9.)
Not to eat diverse seeds planted in a vineyard (Deuteronomy 22:9.)	Not to eat diverse seeds planted in a vineyard (Deuteronomy 22:9.)
Not to do work with two kinds of animals together (Deuteronomy 22:10.)	Not to do work with two kinds of animals together (Deuteronomy 22:10.)
Not to wear cloth of wool and linen (Deuteronomy 22:11.)	Not to wear cloth of wool and linen (Deuteronomy 22:11.)
To marry a wife by means of ketubah and kiddushin (Deuteronomy 22:13.)	
The slanderer must remain married to his wife. (Deuteronomy 22:19.)	
The slanderer must not divorce his wife. (Deuteronomy 22:19.)	The slanderer must not divorce his wife. (Deuteronomy 22:19.)
The court must have anyone who merits stoning stoned to death. (Deuteronomy 22:24.)	
Not to punish anyone compelled to commit a transgression (Deuteronomy 22:26.)	Not to punish anyone compelled to commit a transgression (Deuteronomy 22:26.)
The rapist must marry his victim if she chooses.	

(Deuteronomy 22:29.)	
The rapist is not allowed to divorce his victim. (Deuteronomy 22:29.)	The rapist is not allowed to divorce his victim. (Deuteronomy 22:29.)
Not to let a eunuch marry into the Jewish people (Deuteronomy 23:2.)	Not to let a eunuch marry into the Jewish people (Deuteronomy 23:2.)
Not to let the child of an adulterous or incestuous union (a mamzer) marry into the Jewish people (Deuteronomy 23:3.)	Not to let the child of an adulterous or incestuous union (a mamzer) marry into the Jewish people (Deuteronomy 23:3.)
Not to let Moabite and Ammonite men marry into the Jewish people (Deuteronomy 23:4.)	Not to let Moabite and Ammonite men marry into the Jewish people (Deuteronomy 23:4.)
Commands Men Must Keep, <i>iv</i>	Commands Both Must Keep, <i>iv</i>
Not to ever offer peace to Moab or Ammon (Deuteronomy 23:7.)	Not to ever offer peace to Moab or Ammon (Deuteronomy 23:7.)
Not to exclude a third generation Edomite convert from marrying into the Jewish people (Deuteronomy 23:8-9.)	Not to exclude a third generation Edomite convert from marrying into the Jewish people (Deuteronomy 23:8-9.)
To exclude Egyptian converts from marrying into the Jewish people only for the first two generations (Deuteronomy 23:8-9.)	
A ritually unclean person should not enter the camp of the Levites. (Deuteronomy 23:11.)	A ritually unclean person should not enter the camp of the Levites. (Deuteronomy 23:11.)
To prepare a place of easement in a camp (Deuteronomy 23:13.)	
To prepare a boring-stick or spade for easement in a camp (Deuteronomy 23:14.)	
Not to return a slave who fled into Israel from his master abroad (Deuteronomy 23:16.)	Not to return a slave who fled into Israel from his master abroad (Deuteronomy 23:16.)
Not to oppress a slave who fled into Israel from his master abroad (Deuteronomy 23:17.)	Not to oppress a slave who fled into Israel from his master abroad (Deuteronomy 23:17.)
Not to have relations with women not married by means of ketubah and kiddushin (Deuteronomy 23:18.)	Not to have relations with women not married by means of ketubah and kiddushin (Deuteronomy 23:18.)
Not to bring the wage of a harlot or the exchange price of a dog as a holy offering (Deuteronomy 23:19.)	Not to bring the wage of a harlot or the exchange price of a dog as a holy offering (Deuteronomy 23:19.)
Not to borrow at interest from a Jew (Deuteronomy 23:20.)	Not to borrow at interest from a Jew (Deuteronomy 23:20.)
To lend at interest to a non-Jew if the non-Jew needs a loan, but not to a Jew (Deuteronomy 23:21.)	To lend at interest to a non-Jew if the non-Jew needs a loan, but not to a Jew (Deuteronomy 23:21.)
Not to be tardy with vowed and voluntary offerings (Deuteronomy 23:22.)	Not to be tardy with vowed and voluntary offerings (Deuteronomy 23:22.)
Commands Men Must Keep, <i>v</i>	Commands Both Must Keep, <i>v</i>
To fulfill whatever goes out from one's mouth (Deuteronomy 23:24.)	

To allow a hired worker to eat certain foods while under hire (Deuteronomy 23:25.)	
That a hired hand should not raise a sickle to another's standing grain (Deuteronomy 23:25.)	That a hired hand should not raise a sickle to another's standing grain (Deuteronomy 23:25.)
That a hired hand is forbidden to eat from the employer's crops during work (Deuteronomy 23:26.)	That a hired hand is forbidden to eat from the employer's crops during work (Deuteronomy 23:26.)
To issue a divorce by means of a get document (Deuteronomy 24:1.)	
A man must not remarry his ex-wife after she has married someone else. (Deuteronomy 24:4.)	A man must not remarry his ex-wife after she has married someone else. (Deuteronomy 24:4.)
Commands Men Must Keep, vi	Commands Both Must Keep, vi
Not to demand from the bridegroom any involvement, communal or military during the first year (Deuteronomy 24:5.)	Not to demand from the bridegroom any involvement, communal or military during the first year (Deuteronomy 24:5.)
To give him who has taken a wife, built a new home, or planted a vineyard a year to rejoice therewith (Deuteronomy 24:5.)	
Not to demand as collateral utensils needed for preparing food (Deuteronomy 24:6.)	Not to demand as collateral utensils needed for preparing food (Deuteronomy 24:6.)
The metzora must not remove his signs of impurity. (Deuteronomy 24:8.)	The metzora must not remove his signs of impurity. (Deuteronomy 24:8.)
The creditor must not forcibly take collateral. (Deuteronomy 24:10.)	The creditor must not forcibly take collateral. (Deuteronomy 24:10.)
Not to delay return of collateral when needed (Deuteronomy 24:12.)	Not to delay return of collateral when needed (Deuteronomy 24:12.)
To return the collateral to the debtor when needed (Deuteronomy 24:13.)	
Commands Men Must Keep, vii	Commands Both Must Keep, vii
To pay wages on the day that they were earned (Deuteronomy 24:15.)	
Relatives of the litigants must not testify. (Deuteronomy 24:16.)	Relatives of the litigants must not testify. (Deuteronomy 24:16.)
A judge must not pervert a case involving a convert or orphan. (Deuteronomy 24:17.)	A judge must not pervert a case involving a convert or orphan. (Deuteronomy 24:17.)
Not to demand collateral from a widow (Deuteronomy 24:17.)	Not to demand collateral from a widow (Deuteronomy 24:17.)
To leave the forgotten sheaves in the field (Deuteronomy 24:19.)	
Not to retrieve the forgotten sheaves (Deuteronomy 24:19.)	Not to retrieve the forgotten sheaves (Deuteronomy 24:19.)
The precept of whiplashes for the wicked (Deuteronomy 25:2.)	
The court must not exceed the prescribed number of lashes. (Deuteronomy 25:3.)	The court must not exceed the prescribed number of lashes. (Deuteronomy 25:3.)

Not to muzzle an ox while plowing (Deuteronomy 25:4.)	Not to muzzle an ox while plowing (Deuteronomy 25:4.)
The widow must not remarry until the ties with her brother-in-law are removed. (Deuteronomy 25:5.)	The widow must not remarry until the ties with her brother-in-law are removed. (Deuteronomy 25:5.)
To marry a childless brother's widow (to do yibum) (Deuteronomy 25:5.)	
To free a widow from yibum (to do chalitzah) (Deuteronomy 25:9.)	
To save someone being pursued by a killer, even by taking the life of the pursuer (Deuteronomy 25:12.)	
To have no mercy on a pursuer with intent to kill (Deuteronomy 25:12.)	To have no mercy on a pursuer with intent to kill (Deuteronomy 25:12.)
Not to possess inaccurate scales and weights even if they are not for use (Deuteronomy 25:13.)	Not to possess inaccurate scales and weights even if they are not for use (Deuteronomy 25:13.)
Commands Men Must Keep, Maftir	Commands Both Must Keep, Maftir
To remember what Amalek did to the Jewish people (Deuteronomy 25:17.)	
To wipe out the descendants of Amalek (Deuteronomy 25:19.)	
Not to forget Amalek's atrocities and ambush on the Israelites' journey from Egypt in the desert (Deuteronomy 25:19.)	Not to forget Amalek's atrocities and ambush on the Israelites' journey from Egypt in the desert (Deuteronomy 25:19.)

(~681 B. C.) Isaiah 54:1-10 – A Perpetual Covenant of Peace

Isaiah Prophecies about Restoration and the Messiah

This is about restoration to “the promised land” from captivity (presently by Assyria but ultimately) by Babylon under Cyrus.

New Testament Lessons

(A. D. 29) Matthew 19:3-12[; Mark 10:2-12]

The Final Journey to Jerusalem – The Ordinance Concerning Divorce

Deuteronomy 24:1, 3

(A. D. 30) Luke 20:27-38[; Matthew 22:23-32; Mark 12:28-34]

Final Week – Tuesday Morning – The Ordinance Concerning the Marriage Duty of the Surviving Brother

Deuteronomy 25:5-6

(A. D. 50) Galatians 3:9-14

The Ordinance Concerning the Corpse of an Executed Man

Deuteronomy 21:22-23

(A. D. 55-57) 1 Corinthians 9:4-18 [or (A.D. 63-64) 1 Timothy 5:17-18]

The Ordinance Concerning the Treatment of Servants

Deuteronomy 25:4

Questions

When you go out, how do you relate to one another?

What is, 'the house of him that had his shoes loosened'? Hint: See Luke 20:27:38. Even with this, it will not be obvious at all. In fact, the question is not really who is the 'unsaddled one' is but who is the husband? You may need to refer to Isaiah for this.

What do you think about Galatians 3:9-14 in light of this Old Testament lesson?

Is the Law a curse?