

---

**Deuteronomy II**  
***Divers Laws of the Land (cont.)***  
**Deuteronomy 24:1-22**

I. INTRODUCTORY THOUGHTS

A. Theme of the Chapter

- i. Instruction
- ii. Admonition
- iii. Relationship(s) – between man and man.

B. Usage of Words

- i. “*thou*”
  1. Used twenty-two (22 x) times in fifteen (15) verses (Deuteronomy 24:4; Deuteronomy 24:7; Deuteronomy 24:8; Deuteronomy 24:10; Deuteronomy 24:11; Deuteronomy 24:12; Deuteronomy 24:13; Deuteronomy 24:14; Deuteronomy 24:15; Deuteronomy 24:17; Deuteronomy 24:18; Deuteronomy 24:19; Deuteronomy 24:20; Deuteronomy 24:21; Deuteronomy 24:22)
  2. Used to refer to Children of Israel and individuals in the chapter.
- ii. “*thy*”
  1. Used twelve (12 x) times in eight (8) verses (Deuteronomy 24:4; Deuteronomy 24:9; Deuteronomy 24:10; Deuteronomy 24:13; Deuteronomy 24:14; Deuteronomy 24:18; Deuteronomy 24:19; Deuteronomy 24:21)
  2. Used in the possessive sense, referring to the Children of Israel.
- iii. “*you*”
  1. Used two (2 x) times in two (2) verses (Deuteronomy 24:7; Deuteronomy 24:8)
  2. Used to refer to the Children of Israel in the chapter.

C. Usage of Phrases

- i. “*Thou shalt*”
  1. Used seven (7 x) times in five (5) verses (Deuteronomy 23:12; Deuteronomy 23:13; Deuteronomy 23:21; Deuteronomy 23:22; Deuteronomy 23:23)
  2. Used to instruct the Children of Israel.
- ii. “*Thou shalt not*”
  1. Used six (6 x) times in six (6) verses (Deuteronomy 24:7; Deuteronomy 24:11; Deuteronomy 24:13; Deuteronomy 24:15; Deuteronomy 24:18; Deuteronomy 24:22)

2. Used to admonish the Children of Israel to take great care of their actions.
- iii. *“thy God”*
  1. Used five (5 x) times in five (5) verses (Deuteronomy 24:4; Deuteronomy 24:9; Deuteronomy 24:13; Deuteronomy 24:18; Deuteronomy 24:19)
  2. Used to show the relationship of the congregation and God.

## II. THE LAW OF DIVORCE AND REMARRIAGE (Deuteronomy 24:1-4)

- A. The Allowance for Divorce (Deuteronomy 24:1-2)
  - i. A man had married a woman
  - ii. He found some uncleanness in her
  - iii. A bill of divorcement to be written and be sent out of his house
- B. The Allowance and Guidelines for Remarriage (Deuteronomy 24:2b-4)
  - i. The woman could go and be another man’s wife
  - ii. The guidelines for another parting
    1. If this man were to write a bill of divorcement
    2. If he were to die
      - a. The former husband could not marry her again
      - b. It would be an abomination to the LORD
        - i) It would be counted as sin
        - ii) In the land
- C. The New Testament Teaching of Divorce (Matthew 19:7-9)
  - i. Christ’s teaching of divorce (Matthew 19:7-9; Mark 10:4-9)
    1. It was allowed in the Old Testament
    2. Because of the hardness of the hearts of the people
    3. God never intended it to be so
    4. Nothing should part them – Save for fornication (Matthew 5:31-32)
  - ii. Paul’s teaching on the matter of marriage and divorce (1 Corinthians 7:10-13)
  - iii. The New Testament Teaching on marriage
    1. The husband is commanded to love his wife like Christ loves the Church (Ephesians 5:25-29)
    2. The wife is commanded to reverence her husband (Ephesians 5:33), and to love him (Titus 2:4-5)
    3. Two shall be one (Ephesians 5:31)
      - a. This is completely destroys the teaching of polygamy
      - b. Christ supported this when he verified Adam’s statement from Genesis chapter two. (Matthew 19:4-5; Mark 10:7-8; Genesis 2:24)

III. THE LAW OF A NEWLY WED COUPLE (Deuteronomy 24:5)

- A. The Need to Be Together (Deuteronomy 24:5; Deuteronomy 20:7)
  - i. Of those that are to be married
  - ii. Or that are recently married
    - 1. The idea was that the couple needed time to get to know one another, and raise up a family.
    - 2. Time would have also been needed to set things in order for the home; how things ran, the couple understanding each other on the many different levels of marriage.
    - 3. If the husband had went straight out to battle this opportunity would not have been there.
  - iii. On an ongoing basis (Proverbs 5:18; Ecclesiastes 9:9)
    - 1. Your home will only be as strong as the effort you put into it.
      - a. Remember men, you need to be the head of your home (Ephesians 5:22-24), and love your wife (Ephesians 5:25)
      - b. Remember ladies, you need to be obedient to your own husband (Titus 2:5), and love him (Titus 2:4).
    - 2. Your spouse needs to understand you and be able to labour beside you.
      - a. If the husband doesn't communicate with the wife of his desires and plans, the wife will have no idea what those said desires are.
      - b. If the wife does not communicate what is on her heart, the husband will have no idea what those concerns or aspirations of her heart are.
      - c. The only way a couple can work well together is if they communicate what's going on
        - i) What's going on in their hearts?
        - ii) How are the children doing?
        - iii) What do they want from each other on many different levels?
- B. Freed from War Service or Business Away (Deuteronomy 24:5)
  - i. As was stated above, this would allow for the couple to bond, start a family and set up the home.
  - ii. One of the biggest killers—fathers not available
    - 1. This is probably a number killer for homes today:
      - a. Absentee fathers
      - b. Uninterested fathers
    - 2. Fathers are away from home physically for work
    - 3. Fathers are disconnected (while they are present physically, they are disconnected in spirit)
      - a. This is killing homes

- b. The wife does not have the time with her husband like she should
- c. The children don't have a dad to go to
  - i) The son needs his dad to guide him into being a man
  - ii) The daughter needs her dad to protect her heart and know what to look for in a husband one day.

#### IV. THE TAKING OF A PLEDGE (Deuteronomy 24:6, 10-13)

##### A. The Pledge and its Use

- i. The pledge would be given during a loan process
- ii. The pledge could be an item that the debtor would give
- iii. The item would act as collateral until the debt was paid
  - 1. This is practiced to this day
  - 2. Banks and financial institutions will many times ask for collateral if a loan cannot stand good for itself
    - a. While financial institutions don't take the item from the borrower today, they do have them sign contracts
    - b. These contracts will state that the lender has the right to seize the collateral (item) in the event that the borrower does not pay the loan.

##### B. Instruments or Items Not Allowed to Be Used as Collateral

- i. The nether or upper millstone
  - 1. These stones would have made up the small hand-mills used in a home
  - 2. Could not be taken in a pledge, because these would have been used to prepare the necessary food for the family.
- ii. The widows raiment or ox (Deuteronomy 24:17; Job 24:3)

##### C. Not to Go in After That Which Was Pledged

- i. Not to go into his house for the pledged item
- ii. To wait outside for the item, and let thy brother bring it out
- iii. If the man be poor (Deuteronomy 24:12-13)
  - 1. If a poor man has pledged his bed, or his raiment (Deuteronomy 24:12)
  - 2. The lender was to bring it back that evening (Deuteronomy 24:13; Exodus 22:26-27)

#### V. THE LAW OF THE MANSTEALER (Deuteronomy 24:7)

##### A. The Taking of Men to Sell Them

- i. It was not death by the law of Moses to steal cattle or goods (Exodus 22:1-4)
- ii. But to take a child, the weak, or by forcing a man
- iii. To sell, and/or make merchandise of him

##### B. Punishable by Capital Punishment (Exodus 21:16; Deuteronomy 19:19)

- i. This was considered a terrible crime
- ii. The idea of taking someone against their will; was a destruction of their life
- iii. Therefore the life of the offender should be taken

#### VI. THE LAW OF THE PLAGUE OF LEPROSY (Deuteronomy 24:8-9)

- A. To Observe All That the Priests Teach
  - i. The handling of leprosy (Leviticus 13-14)
    1. For an individual (Leviticus 13:1-46)
    2. For a garment (Leviticus 13:47-59)
    3. For the cleansing of an individual (Leviticus 14:1-32)
    4. For a house (Leviticus 14:33-57)
  - ii. To be shown to the priest
    1. If it were leprosy
    2. If it were not leprosy
  - iii. The priest to discern whether it be or not
- B. To Remember the LORD Had Done
  - i. To Miriam in the way
  - ii. Miriam was placed outside the camp for seven days (Numbers 12:10-15)
    1. Seven days before the leper was to present themselves to the priest (Leviticus 13:1-6)
    2. Seven days in the cleansing (Leviticus 14:8-10)
  - iii. Miriam's leprosy was an outward show of the sin that had been committed (Numbers 12:10-15)
  - iv. Uzziah was given leprosy for performing the act of a priest (2 Chronicles 26:14-21)

#### VII. THE LAW OF THE HIRED SERVANT (Deuteronomy 24:14-15)

- A. Not to Oppress the Hired Servant (Deuteronomy 24:14; Leviticus 25:40-43)
  - i. That is poor and needy
  - ii. Whether he be an Israelite or a stranger
- B. To Pay Him What He is Owed (Deuteronomy 24:15; Leviticus 19:13; Proverbs 3:27-28)
  - i. At the day appointed
  - ii. Lest he cry to the Lord (Proverbs 22:22-23)

---

VIII. THE LAW OF PUNISHING FOR THE ACTS OF THE FATHERS (Deuteronomy 24:16;  
2 Kings 14:1-6)

- A. The Fathers Were not to Be Put to Death for the Acts of the Children
- B. The Children Were not Be Put to Death for the Acts of the Fathers
- C. Every Man for His Own Acts

IX. THE LAW OF NOT PERVERTING JUDGMENT (Deuteronomy 24:17-18)

- A. Of the Stranger, Fatherless or the Widow (Deuteronomy 24:17; Exodus 22:21-23;  
Exodus 23:2, 6, 9)
  - i. This group of people could not “pay” their way out of anything
  - ii. They were not to be discriminated against because of who they were
- B. To Remember the Grace and Mercy of God (Deuteronomy 24:18)

X. THE LAW OF PROVIDING FOR THE POOR (Deuteronomy 24:19-22)

- A. To Leave the Gleanings for the Poor (Deuteronomy 24:19-21; Leviticus 23:22)
  - i. To not fetch again the sheaf from the field
  - ii. To not go over the boughs of the olive tree again
  - iii. To not glean the grapes from the field
- B. For the Stranger, Fatherless and Widow (Deuteronomy 24:19-21; Ruth 2:16)
- C. To Remember the Grace and Mercy of God (Deuteronomy 24:22; Deuteronomy 5:14-15)