

This week's Audio, Video, and Teaching Notes are posted here.

Torah – The Moses Scroll – Class Four (What Did Moses Write; The Moses Scroll – A Smaller Document; Excluding Things from the Moses Scroll; Third Person Material – A Different Hand than Moses; Biblical References Pointing to Context in Deuteronomy; Missing Books Quoted in the Bible; The Damascus Document – A Quote About the Scroll of Moses; One Woman One Man; David and Solomon Multiply Wives; Joshua and the Sealed Scroll of the Torah in the Ark; The Torah of the King – Deuteronomy 17:14-20; A King “Like the Nations”; Samuel is Displeased; Rejecting YHVH as King; Jotham's Parable; Allowing Statutes that are Not Good; A Polemic Against the Monarchy; Inserting Anachronistic Texts Which Come Later)

August 29, 2020 – Ross Nichols

Torah – The Moses Scroll – Class Four

Audio/Video/Dialogue Links:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qHB0BXoyBK4>

<https://unitedisrael.org/torah-the-moses-scroll-class-four/>

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?v=4320324291373542>

TODAY'S INTRODUCTION

-Welcome to United Israel World Union, this is our Sabbath morning scripture study coming to you live from the United Israel Center in Saint Francisville, Louisiana. Many of you are in your own place today, alone, Shabbat Shalom and thank you for joining us this morning. We need one another to help us go through what the world is going through today. I pray that all of you and the ones that you care for remain healthy today and throughout the coronavirus.

-We are currently in a new teaching series called, “Torah” where I want to talk about everything Torah. My intention with this series is to go where I've never gone before in a teaching series. I want to bring to light much of what I've been studying for the past several years, because this group can handle this subject matter. Though it's not a traditional series on the Torah, there will be some of that. This will be an in-depth study of Torah. In “The Ten Words” series we looked at textual inconsistencies, comparing Exodus 20 and Deuteronomy 5 side by side and we will continue this in our “Torah” series. UIWU has an educational outreach and our purpose is to provide good, solid, informative exegesis of the text of the Bible. All of us are here because we are deep students of scripture.

-What we are witnessing in the world on the positive side within fundamental religious people is a broad category of seekers. People who are searching deeply for truth who have tough questions that no one is willing to answer. We hope to answer some of these difficult questions in this study on the Torah. More people are waking up daily, and people are being drawn to Torah because of a deep desire for answers and a close and careful study of scripture.

TEACHING NOTES

-Today we are in our fourth class on our series on the Torah. Now our study turns to a search for the authentic scroll written by Moses. The hand of Moses being apparent in the text of what is traditionally known as the works that are attributed to him, the material ascribed to Moses material. What does evidence bring forth to clearly show what did Moses write? We are talking about authorship and I am not questioning the authenticity or the inspiration or the divine nature of the other material, we'll get to that. In this series I want to discern a single hand that belongs to Moshe Rabbeinu as the Rabbi's refer to him. What did Moses write? The search must take place within the pages of the bible initially along with other sources, as necessary like the Dead Sea Scrolls. We will be looking at the text in the bible, from the words, in connection with the words, and on the basis of the words.

-From the previous three classes there is evidence that Moses did indeed write a scroll. He did write something and by nature of discovering that, we will also discern what he didn't write. I'm looking for what Moses' hand wrote on leather / parchment. We know that Moses did write a scroll from several third person accounts within the Moses material, of Moses writing a little scroll whether rolled or folded. We learned that the scroll Moses wrote is not the five books, Genesis 1:1 through Deuteronomy 34:12 as noted in Deuteronomy 31 where in the third person it says Moses finished writing the scroll to the very end and he handed it to the Levites who carry the ark. Scripture says he wrote it till it's completed, and we still have three chapters left in Deuteronomy? The scroll of Moses we are looking for is smaller than Genesis 1:1 through Deuteronomy 34:12.

-Other evidence we've given as to this shorter work is as follows: The Torah was to be written on plastered stones and Genesis 1:1 through Deuteronomy 34:12 would have been too much. In the books of Ezra and Nehemiah, Ezra stands on a wooden platform and the children of Israel are assembled, and the scroll of Moses is read in the hearing of the people which we get a clear indication took from morning to mid-day. Today, we know it takes about 25 hours to read the five books. In Deuteronomy 31 it says that every seven years during the year of release everybody is assembled during Sukkot and the Torah is read aloud in their hearing.

-I propose that the Moses Scroll was a smaller document. We excluded thus far certain texts from being part of that authentic Moses Scroll and we are not finished. I will continue to bring forth evidence of what's not part of that scroll. Many scholars throughout the ages have attempted to discover what's the authentic Moses Scroll and I'm one of the many. What's fortunate for me is that I stand on the shoulders of giants and I've read the works of many of these scholars and learned at the feet of my teachers, applying the tools I've learned to this particular subject matter.

-Thus far, we've excluded certain things from this scroll of Moses because we are talking authorship, they could be ordained of God, they could be inspired, but we are looking for Moses. We excluded things that are in the third person. It's unnatural for a person to say, and the LORD spoke unto Moses, if you're are Moses. You would be more inclined to say, and the LORD spoke unto me. Third person material, I suspect is not written by the hand of Moses. Another example is where it says that Moses died and was buried by the LORD. It's not something that you would accept for a person who is dead and buried to write an account of their own death and burial. This is third person material, ascribed to a different hand other than Moses. There is also the voice of a narrator that's obvious.

-Deu 1: 1 These are the words that Moses spoke to all Israel beyond the Jordan in the wilderness, in the Arabah opposite Suph, between Paran and Tophel, Laban, Hazeroth, and Dizahab. 2 It is eleven days' journey from Horeb by the way of Mount Seir to Kadesh-barnea. 3 In the fortieth year, on the first day of the eleventh month, Moses spoke to the people of Israel according to all that YHVH had given him in commandment to them, 4 after he had defeated Sihon the king of the Amorites, who lived in Heshbon, and Og the king of Bashan, who lived in Ashtaroth and in Edrei. 5 Beyond the Jordan, in the land of Moab, Moses undertook to explain this law, saying,

-The narrator writing this is on the Canaan / west side of the River Jordan when this is written, telling us that Moses was on the other side of the Jordan when these words were spoken. We know that Moses never crossed over to the Canaan side because he was told, you can't go over. This writer is a voice coming through the hand of a narrator, it's not Moses and there is no crime in suggesting this. I'm literally telling you what the bible says. If someone suggests Moses wrote this or an account of his own death and burial through his tears, that's someone who is taking liberties with the text and suggesting through tradition something which the text does not support. The hand of Moses is what we're looking for.

-We earlier covered, what scripture says that Moses wrote and there are seven passages in the Pentateuch. Moses writes about a ban on Amalek that YHVH tells him to write in a book. (Exo 17:14) (Deuteronomy 25:17-19) Moses writes the words / commandments of YHVH associated with the covenant. (Exo 24:4) Moses writes the commandments of YHVH. (Exodus 34:27-28) Moses writes the stopping points of a travel itinerary, places along the way that the children of Israel stopped. (Numbers 33:1-2) Moses finished writing the scroll to the very end and he handed it to the Levites who carry the ark. (Deuteronomy 31:9-13) (Deuteronomy 31:24-26) Moses writes this song the same day and taught it to the people of Israel' (Deuteronomy 31:22) The work that Moses produced with his own hand contains blessings and curses. (Deuteronomy 34:1) (Joshua 8:34)

-These are the only seven references that tell us that Moses wrote these things which all exist in Deuteronomy and most are exclusive to Deuteronomy.

-We learned that this Moses Scroll is known by several names throughout scripture, it's called This Torah, The Book / Scroll of This Torah, and the Scroll / Torah of Moses. By studying these references, we're able to discern parts and pieces and elements which are to be found in the scroll of Moses. These 43 references all point to content found within the Book of Deuteronomy and most of it's exclusive to Deuteronomy. The Book of Deuteronomy is so different than the other books, it stands out. It uses vocabulary, words, and phrases uniquely found only in Deuteronomy. Quotations of text found elsewhere in the bible about this Torah, the book/scroll of Moses, the Torah of Moses, guess where these 43 references point, to the Book of Deuteronomy. The question is, where is the scroll of Moses? There are other books that are mentioned within the Hebrew Bible that we no longer have. Do we no longer have the scroll of Moses because we don't have these other books?

-Num 21: 14 Therefore it is said in the Book of the Wars of YHVH, "Waheb in Suphah, and the valleys of the Arnon, 15 and the slope of the valleys that extends to the seat of Ar, and leans to the border of Moab." 16 And from there they continued to Beer; that is the well of which YHVH said to Moses, "Gather the people together, so that I may give them water."

-The Book / Scroll / Sefer of the Wars of YHVH, what's that? We don't have this. This passage is referring to the scroll of the wars of YHVH.

-Jos 10: 12 At that time Joshua spoke to YHVH in the day when YHVH gave the Amorites over to the sons of Israel, and he said in the sight of Israel, "Sun, stand still at Gibeon, and moon, in the Valley of Aijalon." 13 And the sun stood still, and the moon stopped, until the nation took vengeance on their enemies. Is this not written in the Book of Jashar? The sun stopped in the midst of heaven and did not hurry to set for about a whole day.

-This is talking about the Book of Jashar, this book is missing.

-2Sam 1: 17 And David lamented with this lamentation over Saul and Jonathan his son, 18 and he said it should be taught to the people of Judah; behold, it is written in the Book of Jashar. He said: 19 "Your glory, O Israel, is slain on your high places! How the mighty have fallen!

-To teach the children of Judah to use the bow was recorded in an ancient scroll called the scroll of Jashar, the scroll of the upright. There are 35 passages in the Hebrew Bible that reference the Chronicles of the Kings, sometimes of Judah, sometimes of Israel, as it is written in the Chronicles of the Kings. That is not referring to the Book of Chronicles or to the Book of Kings because the Books of Kings and Chronicles both refer to, please see everything that is written about the life of David or Solomon etc. in the Book of the Chronicles of the Kings. We don't have either of these two books, the Chronicles of the Kings or Annals of the Books of the Kings of Judah and Israel.

-2Chr 9: 29 Now the rest of the acts of Solomon, from first to last, are they not written in the history of Nathan the prophet, and in the prophecy of Ahijah the Shilonite, and in the visions of Iddo the seer concerning Jeroboam the son of Nebat? We don't have this. We might get bits and pieces of this here and there as absorbed into later works but the works themselves are no longer with us.

-2Chr 33: 18 Now the rest of the acts of Manasseh, and his prayer to his God, and the words of the seers who spoke to him in the name of YHVH, the God of Israel, behold, they are in the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel. 19 And his prayer, and how God was moved by his entreaty, and all his sin and his faithlessness, and the sites on which he built high places and set up the Asherim and the images, before he humbled himself, behold, they are written in the Chronicles of the Seers.

-Has the Scroll of Moses joined the ranks of the Scroll of the Wars of the LORD, of the Annals of the Kings of Judah, of the Annals of the Kings of Israel, and of the Book of Jashar and all the others? Is the little Scroll of Moses missing, or is it discernable? Can we find it? We can and we will.

-I'll begin with a question, but I'll tell a story first. In 1896/1897, in a pile of discarded manuscripts, in an old storeroom, in a synagogue in Chiro, Egypt, a previously unknown document was discovered. Sometimes our greatest treasures are thought to be trash by the uninformed. This document was later published in 1910 by a scholar named Solomon Schechter who called the work, Fragments of a Zadokite Work. Extensive fragments of the same document were miraculously discovered among the Dead Sea Scrolls.

<https://www.patheos.com/blogs/anxiousbench/2017/05/alternative-scriptures-first-discovery-qumran/> This document is now referred to as the Damascus Document. This is pertinent to search, our present study because there's a passage in the Damascus Document that I want to share with you today as I unwrap another piece of the puzzle.

-My friend Dr. James Tabor once asked me, do you remember that quote in the Damascus Document about the Scroll of Moses? This is a quote from the Damascus Document: They shall surely spout, shall be caught in fornication twice by taking a second wife while the first is alive, whereas the principle of creation is, Male and female created He them. Also, those who entered the Ark went in two by two. And concerning the prince it is written, He shall not multiply wives to himself; but David had not read the sealed Book of the Law which is in the ark, for it was not opened in Israel from the death of Eleazar and Joshua, and the elders who worshipped Ashtoreth. It was hidden and not revealed until the coming of Zadok.

- [https://books.google.com/books?id=KXJu5A-](https://books.google.com/books?id=KXJu5A-MmMMC&pg=PA100&lpg=PA100&dq=They+shall+surely+spout+shall+be+caught+in+fornication+twice&source=bl&ots=M28dxyTgmJ&sig=ACfU3U2m94YXw_FlyfUIdQW344a8gP5Bqw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi7h5fKjMHRAhUBNH0KHyo_BagQ6AEwBXoECAQQAQ#v=onepage&q=They%20shall%20surely%20spout%20shall%20be%20caught%20in%20fornication%20twice&f=false)

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-This discussion in the Damascus Document is a discussion concerning that the principle of creation is that one man had one woman, not multiple wives. In the beginning it was not so and as a case of argument the writers of the Damascus Document appealed to certain scriptures.

-Gen 1: 27 So God created man in his own image, in the image of God he created him; male and female he created them.

-The ideal is one man and one woman in the garden. He also says in the ark when God brought them in two by two, a male and a female. There argument was, you don't have multiple spouses. It's an interesting point in that the principle of creation has been altered. The prince was not to multiply women.

-Deu 17: 17 And he shall not acquire many wives for himself, lest his heart turn away, nor shall he acquire for himself excessive silver and gold.

-This brings up an interesting question, if the king is not supposed to have more than one woman what about David? So, they had to address that in the Damascus Document. The writer says, David had not read in the sealed book of Torah. David hadn't read that you don't multiply woman. He either ignored what Deuteronomy 17 says or he didn't know it. Why did David multiply women and how could he justify it? Solomon had hundreds of women and concubines. Solomon was rebellious and loved women. In Kings it says, Solomon loved many strange women. How can we reconcile that these kings multiplied women when the Torah of the King says not to? According to the Damascus Document this Torah of the King was part of a sealed Scroll of Moses which was sealed up around the time of the death of Eleazar and Joshua.

-We are learning things here that are not in the Bible and we are going to question that. We are going to look at the facts that we know. Does the Bible tell us the same thing if we have eyes to see? Is the Damascus Document to be dismissed as Sectarian Literature that doesn't have anything to do with scriptural proof? Can we find the Book of the Law or Sefer Torah in connection with the death of Eleazar and Joshua being sealed? Who is this Zadok it's talking about? At the end of the book of Joshua is his final exhortation and his encouraging words to the children of Israel before he goes the way of all the earth.

-Jos 24: 26 And Joshua wrote these words in the Book of the Law of God. And he took a large stone and set it up there under the terebinth that was by the sanctuary of YHVH.

-Joshua wrote words in the Sefer Torah of Elohim. Joshua wrote something in a scroll of Torah. The context doesn't tell us what exactly that is, and people have tried to make some guesses in Rabbinic sources etc. The bottom line is that Joshua writes something. Third person, someone else tells us they saw Joshua write something in a document called Sefer Torah of Elohim and he put it somewhere near the sanctuary of YHVH. The phrase, "the Book of the Law of God" occurs 3 other times in scripture: Isaiah 1:10, Hosea 4:6, and Psalm 37:31.

-Jos 24: 29 After these things Joshua the son of Nun, the servant of YHVH, died, being 110 years old.

-Jos 24: 33 And Eleazar the son of Aaron died, and they buried him at Gibeah, the town of Phinehas his son, which had been given him in the hill country of Ephraim.

-Here we have mention of the death of Joshua and Eleazar and a sealed book of the Torah. Do you realize the scroll of the Torah itself, known by various names, won't be seen again for hundreds of years after this mention? It's last seen as the Damascus Document says, around the time of the death of Eleazar and Joshua. Could it be that from the time of the death of Joshua and Eleazar that King David would not have had access to whatever Joshua put at the sanctuary of YHVH? This is not to say that he doesn't know other sacred literature that he's referring to as Torah/instruction. What if he doesn't have this? What if it's hidden away and not revealed?

-The Sefer Torah of Elohim seen mentioned in the same context as the death of Joshua and Eleazar, the Damascus Document says that it is put away, hidden and not revealed and I put forward to you today, that it contains material that David didn't have or read and was kept with the ark.

-Deu 31: 24 When Moses had finished writing the words of this law in a book to the very end, 25 Moses commanded the Levites who carried the ark of the covenant of YHVH, 26 "Take this Book of the Law and put it by the side of the ark of the covenant of YHVH your God, that it may be there for a witness against you.

-We are looking for the scroll of Moses, he finishes writing it to the end and gives it to the Levites and they are keeping it at the ark in the sanctuary of YHVH and so is this that Joshua has written in. We have an indication that Joshua has a hand in the writing of the Sefer Torah of Elohim. This Damascus Document is not scripture but it does demonstrate an ancient discussion where people are trying to understand how King David, the celebrated sweet Psalmist of Israel, the one who knew God in an intimate way, a man after God's own heart; how could it be that someone of this caliber multiplied women, especially when it's a violation of a specific Torah called, the Torah of the King?

-Today, there are things in the Torah that we can't keep, things that don't apply to women or all people, because they only apply to the priest. We have a Torah of the King that gives us certain criteria whereby a king must live his life and David doesn't live by it. Either he chose not to follow it, and scripture doesn't support this, or he didn't know it. The only thing that the Torah tells us about the king and multiplying women is found in one book of the Bible, in Deuteronomy. Did David not have content that now makes up the Book of Deuteronomy? Did the Torah that David read contain this material from the Book of Deuteronomy or did he simply choose not to follow it? The following is what's known as the Torah of the King.

-Deu 17: 14 "When you come to the land that YHVH your God is giving you, and you possess it and dwell in it and then say, 'I will set a king over me, like all the nations that

are around me,' 15 you may indeed set a king over you whom YHVH your God will choose. One from among your brothers you shall set as king over you. You may not put a foreigner over you, who is not your brother. 16 Only he must not acquire many horses for himself or cause the people to return to Egypt in order to acquire many horses, since YHVH has said to you, 'You shall never return that way again.' 17 And he shall not acquire many wives for himself, lest his heart turn away, nor shall he acquire for himself excessive silver and gold. 18 "And when he sits on the throne of his kingdom, he shall write for himself in a book a copy of this law, approved by the Levitical priests. 19 And it shall be with him, and he shall read in it all the days of his life, that he may learn to fear YHVH his God by keeping all the words of this law and these statutes, and doing them, 20 that his heart may not be lifted up above his brothers, and that he may not turn aside from the commandment, either to the right hand or to the left, so that he may continue long in his kingdom, he and his children, in Israel.

-This passage refers to a document that is in the possession of the Levites that hasn't been written yet. He's going to write for himself a copy of this Torah in a scroll, out of that which is approved before the priests, the Levites. This passage in Deuteronomy 17 is suggesting that there is already a document in the possession of the priests, the Levites, from which the king will write a copy of this himself and that's not finished until Deuteronomy 31.

-This suggests that this person will be requested by the people and the people will say, give us a king like the nations. Israel is to be separate and not like the nations, but they are going to request a king like the nations who is required to write a copy of the Torah of the King. Yet we never have an account of a king writing this, not David, not Hezekiah, not Josiah or any other king, none of them wrote a copy of this. I've thought for years that what the king would write was Deuteronomy 17:14-20.

-The first time I ever spoke publicly to a group of Torah people was in the mid-90's in Athens, Tennessee at a place called Emanuel and was led by a former Baptist Minister named Jay David Davis, a good friend of mine. He found his way to Torah Faith from the Baptist pulpit. He studied with Rabbis and was one of the leaders in the 90's of what is now known as the B'nei Noah movement. James Tabor was part of a group who was working with Vendyl Jones and Jay David Davis and some of the leaders of the Torah Faith movement 25 to 30 years ago. I met James face to face in 1995 but knew him before then and he told Jay David Davis you need to have Ross Nichols as one of your speakers. Before this I had never formally gave a class. James asked me and got me to teach a class at this conference and my first class was called a king like the nations. I know more about that topic now and I want to show you some things relevant to our study today.

-1Sam 8: 4 Then all the elders of Israel gathered together and came to Samuel at Ramah 5 and said to him, "Behold, you are old and your sons do not walk in your ways. Now appoint for us a king to judge us like all the nations." 6 But the thing displeased Samuel when they said, "Give us a king to judge us." And Samuel prayed to YHVH.

-Why would this displease Samuel? The Torah in Deuteronomy 17:14-20 says this is going to happen, he should say here it is. God said it was going to happen and here it is, but it displeased Samuel. Why is this displeasing to Samuel?

-1Sam 8: 7 And YHVH said to Samuel, "Obey the voice of the people in all that they say to you, for they have not rejected you, but they have rejected me from being king over

them. 8 According to all the deeds that they have done, from the day I brought them up out of Egypt even to this day, forsaking me and serving other gods, so they are also doing to you. 9 Now then, obey their voice; only you shall solemnly warn them and show them the ways of the king who shall reign over them."

-1Sam 10: 17 Now Samuel called the people together to YHVH at Mizpah. 18 And he said to the people of Israel, "Thus says YHVH, the God of Israel, 'I brought up Israel out of Egypt, and I delivered you from the hand of the Egyptians and from the hand of all the kingdoms that were oppressing you.' 19 But today you have rejected your God, who saves you from all your calamities and your distresses, and you have said to him, 'Set a king over us.'

-YHVH says they have rejected me in asking for a king even though in Torah, Deuteronomy 17:14-20 says they're going to do it and they can. Here is says they've rejected and forsaken God.

-1Sam 12: 17 Is it not wheat harvest today? I will call upon YHVH, that he may send thunder and rain. And you shall know and see that your wickedness is great, which you have done in the sight of YHVH, in asking for yourselves a king." 18 So Samuel called upon YHVH, and YHVH sent thunder and rain that day, and all the people greatly feared YHVH and Samuel. 19 And all the people said to Samuel, "Pray for your servants to YHVH your God, that we may not die, for we have added to all our sins this evil, to ask for ourselves a king."

-During this time nobody says, hang on Samuel what's the big deal, it says that we would ask for a king, we are asking for a king, so give us a king and stop all the drama. They don't say that but instead say they are sorry for their wicked deed of asking for a king over themselves. There's also a negative reflection of the monarchy reflected in various other texts of the bible. The oldest parable reflected in the bible is in Judges 9 where Jotham talks about anointing a king over them.

-Jdg 9: 8 The trees once went out to anoint a king over them, and they said to the olive tree, 'Reign over us.' 9 But the olive tree said to them, 'Shall I leave my abundance, by which gods and men are honored, and go hold sway over the trees?' 10 And the trees said to the fig tree, 'You come and reign over us.' 11 But the fig tree said to them, 'Shall I leave my sweetness and my good fruit and go hold sway over the trees?' 12 And the trees said to the vine, 'You come and reign over us.' 13 But the vine said to them, 'Shall I leave my wine that cheers God and men and go hold sway over the trees?' 14 Then all the trees said to the bramble, 'You come and reign over us.' 15 And the bramble said to the trees, 'If in good faith you are anointing me king over you, then come and take refuge in my shade, but if not, let fire come out of the bramble and devour the cedars of Lebanon.'

-This parable is an inditement against those who would raise themselves up to a position of authority because Israel is supposed to be a theocracy if you will, that's governed by God and the government consists of judges and the office of the prophet if you will, but God is the king. The human monarchy is something which according to Deuteronomy 17 is permitted, but it's not the ideal and wasn't a part of the original plan. How is it that a human monarch was allowed? Are you telling me that the bible allows certain things which aren't good? God does not want a human monarch. How is it that certain things are allowed but weren't intended for good?

-Eze 20: 25 Moreover, I gave them statutes that were not good and rules by which they could not have life, 26 and I defiled them through their very gifts in their offering up all

their firstborn, that I might devastate them. I did it that they might know that I am YHVH.

-Why would YHVH allow things that are not good? The question in your mind ought to be whenever we read that the people are going to ask for a king like the nations, guess what is never a good term in biblical literature? "Like the Nations" When God wants to criticize the children of Israel through the prophets for their bad behavior he said, I put you in the middle of the world to set an example and you behave worse than the nations. That's not a good thing.

-1Sam 8: 9 Now then, obey their voice; only you shall solemnly warn them and show them the ways of the king who shall reign over them." 10 So Samuel told all the words of YHVH to the people who were asking for a king from him. 11 He said, "These will be the ways of the king who will reign over you: he will take your sons and appoint them to his chariots and to be his horsemen and to run before his chariots. 12 And he will appoint for himself commanders of thousands and commanders of fifties, and some to plow his ground and to reap his harvest, and to make his implements of war and the equipment of his chariots. 13 He will take your daughters to be perfumers and cooks and bakers. 14 He will take the best of your fields and vineyards and olive orchards and give them to his servants. 15 He will take the tenth of your grain and of your vineyards and give it to his officers and to his servants. 16 He will take your male servants and female servants and the best of your young men and your donkeys, and put them to his work. 17 He will take the tenth of your flocks, and you shall be his slaves. 18 And in that day you will cry out because of your king, whom you have chosen for yourselves, but YHVH will not answer you in that day." 19 But the people refused to obey the voice of Samuel. And they said, "No! But there shall be a king over us, 20 that we also may be like all the nations, and that our king may judge us and go out before us and fight our battles."

-1Sam 10: 25 Then Samuel told the people the rights and duties of the kingship, and he wrote them in a book and laid it up before YHVH.

-Literally it says this, Samuel wrote in the Sefer, the Scroll and rested it before YHVH. What does that mean? In biblical literature when we talk about before YHVH we're talking about the sanctuary and the ark. I'm proposing that Samuel put these rules of the King in the Sefer (book / Torah) and put it in the holy place. Do we find here that Samuel and not Moses wrote the Torah of the King? Was it written by Moses or inserted later by Samuel? If you open Deuteronomy 17 and look at the white spaces which indicate content and context. If we look at Deuteronomy 17:8-13 that's set off by white spaces and is talking about Levites. Then if you go to Deuteronomy 18:1 it begins to talk about Levites again, but in the middle of that, Deuteronomy 17:14-20, is the Torah of the King and it's out of place. In the following scriptures we have a polemic against the monarchy. Is it something that is permitted, or allowed, but not part of the original plan?

-Hos 8: 4 They made kings, but not through me. They set up princes, but I knew it not.

-Hos 13: 9 He destroys you, O Israel, for you are against me, against your helper. 10 Where now is your king, to save you in all your cities? Where are all your rulers-- those of whom you said, "Give me a king and princes"? 11 I gave you a king in my anger, and I took him away in my wrath.

-1Sam 12: 23 Moreover, as for me, far be it from me that I should sin against YHVH by ceasing to pray for you, and I will instruct you in the good and the right way. 24 Only fear YHVH and serve him faithfully with all your heart. For consider what great things he

has done for you. 25 But if you still do wickedly, you shall be swept away, both you and your king."

-This is a warning. What Samuel does is, the Torah of the King which according to 1 Samuel 10:25 appears to be written by Samuel and inserted into the Sefer, the Scroll that was not part of the original plan. If you read Deuteronomy 17:14-20 it's clearly written later because it's talking about the scroll that was written and the scroll isn't even written at that point. It's anachronistic and comes later. Perhaps Samuel and not Moses wrote Deuteronomy 17:14-20. Remember we are talking authorship. I'm fine with reading something that Samuel wrote and according to the text YHVH says, they rejected me, they have forsaken me in asking for a king so write in the Sefer (book / scroll) that this is what's happened and this is the way the king is supposed to behave and it will be there as a witness.

-Do you know what the problem was? The Torah of the King was in a book that was sealed away and wasn't read. And because of that I think that the writer of the Damascus Document is onto something here. Either David read the Torah of the King and wrote himself a copy as Deuteronomy 17 says and he chose not to follow it even though he was the sweet Psalmist of Israel and a man after God's own heart or he didn't know that.

-That's the question. Samuel's hand can appear in the text. We read in Joshua 24:26 that Joshua wrote something in the Sefer (book / scroll). Some of you might be saying, I'm not sure it was the same book they are writing in. There is no other book that talks about the authorization to put a king over you, it's only in Deuteronomy. If you look at Genesis 36, that's another anachronistic text. Genesis 36:31 says, before any king reigned over the Israelites, these are the kings who reigned in the land of Edom. These extend well beyond the timeframe that Genesis was supposedly written, and it mentions that Israel had a king, but Israel doesn't have a king until the time of Samuel. So, Genesis 36:31 is written later. It's no crime to suggest that things are written later if the bible says so. How do I know these are written later, because it's written in a language that indicates it? A contemporary voice wouldn't say that. It's putting words in someone's mouth that they clearly didn't say.

-The scroll was mentioned in context of the death of Joshua and Eleazar. In 1 Samuel 10:25 we read that Samuel wrote in the Scroll and laid it before YHVH. This Scroll, the sealed Sefer Torah, was hidden away and not revealed, and would remain hidden. And is why David and Solomon multiplied women, because they didn't have this book that I'm talking about. It would remain sealed away and hidden from the death of Eleazar and Joshua until a great discovery took place. Next week we will begin with the great discovery of a book that was sealed / hidden away and not revealed. Please join me next week as we talk about the great discovery.

Shabbat Shalom, Shavua Tov, See you next week!

(1) Torah – The Journey Begins – Class One (Seekers of Truth Awaken; Under the Law – What Were We Told; The Fundamentalist View; Reading the Book – A Positive View of Torah; An Introduction to Torah Faith; The Torah Class Syllabus; An Honest Assessment of Torah; Burning Questions; Fundamentalism – Then & Now; Taking the Hard Road – An Obligation to Share Biblical Truth and Reach Sound Conclusions; Torah

Means Direction; This is the Torah Of; Torah in the Heart; Rejecting the Torah of YHVH; What Does the Torah Say vs What People Say it Says; What Did Moses Write)

August 8, 2020 – Ross Nichols

Audio/Video Links: <https://unitedisrael.org/torah-the-journey-begins/>

Teaching Notes Link: <https://unitedisrael.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Teaching-Notes-2020.8.8-Torah-The-Journey-Begins1.pdf>

(2) Torah – Authors – Class Two (Associating Our Lives with the Ancient Texts; Going Inside the Scriptures; Letting the Authors Speak for Themselves; The Psalms of David; The First-Person Words of Daniel, Isaiah, and Jeremiah; The Distinction Between Scribe (Third-Person) and Prophet (First-Person); Applying the Same Method to the Moses Material – The Five Books of Moses; What Did Moses Write – Discerning the Hand of Moses; The Third-Person Narratives of Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers; Deuteronomy’s First-Person Narratives; Moses Constructs an Ark; Moses Spoke Beyond the Jordan – Examples of Late Biblical Editors; The Scroll of Moses)

August 15, 2020 – Ross Nichols

Audio/Video Link: <https://unitedisrael.org/torah-authors-class-two/>

Teaching Notes: <https://unitedisrael.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Teaching-Notes-2020.8.15-Torah-Authors-Class-Two.pdf>

(3) Torah – What Moses Wrote – Class Three (The Five Books of Moses – The Pentateuch; Seven References to Moses Writing Something; Blotting Out the Memory of Amalek; Writing the Commands of YHVH Associated with the Covenant; YHVH’s Travelogue – Journeys in the Wilderness; This Torah; The Book / Scroll of This Torah and It’s Content; References to the Scroll / Torah of Moses – The Man of God; Content Within Deuteronomy; Walking in the Ways of YHVH; Cooking the Passover Lamb – Roasted vs. Boiled; Remember the Torah of My Servant Moses; What Did Moses Write)

August 22, 2020 – Ross Nichols

Audio/Video Link: <https://unitedisrael.org/torah-what-moses-wrote-class-three/>

Teaching Notes: <https://unitedisrael.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Teaching-Notes-2020.8.22-Torah-What-Moses-Wrote-Class-Three1.pdf>

THIS WEEK IN TORAH

AUGUST 29, 2020

This week’s Torah Portion KiTetzay: “When You Go” (Deuteronomy 21:10 – 25:19) The woman of beautiful form, Marrying female captives, Inheritance rights of the firstborn, The wayward and rebellious son, A man hanged on a tree is cursed, Hanging and burial, Concern for property of another, Male and female garb, Sending the mother bird from the nest, Protective fence, Tzitzis, Laws concerning sexual immorality, Defamation of a married woman, If the accusation was true, Adultery, Betrothed Maiden, Forbidden and restricted marriages, Sanctity of the camp, An escaped slave, Sexual purity, Interest, Vows to God, Those excluded from the assembly, Uncleaness in the camp, Laws concerning divorce, A worker’s right to eat, Divorce and remarriage, Millstone, Kidnaping, Tzaraas and slander, Dignity of a debtor, Timely payment of workers, Individual responsibility, Consideration for the orphan and widow, Gifts to the poor from the harvest, Lashes, Levirate marriage and releasing the obligation, Penalty for

embarrassing another, Honest weights and measures, Remembering Amalek. “This Week in Torah” FB Page: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/571648826269105/>

UPCOMING EVENTS

-Blossoming Rose Israel Tours (2020 - 2021): <https://blossomingrose.org/>
-Connect to Israel Tour – (2020): Clayton – Young; November 1 – 13, 2020;
<https://blossomingrose.org/israel-tours/connect-to-israel-tour-2020/>
-Walking the Ancient Paths – (2021): Tabor – Nichols Israel Tour February 26-March 9, 2021; <https://blossomingrose.org/2021-walking-the-ancient-paths/>;
<https://www.facebook.com/unitedisrael/videos/1519585374879147/>;
-UNCC Mt. Zion Archaeological Project, Dig Mt. Zion (2021): June/July 2021;
<https://digmountzion.uncc.edu/>, <https://www.facebook.com/groups/digmountzion/>
-Limited Mobility Israel Tour – (2021): Nichols – Young; October 18 – 28, 2021;
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gyUGXC4fUvU> & <https://blossomingrose.org/israel-tours/limited-mobility-israel-tour-2021/>

UNITED ISRAEL WORLD UNION (UIWU) WEBSITES

-UIWU Official Website / YouTube Website / Facebook Website:
<https://unitedisrael.org/> (UIWU Main Website)
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCq31WAlio9zC1eXDzrEVzlg> (YouTube Videos)
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/unitedisraelworldunion/> (UIWU Facebook)
-UIWU Founder, United Nations Correspondent, Author, (1903 – 2003) David Horowitz:
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Horowitz_\(author\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Horowitz_(author))
<https://jamestabor.com/the-extraordinary-life-of-david-horowitz-documented-at-last/>
<https://unitedisrael.org/remembering-david-horowitz/>
-UIWU President, Biblical Scholar/Professor at UNCC, Tabor Blog, Dr. James D. Tabor:
<https://jamestabor.com/>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Tabor
https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=james+tabor
-UIWU Executive Vice-President, Historian, Researcher, Author, Ralph Buntyn:
<https://unitedisrael.org/category/remembering-david-horowitz/>
<https://www.amazon.com/Book-David-Horowitz-Nations-Founder/dp/1630515833>
https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=ralph+buntyn
-UIWU Vice-President, Weekly Teaching and Study Sessions, Ross Nichols:
<https://unitedisrael.org/author/rknichols/>
<https://rossknichols.com/about-ross-nichols/>
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCq31WAlio9zC1eXDzrEVzlg>
-UIWU Vice-President, Temple Beth Shalom, Hickory, NC, Rabbi Dennis Jones:
<https://www.hickoryjewishcenter.com/index.html>
<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Hickory-Jewish-CenterTemple-Beth/125461817509689> & <https://unitedisrael.org/faith-without-borders/>
-UIWU Ministers/Board Directors, UI Center Northeast, Rome, NY, Dave & Patty Tyler:
<https://www.facebook.com/UIWUNortheast>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6BsCXrGttxo> (The Song of Moses by Patricia Tyler)
-UIWU Historical Research Specialist, Weekly Teachings, Author, Jodell Onstott:
https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=jodell+onstott

<https://www.amazon.com/YHWH-Exists-Jodell-Onstott/dp/0975337505>
-UIWU Audio/Visual Technical Support, Weekly Teachings/Meals, Dave & Sherry Cole
-UIWU UI Minister, Weekly Teachings, UI Bulletin Contributor, Ronnie Fulcher
-UIWU Board Director, United Israel Bulletin Contributor, Betty Givin
-UIWU Music Minister, Weekly Teachings, Glenn Chatterton
-UIWU Scribe, Weekly Teaching Notes, This Week in Torah FB, John “Baruch” Perry
-A 95 Page Summary of UI “Weekly Teaching Notes” (April 2007 to May 2020)
<https://unitedisrael.org/a-summary-of-ui-teachings-by-john-baruch-perry/>
-This Week in Torah / Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/571648826269105/>

FRIENDS OF UNITED ISRAEL WORLD UNION

-Blossoming Rose, Official Curator of UI Biblical Tamar Park, Dr. DeWayne Coxson:
<https://blossomingrose.org/>
https://www.facebook.com/groups/97078180601/?ref=group_browse
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VLCdRzFRy90> (Biblical Tamar – 7 Periods)
https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=biblical+tamar+park+israel
-Kol Yehuda, Facebook United 2 Restore, Israeli Tour Guide, Hanoch Young:
<https://www.kolyehuda.com/>
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/470824226357829/>
https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=hanoch+young+israel
-Truth2U, Tanakh Tours, The Kingdom Chronicles, Talk Radio Host, Jono Vandor
<https://www.truth2u.org/author/admin/>
<https://israelnewstalkradio.com/news-anchor-jono-vandor/>
<https://www.facebook.com/Truth2Uorg-116835708352238>
-Film Director, Producer, Freelance Journalist, Author, Simcha Jacobovici:
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/57979546982/>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simcha_Jacobovici
https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=Simcha+Jacobovici
-Archaeologist, Professor of Practice at UNCC, Dr. Shimon Gibson:
https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=shimon+gibson
<https://history.uncc.edu/people/dr-shimon-gibson>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shimon_Gibson
-Nehemia’s Wall, Uncovering Ancient Hebrew Sources of Faith, Nehemia Gordan
[https://www.nehemiaswall.com/;](https://www.nehemiaswall.com/)
https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=nehemia+gordan