

MOSES LAW & 10 COMMANDMENTS

Many confuse Moses Law with the **10 Commandments**, Moses' law was the temporary, ceremonial law of the **Tanakh** Old Testament. It regulated the priesthood, sacrifices, rituals, meat and drink offerings, etc.

The Book of the Law (Ceremonial Law) was written by Moses on a paper equivalent and the **(10) Ten Commandments** (Moral Law) was written by **YHWH** in stone. You cannot change what is written in stone and hence this also demonstrates the eternal nature of ALL **(10) Ten Commandments** that **YHWH** wrote in stone. This includes HIS Sabbath which he calls HIS Sabbath, the Sabbath of the Lord thy **(God) YHWH, Yahushua** said: The Son of Man is **Lord (YHWH or GOD)** of the Sabbath.

Allow me to show you how the scripture proves that the "**(10) Ten Commandments**" and the "law of Moses" are **(2)** two completely separate laws.

(7) Seven Points

Simply stated, The "Law of Moses" has been known mainly as the "commandments of Moses" throughout the scripture, but can also be known as the **commandments** of **YHWH**. On the other hand, the **(10) Ten Commandments** are known only as the **direct commandments** of **YHWH**, and never ever as the "commandments of Moses.

(1) One

The major point of difference between these **(2)** two laws is the way they were recorded:

"And he gave unto Moses, when he had made an end of communing with him upon mount Sinai, two tables of testimony, tables of stone, written with the finger of **YHWH (God)**." **Exodus 31:18**,

No one can confuse the **(10) Ten Commandments** writing with the way the Mosaic law was produced:

"And Moses wrote this law." **Deuteronomy 31:9**

(2) Two

Another major point of difference between these **(2)** two laws is the way they were given to **YHWH** People.

"Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might instruct thee: ... These words **YHWH** (the **LORD**) spake unto all your assembly in the mount out of the midst of the fire, of the cloud, and of the thick darkness, with a great voice: and he added no more. And he wrote them in **(2)** two tables of stone, and delivered them unto me." **Deuteronomy 4:36; 5:22**

It's important to notice that after **YHWH** wrote the **(10) Ten Commandments**, he "added no more" to this Law, yet **YHWH** gave Moses statutes, precepts, judgments, and ordinances afterwards. If the Mosaic law was part of the **(10) Ten Commandments**, there would be a contradiction here, because **YHWH** did add more to this law! But there was no contradiction, because **YHWH** considered the **(10) Ten Commandments** to be a separate Law. The **(10) Ten Commandments** were spoken by **YHWH** himself to the people, so that **YHWH** would instruct them. There was no mediator involved! Moses was not the mediator of the **(10) Ten Commandments**. But he was the mediator of the sacrificial laws:

"And it came to pass, as Moses entered into the tabernacle, the cloudy pillar descended, and stood at the door of the tabernacle, and **YHWH (the LORD)** talked with Moses." **Exodus 33:9**

"...Hilkiah the priest found a book of the law of **YHWH (the LORD)** given by Moses." **2 Chronicles 34:14**

Unlike the **(10) Ten Commandments**, in which **YHWH** talked directly to the people, the sacrificial and ceremonial laws were spoken to Moses only. Moses was the mediator of these temporary laws, but not the **(10) Ten Commandments**.

(3) Three

YHWH made known this distinction to Moses, and Moses explained it to the people at Mt. Horeb:

"And he declared unto you his covenant, which he commanded you to perform, even **(10) Ten commandments**; and he wrote them upon two tables of stone.

And **YHWH** (the **Lord**) commanded me at that time to teach you statutes and judgments, that ye might do them in the land whither ye go over to possess it." **Deuteronomy 4:13-14**

Please notice how Moses clearly separated the **(10) Ten Commandments** which "he commanded you", from the statutes which "he commanded me" to give the people. The big question now is whether those statutes and judgments were designated as separate and distinct "law".

[See also **Exodus 19:7; 39:1,5,7,21,26,29,31,32,42,43; 40:19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 32** and **Leviticus 7:38; 8:9, 13, 17, 21, 29: 9:10; 27:34**]

(4) Four

"Neither will I make the feet of Israel move any more out of the land which I gave their fathers; only if they will observe to do according to all that I have commanded them, and according to all the law that my servant Moses commanded them." **2 Kings 21:8**

Here we are assured that the statutes which Moses gave the people were called a "law". Two different laws are being described now. YHWH speaks of the law "I commanded" (The **(10) Ten Commandments**) and also of the law "Moses commanded" (the law of Moses).

[See also **Leviticus 9:5** and **Deuteronomy 33:4** for the commandments of Moses. **Deuteronomy 6:2; 8:11; 11:22,27,28; 13:18; 15:5; 19:9; 27:10; 28:1,13,15** and **Joshua 22:5** for two different laws. And **Revelation 12:17** and **14:12** for the commandments of **YHWH**]

(5) Five

Daniel was inspired to make the same careful distinction:

"Yea, all Israel have transgressed thy law, even by departing, that they might not obey thy voice; therefore the curse is poured upon us, and the oath that is written in the law of Moses the servant of **YHWH (God)**, because we have sinned against him." **Daniel 9:11**

Once more we see "thy law" (**YHWH's law, the (10) Ten Commandments**) and "the law of Moses" (the commandments of Moses), and are different in content. There are no curses recorded in the **(10) Ten Commandments that**

YHWH (God) wrote. Only the book of Moses has curses **Deuteronomy 29:20, 21, 27, 2 Chronicles 34:24**.

See also **Exodus 20:6** for a passage on how the **(10) Ten Commandments** were considered **YHWH's** commandments, and not Moses' commandments

(6) Six

The following verses show that the "**(10) Ten Commandments**" and the "law of Moses" are **(2)** two separate laws, because they were separated physically:

"And it came to pass, when Moses had made an end of writing the words of this law in a book, until they were finished, That Moses commanded the Levites, which bare the ark of the covenant of **YHWH (the Lord)**, saying, Take this book of the law, and put it in the **side of the ark** of the covenant of **YHWH (the Lord)** your **Elohim**, that it may be there for a witness against thee."
Deuteronomy 31:24-26

The book of statutes and judgments which Moses wrote in a book was placed in a pocket on the side of the ark. In contrast, the Law written by **YHWH** on tables of stone was placed inside the ark of the covenant.

"And thou shalt put into the ark the testimony which I shall give thee."
Exodus 25:16

The spiritual lesson of this physical separation is that we are to spiritually separate the **(10) Ten Commandments** from the laws of Moses.

(7) Seven

And, finally, the most important point. Did you know **YHWH** himself wrote the **(10) Ten Commandments** a second time? Moses broke the first **(10) Ten Commandments**.

"Hew thee **(2)** two tablets of stone like unto **(1)** first; and I will write upon the tablets the words that were on the **(1)** first tables, which thou didst break." **Exodus 34:1**

"...Hew thee **(2)** two tables of stone like unto the first, and come up unto me into the mount; and make thee an ark of wood." **Deuteronomy 10:1**

Now, first of all, if the **(10) Ten Commandments** were part of the Law of Moses, there would be no need for **YHWH** to write the **(10) Ten Commandments** a second time after Moses broke the original **(10) Ten Commandments**. Why? Because the **(10) Ten Commandments** would already exist inside, and be included in, and be a part of, the book of Moses. The book of Moses still existed at that time, and was still being observed.

But **YHWH** decided to write the **(10) Ten commandments** a second time, which would have been meaningless if it was considered a part of the law of Moses, or the book of Moses.

So obviously, **YHWH** considered His Law (His **(10)** Ten Commandments), to be separate from the Law of Moses (the commandments of Moses). This shows that the **(2)** two laws are to be considered separate and distinct laws from each other.