

~CRIME AND PUNISHMENT (1484)

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- From the very earliest times man, made in the image of the God of justice.
- And God went on to say; Let us make man in our **image**, according to our likeness, and let them have in subjection the fish of the sea and the flying creatures of the heavens and the domestic animals and all the earth and every moving animal that is moving upon the earth. (**Genesis 1:26**)
- For Yehowah is a lover of **justice**, and he will not leave his loyal ones. To time indefinite they will certainly be guarded, but as for the offspring of the wicked ones, they will indeed be cut off. (**Psalms 37:28**)
- You people have made Yehowah weary by your words, and you have said; In what way have we made him weary? By your saying; **Everyone that is doing bad is good in the eyes of Yehowah**, and in such ones he himself has taken delight, or, Where is the God of **justice**? (**Malachi 2:17**)
- Has possessed the attribute of **justice**.
- Yet day after day it was I whom they kept seeking, and it was in the knowledge of my ways that they would express delight, like a nation that carried on righteousness itself and that had not left the very **justice** of their God, in that they kept asking me for righteous judgments, drawing near to God in whom they had delight. (**Isaiah 58:2**)

- For the hearers of Law are not the ones righteous before God, **but the doers of Law will be declared righteous.** (Romans 2:13)
- For whenever people of the nations that do not have Law do by nature the things of the Law, these people, although not having law, **are a Law to themselves.** (Romans 2:14)
- They are the very ones who demonstrate the **matter of the Law to be written in their hearts**, while their conscience is bearing witness with them and, between their own thoughts, they are being accused or even excused. (Romans 2:15)
- Yehowah's first pronouncement of a sentence as the enforcement of **justice** was given to the first human pair and to the serpent, representing the Devil. The sanction imposed for disobedience to God, which amounted to rebellion against the sovereignty of the Ruler of the universe, was death.
- But as for the tree of the knowledge of good and bad you must not eat from it, for in the day you eat from it you will **positively die.** (Genesis 2:17)
- Later on, knowing that men possessed the attribute of **justice**, Cain realized that they would want to kill him to avenge the murder of his brother Abel. But Yehowah did not appoint or authorize anyone to execute Cain, reserving the administration of retribution to himself. This he carried out by cutting off Cain's line at the Flood.
- Here you are actually driving me this day from off the surface of the ground, and from your face I shall be concealed, and I must become a wanderer and fugitive on the earth, and it is certain that anyone finding me will kill me. (Genesis 4:14)
- At this Yehowah said to him; For that reason anyone killing Cain must suffer vengeance seven times. And so Yehowah set up a sign for Cain in order, that no one finding him should strike him. (Genesis 4:15)
- About 700 years before the Flood, Enoch declared God's coming execution against those who had committed ungodly deeds.
- And Enoch lived on for sixty-five years. Then he became father to Methuselah (Genesis 5:21)

- **And after his fathering Methuselah Enoch went on walking with the true God three hundred years. Meanwhile he became father to sons and daughters. (Genesis 5:22)**
- **So all the days of Enoch amounted to three hundred and sixty-five years. (Genesis 5:23)**
- **And Enoch kept walking with the true God. Then he was no more, for God took him. (Genesis 5:24)**
- **Yes, the seventh one in line from Adam, Enoch, prophesied also regarding them, when he said; Look! Yehowah came with his holy myriads. (Jude 1:14)**
- **To execute judgment against all, and to convict all the ungodly concerning all their ungodly deeds that they did in an ungodly way, and concerning all the shocking things that ungodly sinners spoke against him. (Jude 1:15)**

·· **After The Flood**

- **After the Flood, God issued further laws, among them being the first authorization to man to execute the penalty for murder.**
- **Every moving animal that is alive may serve as food for you. As in the case of green vegetation, I do give it all to you. (Genesis 9:3)**
- **Only flesh with its soul, its blood, you must not eat. (Genesis 9:4)**
- **And, besides that, your blood of your souls shall I ask back. From the hand of every living creature shall I ask it back, and from the hand of man, from the hand of each one who is his brother, shall I ask back the soul of man. (Genesis 9:5)**
- **Anyone shedding man's blood, by man will his own blood be shed, for in God's image he made man. (Genesis 9:6)**
- **Later Yehowah stated concerning Abraham.**
- **For I have become acquainted with him in order, that he may command his sons and his household after him so that they shall keep Yehowah's way to do righteousness and judgment, in order, that Yehowah may certainly bring upon Abraham what he has**

spoken about him. (**Genesis 18:19**)

- **This shows that patriarchal society was under the Laws of God, with which they were familiar.**
- **Yehowah revealed his view of adultery and the **punishment** for it when telling Abimelech that he was as good as dead for taking Sarah with intentions of making her his wife, although Abimelech did not know that she belonged to Abraham.**
- **And Abraham repeated concerning Sarah his wife: She is my sister. With that Abimelech king of Gerar sent and took Sarah. (**Genesis 20:2**)**
- **Afterward God came to Abimelech in a dream by night and said to him, Here you are as good as dead because of the woman whom you have taken, since she is owned by another owner as his wife. (**Genesis 20:3**)**
- **However, Abimelech had not gone near her. Hence he said, Yehowah, will you kill a nation that is really righteous? (**Genesis 20:4**)**
- **Did not he say to me; She is my sister? And she, did not she too say; He is my brother? In the honesty of my heart and with innocency of my hands I have done this. (**Genesis 20:5**)**
- **That the true God said to him in the dream; I too have known that in the honesty of your heart you have done this, and I was also holding you back from sinning against me. That is why I did not allow you to touch her. (**Genesis 20:6**)**
- **But now return the man's wife, for he is a prophet, and he will make supplication for you. So keep living. But if you are not returning her, know that you will positively die, you and all who are yours. (**Genesis 20:7**)**
- **Judah decreed the death penalty for Tamar for harlotry.**
- **However, about three months later it happened that it was told to Judah; Tamar your daughter-in-law has played the harlot, and here she is also pregnant by her harlotry. At that Judah said, Bring her out and let her be burned. (**Genesis 38:24**)**

- God's Law for Israel. When Israel was organized as a nation, God became **their King, Legislator, and Judge**.
- For Yehowah is our **Judge**, Yehowah is our **Statute-giver**, Yehowah is our **King**, he himself will save us. (**Isaiah 33:22**)
- He gave them the **Ten Words**, or **Ten Commandments**, as they are often called, setting forth the principles upon which the body of about 600 other laws was based. He began the Ten Words with the statement. I am Yehowah your God, who have brought you out of the land of Egypt.
- I am Yehowah your God, who have brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of slaves. (**Exodus 20:2**)
- This serves as the primary reason for obedience to the entire Law. Disobedience was not only a violation of the Law of the Head of government but also an offense against the Head of religion, their God, and blasphemy of God was *lèse-majesté*, treason.
- Under the Law, the same principles applied as had governed patriarchal society. The Law, however, was more detailed and covered the whole scope of man's activities.
- The entire Law, which is set forth in the Pentateuch, was of such a **high standard of morality** that no man could attempt to follow the complete Law without finding that he was convicted by it as being a sinner, imperfect.
- Wherefore, on its part, the Law is holy, and the commandment is holy and righteous and good. (**Romans 7:12**)
- For we know that the Law is spiritual, but I am fleshly, sold under sin. (**Romans 7:14**)
- Why, then, the Law? It was added to **make transgressions manifest**, until the seed should arrive to whom the promise had been made, and it was transmitted through angels by the hand of a mediator. (**Galatians 3:19**)
- It was the whole Law of God for Israel, laying down the principles and official decisions of Yehowah, not just a mere gathering of a set of cases that might arise or that had already arisen.

- The sanctions under the Law, therefore, would help to show sin to be far more sinful.
- Did, then, what is good become death to me? Never may that happen! But sin did, that it might be shown as sin working out death for me through that which is good, that sin might become far more sinful through the commandment. (**Romans 7:13**)
- The Law of **talion**, **requiring like for like**, set out a standard of **exact justice**. The Law served for the peace and tranquility of the nation, preserved the nation when Israel obeyed it, and protected the individual against the wrongdoer, compensating him when his property was stolen or destroyed.
- The Ten Commandments, as stated at (**Exodus Chapter 20**) and (**Deuteronomy Chapter 5**), do not expressly state the sanction for every violation. However, these penalties are definitely stated in other places. For a violation of the first seven commandments, the penalty was death.
- The punishment for stealing was restitution and compensation to the one whose property had been stolen, for false witness, retribution. The last commandment, against covetousness or wrong desire, carried with it no sanction enforceable by the judges.
- It transcended man-made laws in that it made every man his own spiritual policeman and got at the root, or source, of the violation of all the commandments. If wrong desire was indulged, it would eventually manifest itself in a violation of one of the other nine commandments.

•• Major Crimes Under The Law, Capital Crimes

- Under the Law the death penalty was prescribed for;
- **Blasphemy.**
- Bring forth the one who called down evil to the outside of the camp, and all those who heard him must lay their hands upon his head, and the entire assembly must pelt him with stones. (**Leviticus 24:14**)
- So the abuser of Yehowah's name should be put to death without fail. The entire assembly should without fail pelt him with

- stones. The alien resident the same as the native should be put to death for his abusing the Name. (**Leviticus 24:16**)
- **After that Moses spoke to the sons of Israel, and they brought forth the one who had called down evil to the outside of the camp, and they pelted him with stones. Thus the sons of Israel did just as Yehowah had commanded Moses. (**Leviticus 24:23**)**
 - **Worship of any god other than Yehowah, idolatry in any form.**
 - **You are to say to the sons of Israel, Any man of the sons of Israel, and any alien resident who resides as an alien in Israel, who gives any of his offspring to Molech, should be put to death without fail. The people of the land should pelt him to death with stones. (**Leviticus 20:2**)**
 - **In case your brother, the son of your mother, or your son or your daughter or your cherished wife or your companion who is like your own soul, should try to allure you in secrecy, saying; Let us go and serve other gods, whom you have not known, neither you nor your forefathers. (**Deuteronomy 13:6**)**
 - **And you must stone him with stones, and he must die, because he has sought to turn you away from Yehowah your God, who has brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of slaves. (**Deuteronomy 13:10**)**
 - **Good-for-nothing men have gone out from your midst that they may try to turn away the inhabitants of their city, saying; Let us go and serve other gods, whom you have not known. (**Deuteronomy 13:13**)**
 - **You must also search and investigate and inquire thoroughly, and if the thing is established as the truth, this detestable thing has been done in your midst. (**Deuteronomy 13:14**)**
 - **You should without fail strike the inhabitants of that city with the edge of the sword. Devote it and everything that is in it, and its domestic animals, to destruction at the edge of the sword. (**Deuteronomy 13:15**)**
 - **In case there should be found in your midst in one of your cities that Yehowah your God is giving you a man or a woman who should practice what is bad in the eyes of Yehowah your God so**

as to overstep his covenant. (**Deuteronomy 17:2**)

- **And he should go and worship other gods and bow down to them or to the sun or the moon or all the army of the heavens, a thing that I have not commanded. (Deuteronomy 17:3)**
- **And it has been told you and you have heard it and have searched thoroughly, and, look! The thing is established as the truth, this detestable thing has been done in Israel! (Deuteronomy 17:4)**
- **You must also bring that man or that woman who has done this bad thing out to your gates, yes, the man or the woman, and you must stone such one with stones, and such one must die. (Deuteronomy 17:5)**
- **At the mouth of two witnesses or of three witnesses the one dying should be put to death. He will not be put to death at the mouth of one witness. (Deuteronomy 17:6)**
- **The hand of the witnesses first of all should come upon him to put him to death, and the hand of all the people afterward, and you must clear out what is bad from your midst. (Deuteronomy 17:7)**
- **Now Israel was dwelling in Shittim. Then the people started to have immoral relations with the daughters of Moab. (Numbers 25:1)**
- **And the women came calling the people to the sacrifices of their gods, and the people began to eat and to bow down to their gods. (Numbers 25:2)**
- **So Israel attached itself to the Baal of Peor, and the anger of Yehowah began to blaze against Israel. (Numbers 25:3)**
- **Hence Yehowah said to Moses; Take all the head ones of the people and expose them to Yehowah toward the sun, that the burning anger of Yehowah may turn back from Israel. (Numbers 25:4)**
- **Then Moses said to the judges of Israel; Each one of you kill his men who have an attachment with the Baal of Peor. (Numbers 25:5)**

- **But, look! A man of the sons of Israel came, and he was bringing near to his brothers a Midianite woman before Moses eyes and before the eyes of all the assembly of the sons of Israel, while they were weeping at the entrance of the tent of meeting. (Numbers 25:6)**
- **When Phinehas the son of Eleazar the son of Aaron the priest caught sight of it, he at once got up from the midst of the assembly and took a lance in his hand. (Numbers 25:7)**
- **Then he went after the man of Israel into the vaulted tent and pierced both of them through, the man of Israel and the woman through her genital parts. At that the scourge was halted from upon the sons of Israel. (Numbers 25:8)**
- **And those who died from the scourge amounted to twenty-four thousand. (Numbers 25:9)**
- **Witchcraft, spiritism.**
- **You must not preserve a sorceress alive. (Exodus 22:18)**
- **And as for a man or woman in whom there proves to be a mediumistic spirit or spirit of prediction, they should be put to death without fail. They should pelt them to death with stones. Their own blood is upon them. (Leviticus 20:27)**
- **False prophecy.**
- **And that prophet or that dreamer of the dream should be put to death, because he has spoken of revolt against Yehowah your God, who has brought you out of the land of Egypt and has redeemed you from the house of slaves, to turn you from the way in which Yehowah your God has commanded you to walk, and you must clear out what is evil from your midst. (Deuteronomy 13:5)**
- **However, the prophet who presumes to speak in my name a word that I have not commanded him to speak or who speaks in the name of other gods, that prophet must die. (Deuteronomy 18:20)**
- **Sabbath breaking.**

- **While the sons of Israel were continuing in the wilderness, they once found a man collecting pieces of wood on the Sabbath day. (Numbers 15:32)**
- **Then those who found him collecting pieces of wood brought him up to Moses and Aaron and the whole assembly. (Numbers 15:33)**
- **So they committed him into custody, because it had not been distinctly stated what should be done to him. (Numbers 15:34)**
- **In time Yehowah said to Moses; Without fail the man should be put to death, the whole assembly pelting him with stones outside the camp. (Numbers 15:35)**
- **Accordingly the whole assembly brought him forth outside the camp and pelted him with stones so that he died, just as Yehowah had commanded Moses. (Numbers 15:36)**
- **And you must keep the Sabbath, for it is something holy to you. A profaner of it will positively be put to death. In case there is anyone doing work on it, then that soul must be cut off from the midst of his people. (Exodus 31:14)**
- **Six days may work be done, but on the seventh day it will become something holy to you, a Sabbath of complete rest to Yehowah. Anybody doing work on it will be put to death. (Exodus 35:2)**
- **Murder.**
- **Every fatal striker of a soul should be slain as a murderer at the mouth of witnesses, and one witness may not testify against a soul for him to die. (Numbers 35:30)**
- **And you must take no ransom for the soul of a murderer who is deserving to die, for without fail he should be put to death. (Numbers 35:31)**
- **Adultery**
- **Now a man who commits adultery with another man's wife is one who commits adultery with the wife of his fellowman. He should**

be put to death without fail, the adulterer and the adulteress as well. ([Leviticus 20:10](#))

- **In case a man is found lying down with a woman owned by an owner, both of them must then die together, the man lying down with the woman and the woman. So you must clear away what is bad out of Israel. ([Deuteronomy 22:22](#))**
- **Woman marrying with false claim of being a virgin.**
- **They must also bring the girl out to the entrance of her father's house, and the men of her city must pelt her with stones, and she must die, because she has committed a disgraceful folly in Israel by committing prostitution in the house of her father. So you must clear away what is bad from your midst. ([Deuteronomy 22:21](#))**
- **Intercourse with engaged girl.**
- **They must also bring the girl out to the entrance of her father's house, and the men of her city must pelt her with stones, and she must die, because she has committed a disgraceful folly in Israel by committing prostitution in the house of her father. So you must clear away what is bad from your midst. ([Deuteronomy 22:21](#))**
- **In case a man is found lying down with a woman owned by an owner, both of them must then die together, the man lying down with the woman and the woman. So you must clear away what is bad out of Israel. ([Deuteronomy 22:22](#))**
- **In case there happened to be a virgin girl engaged to a man, and a man actually found her in the city and lay down with her. ([Deuteronomy 22:2](#))**
- **You must also bring them both out to the gate of that city and pelt them with stones, and they must die, the girl for the reason that she did not scream in the city, and the man for the reason that he humiliated the wife of his fellowman. So you must clear away what is evil from your midst. ([Deuteronomy 22:24](#))**
- **If, however, it is in the field that the man found the girl who was engaged, and the man grabbed hold of her and lay down with her, the man who lay down with her must also die by himself.**

(Deuteronomy 22:25)

- **Incest.**
- **You people must not come near, any man of you, to any close fleshly relative of his to lay bare nakedness. I am Yehowah. (Leviticus 18:6)**
- **The nakedness of your father and the nakedness of your mother you must not lay bare. She is your mother. You must not lay bare her nakedness. (Leviticus 18:7)**
- **The nakedness of your father's wife you must not lay bare. It is your fathers nakedness. (Leviticus 18:8)**
- **As for the nakedness of your sister, the daughter of your father or the daughter of your mother, whether born in the same household or born outside it, you must not lay bare their nakedness. (Leviticus 18:9)**
- **As for the nakedness of the daughter of your son or the daughter of your daughter, you must not lay bare their nakedness, because they are your nakedness. (Leviticus 18:10)**
- **As for the nakedness of the daughter of your father's wife, the offspring of your father, she being your sister, you must not lay bare her nakedness. (Leviticus 18:11)**
- **The nakedness of your father's sister you must not lay bare. She is the blood relation of your father. (Leviticus 18:12)**
- **The nakedness of your mother's sister you must not lay bare, because she is a blood relation of your mother. (Leviticus 18:13)**
- **The nakedness of your father's brother you must not lay bare. You must not come near his wife. She is your aunt. (Leviticus 18:14)**
- **The nakedness of your daughter-in-law you must not lay bare. She is your sons wife. You must not lay her nakedness bare. (Leviticus 18:15)**
- **The nakedness of your brother's wife you must not lay bare. It is your brothers nakedness. (Leviticus 18:16)**

- **The nakedness of a woman and her daughter you must not lay bare. The daughter of her son and the daughter of her daughter you must not take in order to lay her nakedness bare. They are cases of blood relationship. It is loose conduct. (Leviticus 18:17)**
- **In case anyone does any of all these detestable things, then the souls doing them must be cut off from among their people. (Leviticus 18:29)**
- **And a man who lies down with his father's wife has laid bare the nakedness of his father. Both of them should be put to death without fail. Their own blood is upon them. (Leviticus 20:11)**
- **And where a man lies down with his daughter-in-law, both of them should be put to death without fail. They have committed a violation of what is natural. Their own blood is upon them. (Leviticus 20:12)**
- **And where a man takes a woman and her mother, it is loose conduct. They should burn him and them in the fire, in order, that loose conduct may not continue in your midst. (Leviticus 20:14)**
- **Sodomy.**
- **And you must not lie down with a male the same as you lie down with a woman. It is a detestable thing. (Leviticus 18:22)**
- **And when a man lies down with a male the same as one lies down with a woman, both of them have done a detestable thing. They should be put to death without fail. Their own blood is upon them. (Leviticus 20:13)**
- **Bestiality.**
- **And you must not give your emission to any beast to become unclean by it, and a woman should not stand before a beast to have connection with it. It is a violation of what is natural. (Leviticus 18:23)**
- **And where a man gives his seminal emission to a beast, he should be put to death without fail, and you should kill the beast. (Leviticus 20:15)**

- **And where a woman approaches any beast to have a connection with it, you must kill the woman and the beast. They should be put to death without fail. Their own blood is upon them. (Leviticus 20:16)**
- **Kidnapping.**
- **And one who kidnaps a man and who actually sells him or in whose hand he has been found is to be put to death without fail. (Exodus 21:16)**
- **In case a man is found kidnapping a soul of his brothers of the sons of Israel, and he has dealt tyrannically with him and sold him, that kidnapper must also die. And you must clear away what is bad from your midst. (Deuteronomy 24:7)**
- **Striking or reviling a parent.**
- **And one who strikes his father and his mother is to be put to death without fail. (Exodus 21:15)**
- **And one who calls down evil upon his father and his mother is to be put to death without fail. (Exodus 21:17)**
- **Bearing false witness, in a case where the penalty for the one testified against would be death.**
- **In case a witness scheming violence should rise up against a man to bring a charge of revolt against him. (Deuteronomy 19:16)**
- **The two men who have the dispute must also stand before Yehowah, before the priests and the judges who will be acting in those days. (Deuteronomy 19:17)**
- **And the judges must search thoroughly, and if the witness is a false witness and has brought a false charge against his brother. (Deuteronomy 19:18)**
- **You must also do to him just as he had schemed to do to his brother, and you must clear away what is bad from your midst. (Deuteronomy 19:19)**
- **So those who remain will hear and be afraid, and they will never**

again do anything bad like this in your midst. (**Deuteronomy 19:20**)

- **And your eye should not feel sorry. Soul will be for soul, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot. (**Deuteronomy 19:21**)**
- **Coming near to the tabernacle if not authorized.**
- **Anyone approaching, coming near to Yehowah's tabernacle, will die! Must we end up in expiring that way? (**Numbers 17:13**)**
- **And you and your sons with you should safeguard your priesthood as regards every concern of the altar and as regards what is inside the curtain, and you men must render service. As a service of gift I shall give your priesthood, and the stranger drawing near should be put to death. (**Numbers 18:7**)**
- **In many instances the penalty named is cutting off, usually executed by stoning. Besides this being prescribed for willful sin and abusive, disrespectful speech against Yehowah.**
- **But the soul that does something deliberately, whether he is a native or an alien resident, he speaking abusively of Yehowah, in that case that soul must be cut off from among his people. (**Numbers 15:30**)**
- **Because it is Yehowah's word that he has despised and his commandment that he has broken, that soul should be cut off without fail. His own error is upon him. (**Numbers 15:31**)**
- **Many other things are named that bear this penalty. Some of them are, failure to be circumcised,**
- **And an uncircumcised male who will not get the flesh of his foreskin circumcised, even that soul must be cut off from his people. He has broken my covenant. (**Genesis 17:14**)**
- **Now it came about on the road at the lodging place that Yehowah got to meet him and kept looking for a way to put him to death. (**Exodus 4:24**)**
- **Willful neglect of the Passover,**

- **But when the man was clean or did not happen to be off on a journey and neglected to prepare the Passover sacrifice, that soul must then be cut off from his people, because the offering of Yehowah he did not present at its appointed time. For his sin that man will answer. (Numbers 9:13)**
- **Neglect of Atonement Day,**
- **Because every soul that will not be afflicted on this very day must be cut off from his people. (Leviticus 23:29)**
- **As for any soul that will do any sort of work on this very day, I must destroy that soul from among his people. (Leviticus 23:30)**
- **Making or using the holy anointing oil for ordinary purposes,**
- **And you will speak to the sons of Israel, saying; This is to continue as a holy anointing oil to me during your generations. (Exodus 30:31)**
- **It is not to be rubbed in the flesh of mankind, and with its composition you must not make any like it. It is something holy. It is to continue as something holy for you. (Exodus 30:32)**
- **Anyone who makes an ointment like it and who puts some of it upon a stranger must be cut off from his people. (Exodus 30:33)**
- **Whoever makes any like it to enjoy its smell must be cut off from his people. (Exodus 30:38)**
- **Eating blood**
- **As for any man of the house of Israel or some alien resident who is residing as an alien in your midst who eats any sort of blood, I shall certainly set my face against the soul that is eating the blood, and I shall indeed cut him off from among his people. (Leviticus 17:10)**
- **For the soul of every sort of flesh is its blood by the soul in it. Consequently I said to the sons of Israel; You must not eat the blood of any sort of flesh, because the soul of every sort of flesh is its blood. Anyone eating it will be cut off. (Leviticus 17:14)**
- **Eating a sacrifice in an unclean condition,**

- **And the soul who eats the flesh of the communion sacrifice, which is for Yehowah, while his uncleanness is upon him, that soul must be cut off from his people. (Leviticus 7:20)**
- **And in case a soul touches anything unclean, the uncleanness of a man or an unclean beast or any unclean loathsome thing, and actually eats some of the flesh of the communion sacrifice, which is for Yehowah, that soul must be cut off from his people. (Leviticus 7:21)**
- **Say to them; Throughout your generations any man of all your offspring who comes near to the holy things, which the sons of Israel will sanctify to Yehowah, while his uncleanness is upon him, that soul must be cut off from before me. I am Yehowah. (Leviticus 22:3)**
- **No man of Aaron's offspring when he is leprous or has a running discharge may eat of the holy things until he becomes clean, neither he who touches anyone unclean by a deceased soul or a man from whom there goes out a seminal emission. (Leviticus 22:4)**
- **And they must keep their obligation to me, that they may not carry sin because of it and have to die for it because they were profaning it. I am Yehowah who is sanctifying them. (Leviticus 22:9)**
- **Eating leavened bread during the Festival of Unfermented Cakes**
- **Seven days you are to eat unfermented cakes. Yes, on the first day you are to take away sourdough from your houses, because anyone eating what is leavened, from the first day down to the seventh, that soul must be cut off from Israel. (Exodus 12:15)**
- **Seven days no sourdough is to be found in your houses, because anyone tasting what is leavened, whether he is an alien resident or a native of the land, that soul must be cut off from the assembly of Israel. (Exodus 12:19)**
- **Offering a sacrifice in any place other than at the tabernacle,**
- **And you should say to them, As for any man of the house of Israel or some alien resident who may be residing as an alien in**

- your midst who offers up a burnt offering or a sacrifice ([Leviticus 17:8](#))**
- **And does not bring it to the entrance of the tent of meeting to render it to Yehowah, that man must be cut off from his people. ([Leviticus 17:9](#))**
 - **Eating of communion offering on the third day from the day of sacrifice,**
 - **If, though, it should at all be eaten on the third day, it is a foul thing. It will not be accepted with approval. ([Leviticus 19:7](#))**
 - **And the one eating it will answer for his error, because he has profaned a holy thing of Yehowah, and that soul must be cut off from his people. ([Leviticus 19:8](#))**
 - **Neglect of purification,**
 - **Everyone touching a corpse, the soul of whatever man may die, and who will not purify himself, has defiled Yehowah's tabernacle, and that soul must be cut off from Israel. Because the water for cleansing has not been sprinkled upon him, he continues unclean. His uncleanness is still upon him. ([Numbers 19:13](#))**
 - **This is the Law in case a man should die in a tent. Everyone coming into the tent, and everyone who is in the tent, will be unclean seven days. ([Numbers 19:14](#))**
 - **And every opened vessel upon which there is no lid tied down is unclean. ([Numbers 19:15](#))**
 - **And everyone who on the open field may touch someone slain with the sword or a corpse or a bone of a man or a burial place will be unclean seven days. ([Numbers 19:16](#))**
 - **And they must take for the unclean one some of the dust of the burning of the sin offering and put running water upon it in a vessel. ([Numbers 19:17](#))**
 - **Then a clean man must take hyssop and dip it into the water and spatter it upon the tent and all the vessels and the souls that happened to be there and upon the one who touched the bone or**

- the slain one or the corpse or the burial place. (**Numbers 19:18**)
- **And the clean person must spatter it upon the unclean one on the third day and on the seventh day and must purify him from sin on the seventh day, and he must wash his garments and bathe in water, and he must be clean in the evening. (**Numbers 19:19**)**
 - **But the man who may be unclean and who will not purify himself, well, that soul must be cut off from the midst of the congregation, because it is Yehowah's sanctuary that he has defiled. The water for cleansing was not sprinkled upon him. He is unclean. (**Numbers 19:20**)**
 - **Touching holy things illegally,**
 - **And Aaron and his sons must finish covering the holy place and all the utensils of the holy place when the camp is departing, and after that the sons of Kohath will come in to carry them, but they must not touch the holy place so that they have to die. These things are the load of the sons of Kohath in the tent of meeting. (**Numbers 4:15**)**
 - **Do not let the tribe of the families of the Kohathites be cut off from among the Levites. (**Numbers 4:18**)**
 - **And they must not come in to see the holy things for the least moment of time, and so they have to die. (**Numbers 4:20**)**
 - **Intercourse with a menstruating woman,**
 - **And where a man lies down with a menstruating woman and does lay bare her nakedness, he has exposed her source, and she herself has laid bare the source of her blood. So both of them must be cut off from among their people. (**Leviticus 20:18**)**
 - **Eating fat of sacrifices.**
 - **For anyone eating fat from the beast from which he presents it as an offering made by fire to Yehowah, the soul that eats must be cut off from his people. (**Leviticus 7:25**)**

See Also CUTTING OFF

•• Punishments Imposed By The Law

- **Punishments** under the Law given by Yehowah through Moses served to keep the land clean from defilement in God's sight, those who practiced detestable things were cleaned out from among the people.
- Also, the **punishments** deterred **crime** and maintained respect for the sanctity of life, for the Law of the land, for the Lawgiver, God, and for ones fellowman. And, when obeyed, the Law preserved the nation from economic failure and from moral decay with its subsequent loathsome diseases and physical deterioration.
- There were no barbarous **punishments** prescribed by the Law. No man could be punished for another's wrongs. The principles were clearly set forth. The judges were granted latitude, considering each case on its own merits, examining the circumstances, as well as the motives and the attitudes of those accused. Justice had to be strictly rendered.
- For if the word spoken through angels proved to be firm, and every transgression and disobedient act received a retribution in harmony with justice. (**Hebrews 2:2**)
- A willful murderer could not escape the death penalty by any payment of money.
- And you must take no ransom for the soul of a murderer who is deserving to die, for without fail he should be put to death. (**Numbers 35:31**)
- If a man was an accidental manslayer, he could flee to one of the cities of refuge provided. Confined within the boundary of the city, he was forced to realize that life is sacred and that even accidental killing could not be taken lightly, but required some **compensation**. Yet, working productively in the city of refuge, he was not a financial burden on the community.
- But if the manslayer without fail goes out of the boundary of his city of refuge to which he may flee. (**Numbers 35:26**)
- And the avenger of blood does find him outside the boundary of his city of refuge, and the avenger of blood does slay the manslayer, he has no bloodguilt. (**Numbers 35:27**)

- For he ought to dwell in his city of refuge until the High Priests death, and after the High Priests death the manslayer may return to the land of his possession. (**Numbers 35:28**)
- The sanctions for offenses were designed to give relief and compensation to the victim of a thief or of one who damaged his property. If the thief could not pay the stipulated amount, he could be sold as a slave, either to the victim or to someone else, thus reimbursing the victim and making the criminal work for his upkeep, so that the state would not have him on its hands, as is the case where imprisonment is practiced. These Laws were just and served toward the rehabilitation of the criminal.
- In case a man should steal a bull or a sheep and he does slaughter it or sell it, he is to compensate with five of the herd for the bull and four of the flock for the sheep. (**Exodus 22:1**)
- If a thief should be found in the act of breaking in and he does get struck and die, there is no bloodguilt for him. (**Exodus 22:2**)
- If the sun has shone forth upon him, there is bloodguilt for him. He is to make compensation without fail. If he has nothing, then he must be sold for the things he stole. (**Exodus 22:3**)
- If there should be unmistakably found in his hand what was stolen, from bull to ass and to sheep, alive, he is to make double compensation. (**Exodus 22:4**)
- If a man causes a field or a vineyard to be grazed over and he does send out his beasts of burden and cause a consuming in another field, he is to make compensation with the best of his own field or with the best of his own vineyard. (**Exodus 22:5**)
- In case a fire should spread out and it does catch thorns, and sheaves or standing grain or a field gets consumed, the one who started the fire is to make compensation without fail **for what was burned**. (**Exodus 22:6**)
- Under the Law, the death sentence was carried out by stoning.
- You are to say to the sons of Israel, Any man of the sons of Israel, and any alien resident who resides as an alien in Israel, who gives any of his offspring to Molech, should be put to death without fail. The people of the land should pelt him to death with

stones. ([Leviticus 20:2](#))

- **And as for a man or woman in whom there proves to be a mediumistic spirit or spirit of prediction, they should be put to death without fail. They should pelt them to death with stones. Their own blood is upon them. ([Leviticus 20:27](#))**
- **The sword was occasionally used, especially where a large number were to be executed.**
- **He now said to them; This is what Yehowah the God of Israel has said; Put each one of you his sword on his side. Pass through and return from gate to gate in the camp and kill each one his brother and each one his fellow and each one his intimate acquaintance. ([Exodus 32:27](#))**
- **Immediately King Solomon sent by means of Benaiah the son of Jehoiada, and he proceeded to fall upon him, so that he died. ([1 Kings 2:25](#))**
- **Then the king said to him; Do just as he has spoken and fall upon him, and you must bury him and remove from off me and from off the house of my father the blood undeservedly shed that Joab spilled. ([1 Kings 2:31](#))**
- **And Yehowah will certainly bring back his blood upon his own head, because he fell upon two men more righteous and better than he was, and he proceeded to kill them with the sword, when my father David himself had not known of it, namely, Abner the son of Ner the chief of the army of Israel and Amasa the son of Jether the chief of the army of Judah. ([1 Kings 2:32](#))**
- **Then Benaiah the son of Jehoiada went on up and fell upon him and put him to death, and he got to be buried at his own house in the wilderness. ([1 Kings 2:34](#))**
- **If a city turned apostate, all in the city were to be devoted to destruction by the sword.**
- **You should without fail strike the inhabitants of that city with the edge of the sword. Devote it and everything that is in it, and its domestic animals, to destruction at the edge of the sword. ([Deuteronomy 13:15](#))**

- No hand is to touch him, because he will positively be stoned or will positively be shot through. Whether beast or man, he will not live. At the blowing of the rams horn they themselves may come up to the mountain. (**Exodus 19:13**)
- Death by the spear, lance, or possibly the arrow, is alluded to. (**See Numbers 25:7,8**) Beheading is mentioned, although it may be that execution was carried out by another means and the corpse beheaded.
- The matter is not that way, but a man from the mountainous region of Ephraim, whose name is Sheba the son of Bichri, has lifted up his hand against King David. You people, give him over by himself, and I will withdraw from the city. Then the woman said to Joab; Look! His head will be pitched to you over the wall! (**2 Samuel 20:21**)
- At once the woman went in her wisdom to all the people, and they proceeded to cut off the head of Sheba the son of Bichri and pitch it to Joab. Upon that he blew the horn, and so they were scattered from the city, each one to his home, and Joab himself returned to Jerusalem to the king. (**2 Samuel 20:22**)
- At that he wrote them a second letter, saying; If you belong to me, and it is my voice that you are obeying, take the heads of the men that are sons of your lord and come to me tomorrow at this time at Jezreel. Now the sons of the king, seventy men, were with the distinguished men of the city that were bringing them up. (**2 Kings 10:6**)
- And it came about that as soon as the letter came to them, they went taking the sons of the king and slaughtering them, seventy men, after which they put their heads in baskets and sent them to him at Jezreel. (**2 Kings 10:7**)
- Then the messenger came in and told him, saying; They have brought the heads of the sons of the king. So he said; Put them in two heaps at the entrance of the gate until morning. (**2 Kings 10:8**)
- For the more detestable **crimes** the Law prescribed burning and hanging.
- And where a man takes a woman and her mother, it is loose

- conduct. They should burn him and them in the fire, in order, that loose conduct may not continue in your midst. (**Leviticus 20:14**)
- Now in case the daughter of a priest should make herself profane by committing prostitution, it is her father that she is profaning. She should be burned in the fire. (**Leviticus 21:9**)
 - Then Joshua said; Why have you brought ostracism upon us? Yehowah will bring ostracism upon you on this day. With that all Israel went pelting him with stones, after which they burned them with fire. Thus they stoned them with stones. (**Joshua 7:25**)
 - Hence Yehowah said to Moses; Take all the head ones of the people and expose them to Yehowah toward the sun, that the burning anger of Yehowah may turn back from Israel. (**Numbers 25:4**)
 - Then Moses said to the judges of Israel; Each one of you kill his men who have an attachment with the Baal of Peor. (**Numbers 25:5**)
 - And in case there comes to be in a man a sin deserving the sentence of death, and he has been put to death, and you have hung him upon a stake. (**Deuteronomy 21:22**)
 - His dead body should not stay all night on the stake, but you should by all means bury him on that day, because something accursed of God is the one hung up, and you must not defile your soil, which Yehowah your God is giving you as an inheritance. (**Deuteronomy 21:23**)
 - These sentences were carried out only after a person had been first put to death, as the cited scriptures plainly state.
 - Captives of war were usually executed by the sword if they were persons devoted to destruction by God's command.
 - This is what Yehowah of armies has said; I must call to account what Amalek did to Israel when he set himself against him in the way while he was coming up out of Egypt. (**1 Samuel 15:2**)
 - Now go, and you must strike down Amalek and devote him to

- destruction with all that he has, and you must not have compassion upon him, and you must put them to death, man as well as woman, child as well as suckling, bull as well as sheep, camel as well as ass. ([1 Samuel 15:3](#))
- However, Samuel said; Just as your sword has bereaved women of children, in that way your mother will be most bereaved of children among women. With that Samuel went hacking Agag to pieces before Yehowah in Gilgal. ([1 Samuel 15:33](#))
 - Others who surrendered were put to forced labor.
 - In case you draw near to a city to fight against it, you must also announce to it terms of peace. ([Deuteronomy 20:10](#))
 - And it must occur that if it gives a peaceful answer to you and it has opened up to you, it must even occur that all the people found in it should become yours for forced labor, and they must serve you. ([Deuteronomy 20:11](#))
 - Older translations of the passage at;
 - And the people that were in it, he brought out that he might put them at sawing stones and at sharp instruments of iron and at axes of iron, and he made them serve at brickmaking. And that was the way he proceeded to do to all the cities of the sons of Ammon. Finally David and all the people returned to Jerusalem. ([2 Samuel 12:31](#))
 - Make it appear that David tortured the inhabitants of Rabbah of Ammon, but modern translations indicate that he merely put them to forced labor. [See NW, AT, Mo](#)
 - Precipitation, that is, throwing one off a cliff or high place, was not enjoined by law, but King Amaziah of Judah inflicted this punishment on 10,000 men of Seir.
 - And there were ten thousand that the sons of Judah captured alive. So they brought them to the top of the crag, and proceeded to throw them from the top of the crag, and they, one and all, burst apart. ([2 Chronicles 25:12](#))
 - The people of Nazareth attempted to do this to Jesus.

- And they rose up and hurried him outside the city, and they led him to the brow of the mountain upon which their city had been built, in order to throw him down headlong. (**Luke 4:29**)
- Strict justice was enforced by the Law of **talion** or **retaliation, like for like**, where injuries were deliberately inflicted.
- And your eye should not feel sorry, soul will be for soul, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot. (**Deuteronomy 19:21**)
- There is at least one recorded instance of the execution of this penalty.
- When Adoni-bezek took to flight, then they went chasing after him and got hold of him and cut off the thumbs of his hands and the great toes of his feet. (**Judges 1:6**)
- At this Adoni-bezek said; There have been seventy kings with the thumbs of their hands and the great toes of their feet cut off picking up food under my table. Just the way I have done, so God has repaid me. After that they brought him to Jerusalem and he died there. (**Judges 1:7**)
- But the judges had to determine on the basis of the evidence whether the **crime** was deliberate or was due to negligence or accident, and so forth. An exception to the Law of retaliation was the Law dealing with a situation in which a woman tried to help her husband in a fight by grabbing hold of the privates of the other man. In this case, instead of her reproductive organs being destroyed, her hand was to be amputated.
- In case men struggle together with one another, and the wife of the one has come near to deliver her husband out of the hand of the one striking him, and she has thrust out her hand and grabbed hold of him by his privates. (**Deuteronomy 25:11**)
- You must then amputate her hand. Your eye must feel no sorrow. (**Deuteronomy 25:12**)
- This Law demonstrates God's regard for the reproductive organs. Also, since the woman was owned by a husband, this Law mercifully took into consideration the right of the husband to have children by his wife.

- **The Mishnah mentions four methods of inflicting the death penalty: stoning, burning, beheading, and strangling. But these latter three methods were never authorized nor commanded under the Law. The methods prescribed in the Mishnah are part of the traditions that were added, overstepping the commandment of God.**
- **In reply he said to them; Why is it you also overstep the commandment of God because of your tradition? (Matthew 15:3)**
- **It is in vain that they keep worshiping me, because they teach commands of men as doctrines. (Matthew 15:9)**
- **An example of the barbarous practices to which it led the Jews is their method of executing the penalty of burning. The ordinance of them that are to be burnt is this; They set him in dung up to his knees and put a towel of coarse stuff within one of soft stuff and wrapped it around his neck, one witness pulled one end towards him and the other pulled one end towards him until he opened his mouth, a wick according to the [Gemara 52a] it was a strip of lead, was kindled and thrown into his mouth, and it went down to his stomach and burnt his entrails. [Sanhedrin 7:2][translated by H. Danby]**
- **Since man has been governed by Law from the beginning, either by divine Law or by the Law of conscience divinely implanted, it has been true that the closer men held to true worship, the more reasonable and humane were the **punishments** administered by their laws, and the farther away they strayed, the more corrupt their sense of **justice** became. This becomes evident when the laws of ancient nations are compared with those of Israel.**

•• Egyptian

- **Little is known about the **punishments** imposed by the Egyptians. They administered beatings.**
- **Later on the officers of the sons of Israel, whom Pharaoh's taskmasters had set over them, were beaten, these saying, Why is it you did not finish your prescribed task in making bricks as formerly, both yesterday and today? (Exodus 5:14)**
- **There is no straw given to your servants and yet they are saying to us, Make bricks! and here your servants are beaten, whereas your own people are at fault. (Exodus 5:16)**

- **Drowning,**
- **Finally Pharaoh commanded all his people, saying; Every newborn son you are to throw into the river Nile, but every daughter you are to preserve alive. (Exodus 1:22)**
- **Beheading and afterward hanging on a stake,**
- **In three days from now Pharaoh will lift up your head from off you and will certainly hang you upon a stake, and the fowls will certainly eat your flesh from off you. (Genesis 40:19)**
- **But the chief of the bakers he hung up, just as Joseph had given them the interpretation. (Genesis 40:22)**
- **And execution by the sword, as well as imprisonment.**
- **So Joseph's master took him and gave him over to the prison house, the place where the prisoners of the king were kept under arrest, and he continued there in the prison house. (Genesis 39:20)**

•• Assyrian

- **Punishments** under the Assyrian Empire were very severe. They included death, mutilation, as by cutting off ears, nose, lips, or by castration, impalement upon a stake, deprivation of burial, strokes of the rod, payment of a certain weight of lead, and royal corvée, forced labor. Under Assyrian Law a murderer was handed over to the next of kin of the one murdered, and according to his choice, he could put the murderer to death or take his property.
- **This could lead to blood feuds, for there was little control of the matter, and no cities of refuge were provided, as in Israel. The punishment for adultery was left to the husband. He could put his wife to death, mutilate her, punish her as he saw fit, or let her go free.**
- **As he did to the wife, he was required to do also to the adulterous man. Many prisoners of war were flayed, skinned alive, blinded, or had their tongues torn out, they were impaled, burned, and put to death in other ways.**

•• Babylonian

- **Hammurabi's code, so called, but not a code as defined by lawyers today, admittedly based on earlier legislation, is a collection of decisions or casebooks on clay tablets, copied later, perhaps in a different style of writing, on a stele placed in the temple of Marduk in Babylon. Copies were probably placed in other cities. This stele, carried later to Susa by a conqueror, was discovered there in 1902 C.E.**

• Was Hammurabi's Code A Precursor Of The Mosaic Law

- **Unlike the Mosaic Law, it does not seek to establish principles. Rather, its object appears to be to help the judges to decide certain cases by giving them precedents or altering previous decisions to show what ought to be done in future cases. For example, it does not set forth a sanction for murder, because there was already a recognized punishment for that, and doubtless for other common crimes.**

- **Hammurabi was not attempting to cover the whole scope of law. Each of the rules of the code starts off with the formula. If a man does thus and so. Because it relates to specific instances, rather than laying down principles, it merely tells what judgment must be given to fit a certain simple set of facts. It is based mainly on laws already in existence, merely particularizing to fit certain difficult situations current in Babylonian civilization at the time.**

- **In no way does Hammurabi's code prove to be an ancestor of the Mosaic Law. For example, there existed in Hammurabi's code a sympathetic punishment. One of the rules states:**

- **If a builder has caused the son of the owner of the house to die because the house is faulty and collapses, one shall put to death the son of that builder. God's Law through Moses, to the contrary, stated; Fathers should not be put to death on account of children, and children should not be put to death on account of fathers.**

- **Fathers should not be put to death on account of children, and children should not be put to death on account of fathers. Each one should be put to death for his own sin. (Deuteronomy 24:16)**

- **The penalty for theft of valuables was generally not restitution, as in the Mosaic Law, but death. In certain cases of theft, restitution up to 30-fold was required. If the man was unable to pay, he was to be put to death. Nebuchadnezzar employed dismemberment, also he used**

punishment by fire, as in the case of the three young Hebrew men whom he threw alive into a superheated furnace.

- **The king was answering and saying to the Chaldeans; The word is being promulgated by me. If you men do not make the dream known to me, and its interpretation, dismembered is what you will be, and into public privies your own houses will be turned. (Daniel 2:5)**
- **Then it was that Nebuchadnezzar himself got filled with fury, and the very expression of his face was changed toward Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. He was answering and saying to heat up the furnace seven times more than it was customary to heat it up. (Daniel 3:19)**
- **Then it was that these able-bodied men were bound in their mantles, their garments and their caps and their other clothing and were thrown into the burning fiery furnace. (Daniel 3:21)**
- **And from me an order is being put through, that any people, national group or language that says anything wrong against the God of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego should be dismembered, and its house should be turned into a public privy, forasmuch as there does not exist another god that is able to deliver like this one. (Daniel 3:29)**
- **And from them a malediction will certainly be taken on the part of the entire body of exiles of Judah that is in Babylon, saying, May Yehowah make you like Zedekiah and like Ahab, whom the king of Babylon roasted in the fire! (Jeremiah 29:22)**

.. Persian

- **Under Darius the Mede, Daniel was sentenced to the lions pit, and his false accusers suffered retribution when they, their sons, and their wives died by this means.**
- **And the king commanded, and they brought these able-bodied men who had accused Daniel, and into the lions pit they threw them, their sons and their wives, and they had not reached the bottom of the pit before the lions had got the mastery over them, and all their bones they crushed. (Daniel 6:24)**

- **Later on, King Artaxerxes of Persia instructed Ezra that he could execute judgment upon everyone not a doer of the Law of Ezra's God or of the king, whether for death or for banishment, or for money fine or for imprisonment.**
- **And as for everyone that does not become a doer of the Law of your God and the Law of the king, let judgment be promptly executed upon him, whether for death or for banishment, or for money fine or for imprisonment. (Ezra 7:26)**
- **Ahasuerus used a stake 50 cubits (22 meters)(73 feet) high to hang Haman. Ahasuerus also hanged the two doorkeepers who had conspired against his life.**
- **Harbona, one of the court officials before the king, now said, Also, there is the stake that Haman made for Mordecai, who had spoken good concerning the king, standing in Haman's house, fifty cubits high. At that the king said; You men, hang him on it. (Esther 7:9)**
- **And they proceeded to hang Haman on the stake that he had prepared for Mordecai, and the king's rage itself subsided. (Esther 7:10)**
- **In those days while Mordecai was sitting in the king's gate, Bigthan and Teresh, two court officials of the king, doorkeepers, became indignant and kept seeking to lay hand on King Ahasuerus. (Esther 2:21)**
- **And the thing came to be known to Mordecai, and he immediately told Esther the queen. In turn Esther talked to the king in Mordecai's name. (Esther 2:22)**
- **So the matter was sought out and eventually found out, and both of them got to be hanged on a stake, after which it was written in the book of the affairs of the days before the king. (Esther 2:23)**
- **A few tablets have been found that contain the laws laid down by Darius I of Persia. In them the punishment prescribed for the man who attacked another with a weapon and injured or killed him was lashing with a whip, from 5 up to 200 stripes.**

- **Impalement was the punishment sometimes administered. According to Greek writers on Persian laws, offenses against the state, the king, his family, or his property usually carried the death penalty. These punishments were often horrible. For ordinary crimes there is not much information, but mutilation of the hands or feet or blinding appears to have been common punishment.**

· Other Nations In The Palestine Area

- **Aside from Israel, the other nations in and around the Promised Land used imprisonment and bonds, mutilation, blinding, killing captives of war by the sword, ripping up pregnant women, and dashing their little ones to death against a wall or a stone.**

- **At this Adoni-bezek said; There have been seventy kings with the thumbs of their hands and the great toes of their feet cut off picking up food under my table. Just the way I have done, so God has repaid me. After that they brought him to Jerusalem and he died there. (Judges 1:7)**

- **So the Philistines grabbed hold of him and bored his eyes out and brought him down to Gaza and bound him with two fetters of copper, and he came to be a grinder in the prison house. (Judges 16:21)**

- **And Nahash the Ammonite proceeded to go up and camp against Jabesh in Gilead. At that all the men of Jabesh said to Nahash; Conclude a covenant with us that we may serve you. (1 Samuel 11:1)**

- **Then Nahash the Ammonite said to them; On this condition I shall conclude it with you, on the condition of boring out every right eye of yours, and I must put it as a reproach upon all Israel. (1 Samuel 11:2)**

- **At this Hazael said; Why is my lord weeping? To this he said, Because I well know what injury you will do to the sons of Israel. Their fortified places you will consign to the fire, and their choice men you will kill with the sword, and their children you will dash to pieces, and their pregnant women you will rip up. (2 Kings 8:12)**

· Roman

- Besides execution by the sword, which included beheading,
- And he sent and had John beheaded in the prison. (**Matthew 14:10**)
- Among the more common punishments were, beating, scourging with a whip that was sometimes knotted with bones or heavy pieces of metal, or that had hooks at the ends, hanging, throwing one off of a high rock, drowning, exposure to wild beasts in the arena, forcing one into gladiatorial contests, and burning. Prisoners were often confined in stocks.
- Because he got such an order, he threw them into the inner prison and made their feet fast in the stocks. (**Acts of Apostles 16:24**)
- Or chained to a soldier guard.
- Now when Herod was about to produce him, that night Peter was sleeping bound with two chains between two soldiers, and guards before the door were keeping the prison. (**Acts of Apostles 12:6**)
- Really on this account I entreated to see and speak to you, for because of the hope of Israel this chain I have around me. (**Acts of Apostles 28:20**)
- The *Lex Valeria* and the *Lex Porcia* exempted Roman citizens from scourging the *Lex Valeria*, when the citizen appealed to the people, the *Lex Porcia*, without such appeal.

•• Greek

- Greek **punishments** were in many cases the same as those imposed by the Romans. Precipitation off a cliff or into a deep cavern, beating to death, drowning, poisoning, and death by the sword were inflicted on **criminals**.