

chapter001.pkl

The First Book of Moses: Called Genesis, chapter 1 to chapter 4, verses 1-26, tells the story of the creation of the world and the first humans, Adam and Eve. In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth. The earth was formless and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. God said, "Let there be light," and there was light. God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day. God continued to create the sky, land, plants, stars, the sun and moon, and all kinds of sea and sky creatures, and finally, on the sixth day, God created man and woman in his own image. God blessed them and gave them every herb yielding seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat. And to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to every thing that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, I have given every green herb for meat: and it was so. And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good. And the evening and the morning were the sixth day. Adam and Eve lived in the Garden of Eden, a paradise where every need was met. God commanded them not to eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die. But Satan, in the form of a serpent, deceived Eve into eating the fruit, and she gave some to Adam, who also ate. As a result, they became aware of their nakedness and sewed fig leaves together, and hid themselves from the presence of the LORD God amongst the trees of the garden. God called out to Adam, asking where he was, and Adam confessed that he had hidden because he was naked. God asked if Adam had eaten of the tree, and Adam blamed Eve, who in turn blamed the serpent. God cursed the serpent, saying that there would be enmity between the serpent and the woman, and between his seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel. To Eve, God said, I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children; and thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee. And to Adam, God said, Because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree, of which I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat of it: cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life; thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field; in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.

- God creates the world in six days
- God creates man and woman on the sixth day
- God places them in the Garden of Eden
- God commands them not to eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil
- Satan deceives Eve into eating the fruit
- Adam and Eve become aware of their nakedness
- They hide from God
- God curses the serpent, Eve, and Adam
- Adam and Eve are expelled from the Garden of Eden

chapter002.pkl

Abimelech, king of the Philistines, takes Sarah into his harem, thinking she is Abraham's sister. God warns Abimelech in a dream not to touch Sarah, as she is Abraham's wife. Abimelech returns Sarah to Abraham and gives him sheep, oxen, and servants as a reward for

his honesty. Abraham prays for Abimelech and his household, and God heals them. Sarah conceives and gives birth to Isaac. Hagar and Ishmael are sent away, and God blesses Ishmael and makes him the father of twelve princes. Isaac marries Rebekah, and God appears to him and renews the covenant with him. Isaac and Rebekah have twin sons, Esau and Jacob. Esau sells his birthright to Jacob for a bowl of stew. Isaac grows old and blind, and he calls Esau to him to bless him before he dies. Rebekah overhears and helps Jacob deceive Isaac into giving him the blessing instead. Esau threatens to kill Jacob, so Rebekah sends Jacob to her brother Laban in Haran until Esau's anger subsides.

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- God warns Abimelech in a dream
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chapter003.pkl

Jacob and his family settle in the land of Goshen, in Egypt. Joseph brings his father, Jacob, to Pharaoh, who allows them to live in Goshen. Joseph provides for his family and the people of Egypt during the famine. Joseph buys all the land in Egypt for Pharaoh, except for the land of the priests. The people give Pharaoh a fifth of their crops in exchange for seed to plant and food to eat.

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- The people give Pharaoh a fifth of their crops in exchange for seed to plant and food to eat.

chapter004.pkl

Jacob, also known as Israel, is on his deathbed and calls for his son Joseph. Jacob adopts Joseph's sons, Manasseh and Ephraim, as his own and blesses them, giving the younger son, Ephraim, the greater blessing. Jacob makes Joseph swear to bury him in the cave of Machpelah in Canaan, where his ancestors are buried. Joseph agrees to this request. Jacob then blesses all

of his sons, giving each a prediction of their future. After Jacob's death, Joseph receives permission from Pharaoh to travel to Canaan to bury his father. Joseph and a large company travel to Canaan and bury Jacob in the cave of Machpelah. After the burial, Joseph returns to Egypt. Joseph's brothers fear that he will punish them for their past actions, but Joseph reassures them and promises to take care of them and their families. Joseph lives out the rest of his days in Egypt, and makes his brothers swear to take his bones back to Canaan when they leave Egypt.

- Jacob adopts Joseph's sons, Manasseh and Ephraim, as his own
- Jacob blesses Joseph's sons, giving the younger son, Ephraim, the greater blessing
- Jacob makes Joseph swear to bury him in Canaan
- Joseph receives permission from Pharaoh to travel to Canaan for Jacob's burial
- Joseph's brothers fear retribution from Joseph, but Joseph reassures them and promises to take care of them
- Joseph makes his brothers swear to take his bones back to Canaan when they leave Egypt

chapter005.pkl

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chapter006.pkl

The second book of the Bible, Exodus, begins with the descendants of Jacob, also known as Israel, who came to Egypt and their population growth. A new king arises in Egypt who does not know Joseph and enslaves the Israelites, making their lives bitter with hard labor. The king orders the Hebrew midwives to kill the male Hebrew babies but they fear God and do not

comply. The king then orders all male Hebrew children to be cast into the river. A man from the house of Levi marries a daughter of Levi and they have a son. The mother hides the child for three months and then puts him in a basket in the Nile river. The daughter of Pharaoh finds the baby and takes pity on him, deciding to raise him as her own. She names him Moses, which means "drawn out," because she drew him out of the water. Moses' sister, Miriam, watches from a distance and offers to find a Hebrew woman to nurse the baby. Pharaoh's daughter agrees and Moses' mother is hired to nurse him. When Moses grows up, he goes to his brethren and sees an Egyptian beating a Hebrew, one of his brethren. Moses kills the Egyptian and hides his body in the sand. The next day, Moses sees two Hebrews fighting and tries to intervene. One of them asks Moses if he intends to kill him like he killed the Egyptian. Moses realizes that his actions have been discovered and flees to Midian. There, he helps the daughters of a priest at a well and is offered one of them in marriage. They have a son and Moses lives in Midian for forty years. The king of Egypt dies and the Israelites groan under their slavery. God hears their cries and remembers his covenant with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. God appears to Moses in a burning bush and calls him to lead the Israelites out of Egypt. God performs many miracles through Moses to convince Pharaoh to let the Israelites go, but Pharaoh's heart is hardened and he refuses.

- The Israelites are enslaved by the Egyptians and their lives are made bitter with hard labor.
- The Hebrew midwives fear God and do not comply with Pharaoh's order to kill the male Hebrew babies.
- Moses is born to a Levite family and is hidden by his mother for three months before being placed in a basket in the Nile river.
- Pharaoh's daughter finds Moses and takes pity on him, deciding to raise him as her own.
- Moses kills an Egyptian who was beating a Hebrew and flees to Midian.
- God appears to Moses in a burning bush and calls him to lead the Israelites out of Egypt.
- God performs many miracles through Moses to convince Pharaoh to let the Israelites go, but Pharaoh's heart is hardened and he refuses.

chapter007.pkl

In this section of Exodus, the Israelites have been traveling through the wilderness and are now in Rephidim. They have no water to drink, so they complain to Moses, who cries out to God for help. God tells Moses to take the elders with him and speak to a rock, which will miraculously produce water. Moses does so, and the people are able to drink. The section then transitions to a battle between the Israelites and the Amalekites. Moses goes up to a hill with the rod of God in his hand, and as long as he holds it up, the Israelites are winning. When he lets it down, the Amalekites start winning. With the help of Aaron and Hur, Moses' hands are held up until Joshua and the Israelites defeat the Amalekites. God tells Moses to write this down as a memorial and to remember to blot out the memory of the Amalekites from under heaven.

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- Moses goes up to a hill with the rod of God in his hand.
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chapter008.pkl

In this section of Exodus, God gives Moses detailed instructions on how to make holy anointing oil and a perfume for the tabernacle. God also calls Bezaleel and Aholiab to do the work of building the tabernacle, and gives them the necessary skills and wisdom. God also reminds the Israelites to keep the Sabbath holy. The people, however, grow impatient and create a golden calf to worship while Moses is on Mount Sinai receiving the Ten Commandments. God tells Moses of their sin and Moses intercedes on their behalf. God relents, but punishes the Israelites by sending a plague.

- God gives Moses instructions on how to make holy anointing oil and a perfume for the tabernacle
- God calls Bezaleel and Aholiab to do the work of building the tabernacle
- God reminds the Israelites to keep the Sabbath holy
- The Israelites grow impatient and create a golden calf to worship
- God tells Moses of their sin and Moses intercedes on their behalf
- God punishes the Israelites by sending a plague

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- God gives Moses instructions on how to make holy anointing oil and perfume for the tabernacle.
- God calls Bezaleel and Aholiab to do the work of building the tabernacle.
- God reminds the Israelites to keep the Sabbath holy.
- The Israelites grow impatient and create a golden calf to worship.
- God tells Moses of their sin.
- Moses intercedes on their behalf.
- God relents but punishes the Israelites by sending a plague.

chapter010.pkl

In this section of Leviticus, God gives Moses detailed instructions on how to make offerings and sacrifices to the Lord. The section begins with instructions on how to make a burnt offering, which is a voluntary offering made by fire to the Lord. The offering can be from the herd or the flock, and must be a male without blemish. The offerer must lay their hand on the head of the offering and kill it at the door of the tabernacle. The priests, Aaron's sons, shall then sprinkle the blood round about upon the altar. The offerer must then flay the burnt offering and cut it into pieces, which the priests shall lay in order upon the wood that is on the fire. The inwards and legs must be washed in water, and the priest shall burn all on the altar, to be a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord. If the offering is of the flocks, the same process applies, but the offerer must kill it on the side of the altar northward before the Lord. If the offering is a bird, the offerer must bring it unto the altar, and wring off his head, and burn it on the altar; the blood thereof shall be wrung out at the side of the altar. The priest shall pluck away its crop with his feathers, and cast it beside the altar on the east part, by the place of the ashes. The rest of the bird shall be cleansed with water and burned on the altar. The section then moves on to instructions for a meat offering, which is made of fine flour, oil, and frankincense. The offerer must bring it to Aaron's sons, the priests, who shall take a handful of the flour thereof, and of the oil thereof, with all the frankincense thereof; and the priest shall burn the memorial of it upon the altar, to be an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord. The remnant of the meat offering shall be Aaron's and his sons': it is a thing most holy of the offerings of the Lord made by fire. The section also includes instructions for a sin offering, which is an offering made by fire unto the Lord for a trespass, whereby the priest shall make an atonement for him that offereth it. The section ends with instructions for a trespass offering, which is also an offering made by fire unto the Lord, and by it the priest shall make an atonement for him that offereth it for his trespass.

- This section focuses on the various offerings and sacrifices that can be made to the Lord.
- The burnt offering is a male animal without blemish, killed at the door of the tabernacle, and its blood is sprinkled round about upon the altar.
- The meat offering is made of fine flour, oil, and frankincense, and a handful of it is burned on the altar as an offering made by fire.
- The sin offering is for atonement for a trespass, and the trespass offering is also for atonement for a trespass.
- The priests, Aaron's sons, play a key role in the offering and sacrifice process.

chapter011.pkl

This section of Leviticus describes the laws and regulations for various offerings and sacrifices to the Lord. The section begins with instructions for a burnt offering, which is a voluntary offering made by fire to the Lord. The offering can be from the herd or the flock, and must be a male without blemish. The offerer must lay their hand on the head of the offering and kill it at the door of the tabernacle. The priests, Aaron's sons, shall then sprinkle the blood round about upon the altar. The offerer must then flay the burnt offering and cut it into pieces, which the priests shall lay in order upon the wood that is on the fire. The inwards and legs must be washed in water, and the priest shall burn all on the altar, to be a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord. If the offering is of the flocks, the same process applies, but the offerer must kill it on the side of the altar northward before the Lord. If the offering is a bird, the offerer must bring it unto the altar, and wring off his head, and burn it on the altar; the blood thereof shall be wrung out at the side of the altar. The priest shall pluck away its crop with his feathers, and cast it beside the altar on the east part, by the place of the ashes. The rest of the bird shall be cleansed with water and burned on the altar. The section

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- This section is focused on the laws and regulations for various offerings and sacrifices to the Lord.
- The burnt offering can be from the herd or the flock, and must be a male without blemish.
- The offerer must lay their hand on the head of the offering and kill it at the door of the tabernacle.
- The priests, Aaron's sons, shall then sprinkle the blood round about upon the altar.
- The offerer must flay the burnt offering and cut it into pieces, which the priests shall lay in order upon the wood that is on the fire.
- The inwards and legs must be washed in water, and the priest shall burn all on the altar, to be a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord.
- If the offering is of the flocks, the same process applies, but the offerer must kill it on the side of the altar northward before the Lord.
- If the offering is a bird, the offerer must bring it unto the altar, and wring off his head, and burn it on the altar; the blood thereof shall be wrung out at the side of the altar.
- The priest shall pluck away its crop with his feathers, and cast it beside the altar on the east part, by the place of the ashes.
- The rest of the bird shall be cleansed with water and burned on the altar.
- The meat offering is made of fine flour, oil, and frankincense.
- The offerer must bring it to Aaron's sons, the priests, who shall take a handful of the flour thereof, and of the oil thereof, with all the frankincense thereof; and the priest shall burn the memorial of it upon the altar, to be an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord.
- The remnant of the meat offering shall be Aaron's and his sons': it is a thing most holy of the offerings of the Lord made by fire.
- The sin offering is an offering made by fire unto the Lord for a trespass, whereby the priest shall make an atonement for him that offereth it.
- The trespass offering is also an offering made by fire unto the Lord, and by it the priest shall make an atonement for him that offereth it for his trespass.

chapter012.pkl

This section of Leviticus (Leviticus 1:1-2:16) describes the laws and regulations for various offerings and sacrifices to the Lord. The section begins with instructions for a burnt offering, which is a voluntary offering made by fire to the Lord. The offering can be from the herd or the flock, and must be a male without blemish. The offerer must lay their hand on the head of the offering and kill it at the door of the tabernacle. The priests, Aaron's sons, shall then sprinkle the blood round about upon the altar. The offerer must then flay the burnt offering and cut it into pieces, which the priests shall lay in order upon the wood that is on the fire. The inwards and legs must be washed in water, and the priest shall burn all on the altar, to be a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord. If the offering is of the flocks, the same process applies, but the offerer must kill it on the side of the altar northward

before the Lord. If the offering is a bird, the offerer must bring it unto the altar, and wring off his head, and burn it on the altar; the blood thereof shall be wrung out at the side of the altar. The priest shall pluck away its crop with his feathers, and cast it beside the altar on the east part, by the place of the ashes. The rest of the bird shall be cleansed with water and burned on the altar. The section then moves on to instructions for a meat offering, which is made of fine flour, oil, and frankincense. The offerer must bring it to Aaron's sons, the priests, who shall take a handful of the flour thereof, and of the oil thereof, with all the frankincense thereof; and the priest shall burn the memorial of it upon the altar, to be an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord. The remnant of the meat offering shall be Aaron's and his sons': it is a thing most holy of the offerings of the Lord made by fire. The section also includes instructions for a sin offering, which is an offering made by fire unto the Lord for a trespass, whereby the priest shall make an atonement for him that offereth it. The section ends with instructions for a trespass offering, which is also an offering made by fire unto the Lord, and by it the priest shall make an atonement for him that offereth it for his trespass.

- The section describes the laws and regulations for various offerings and sacrifices to the Lord, including a burnt offering, meat offering, sin offering, and trespass offering.
- The burnt offering can be from the herd or the flock, and must be a male without blemish.
- The offerer must lay their hand on the head of the offering and kill it at the door of the tabernacle.
- The priests, Aaron's sons, shall then sprinkle the blood round about upon the altar.
- The offerer must flay the burnt offering and cut it into pieces, which the priests shall lay in order upon the wood that is on the fire.
- The inwards and legs must be washed in water, and the priest shall burn all on the altar, to be a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord.
- If the offering is of the flocks, the same process applies, but the offerer must kill it on the side of the altar northward before the Lord.
- If the offering is a bird, the offerer must bring it unto the altar, and wring off his head, and burn it on the altar; the blood thereof shall be wrung out at the side of the altar.
- The priest shall pluck away its crop with his feathers, and cast it beside the altar on the east part, by the place of the ashes.
- The rest of the bird shall be cleansed with water and burned on the altar.
- The meat offering is made of fine flour, oil, and frankincense.
- The offerer must bring it to Aaron's sons, the priests, who shall take a handful of the flour thereof, and of the oil thereof, with all the frankincense thereof; and the priest shall burn the memorial of it upon the altar, to be an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord.
- The remnant of the meat offering shall be Aaron's and his sons': it is a thing most holy of the offerings of the Lord made by fire.
- The sin offering is an offering made by fire unto the Lord for a trespass, whereby the priest shall make an atonement for him that offereth it.
- The trespass offering is also an offering made by fire unto the Lord, and by it the priest shall make an atonement for him that offereth it for his trespass.
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- "What are the different types of offerings and sacrifices described in this section of Leviticus?" : "The different types of offerings and sacrifices described in this section of Leviticus include a burnt offering, meat offering, sin offering, and trespass offering.",
- "What animals can be used for the burnt offering?" : "The burnt offering can be from the herd or the flock, and must be a male without blemish.",
- "What must the offerer do to the burnt offering after laying their hand on its head?" : "The offerer must kill it at the door of the tabernacle, flay it, cut it into pieces, and wash the inwards and legs in water. The priests shall then lay the pieces in order upon the wood that is on the fire, and burn all on the altar, to be a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord.",

- "What is the process for a burnt offering of flocks?" : "If the offering is of the flocks, the same process applies, but the offerer must kill it on the side of the altar northward before the Lord.",
- "What is the process for a burnt offering of birds?" : "If the offering is a bird, the offerer must bring it unto the altar, and wring off his head, and burn it on the altar; the blood thereof shall be wrung out at the side of the altar. The priest shall pluck away its crop with his feathers, and cast it beside the altar on the east part, by the place of the ashes. The rest of the bird shall be cleansed with water and burned on the altar.",
- "What are the ingredients of the meat offering?" : "The meat offering is made of fine flour, oil, and frankincense.",
- "What is the process for the meat offering?" : "The offerer must bring it to Aaron's sons, the priests, who shall take a handful of the flour thereof, and of the oil thereof, with all the frankincense thereof; and the priest shall burn the memorial of it upon the altar, to be an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord. The remnant of the meat offering shall be Aaron's and his sons': it is a thing most holy of the offerings of the Lord made by fire.",
- "What is the purpose of the sin offering?" : "The sin offering is an offering made by fire unto the Lord for a trespass, whereby the priest shall make an atonement for him that offereth it.",
- "What is the purpose of the trespass offering?" : "The trespass offering is also an offering made by fire unto the Lord, and by it the priest shall make an atonement for him that offereth it for his trespass."
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chapter013.pkl

In this section of the book of Numbers, the Lord commands Moses to take a census of all the congregation of the children of Israel, including every male by their polls from twenty years old and upward, all that are able to go forth to war in Israel. Moses is instructed to take the sum of them by their armies, with a man of every tribe; every one head of the house of his fathers. The names of these men are listed, and they are described as the renowned of the congregation, princes of the tribes of their fathers, heads of thousands in Israel. Moses and Aaron then take these men and assemble the entire congregation together on the first day of the second month. They declare their pedigrees after their families, by the house of their fathers, according to the number of the names, from twenty years old and upward, by their polls. The Lord commands Moses to number the children of Israel, and the resulting numbers are recorded. The Levites are not included in this census, as the Lord has commanded Moses not to number them among the children of Israel. Instead, the Levites are appointed over the tabernacle of testimony, and are responsible for bearing the tabernacle, ministering to it, and encamping round about the tabernacle.

- The Lord commands Moses to take a census of the children of Israel.
- The census is to include every male by their polls from twenty years old and upward, all that are able to go forth to war in Israel.
- Moses is instructed to take the sum of them by their armies, with a man of every tribe; every one head of the house of his fathers.
- The names of these men are listed, and they are described as the renowned of the congregation, princes of the tribes of their fathers, heads of thousands in Israel.
- Moses and Aaron take these men to assemble the entire congregation together on the first day of the second month.
- The Lord commands Moses to number the children of Israel, and the resulting numbers are recorded.
- The Levites are not included in this census, as the Lord has commanded Moses not to number them among the children of Israel.

- The Levites are appointed over the tabernacle of testimony, and are responsible for bearing the tabernacle, ministering to it, and encamping round about the tabernacle.

chapter014.pkl

In this section of the book of Numbers, Moses sends twelve spies to explore the land of Canaan, which the Israelites are planning to invade. The spies are instructed to bring back a report of the land and its inhabitants. After forty days, the spies return and give their report to Moses, Aaron, and the entire congregation of the Israelites. They describe the land as flowing with milk and honey, but also as a land that devours its inhabitants. The spies bring back a cluster of grapes, pomegranates, and figs as evidence of the land's fertility. However, they also describe the people living in the land as powerful, with large fortified cities and a number of powerful nations. They also mention seeing the descendants of Anak, who are described as giants. The people are afraid of the inhabitants of the land and begin to murmur against Moses and Aaron, questioning why the Lord brought them out of Egypt to die in the wilderness. Joshua and Caleb, two of the spies, try to calm the people and assure them that they can overcome the inhabitants of the land. However, the people are not convinced and threaten to stone Joshua and Caleb. The Lord appears to the congregation and expresses his anger at their lack of faith. He tells Moses that he will destroy the Israelites and make a greater nation out of him. Moses intercedes on behalf of the people and the Lord relents, but he tells Moses that all the men who were twenty years old and older, except for Joshua and Caleb, will not enter the Promised Land. Instead, they will wander in the wilderness for forty years until the entire generation has died out. The Lord also tells Moses that he will give the land to their children.

- Moses sends twelve spies to explore the land of Canaan
- The spies bring back a report of the land and its inhabitants
- The spies describe the land as flowing with milk and honey, but also as a land that devours its inhabitants
- The spies bring back a cluster of grapes, pomegranates, and figs as evidence of the land's fertility
- However, they also describe the people living in the land as powerful, with large fortified cities and a number of powerful nations
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- The people are afraid of the inhabitants of the land and begin to murmur against Moses and Aaron
- Joshua and Caleb, two of the spies, try to calm the people and assure them that they can overcome the inhabitants of the land
- However, the people are not convinced and threaten to stone Joshua and Caleb
- The Lord appears to the congregation and expresses his anger at their lack of faith
- He tells Moses that he will destroy the Israelites and make a greater nation out of him
- Moses intercedes on behalf of the people and the Lord relents, but he tells Moses that all the men who were twenty years old and older, except for Joshua and Caleb, will not enter the Promised Land
- Instead, they will wander in the wilderness for forty years until the entire generation has died out
- The Lord also tells Moses that he will give the land to their children

chapter015.pkl

This section of the book of Numbers describes the division of the land of Canaan among the tribes of Israel. The Lord speaks to Moses, commanding him to divide the land among the

tribes and to give the Levites cities to dwell in, along with suburbs for their cattle and goods. The Lord specifies that there should be six cities of refuge for those who kill someone unintentionally, and that the congregation shall deliver the slayer out of the hand of the revenger of blood. The section ends with the Lord commanding that the land shall not be polluted with blood, and that the Israelites shall keep themselves to the inheritance of the tribe of their fathers.

- The Lord commands Moses to divide the land of Canaan among the tribes of Israel
- The Levites are to be given cities to dwell in, along with suburbs for their cattle and goods
- There should be six cities of refuge for those who kill someone unintentionally
- The congregation shall deliver the slayer out of the hand of the revenger of blood
- The land shall not be polluted with blood
- The Israelites shall keep themselves to the inheritance of the tribe of their fathers

chapter016.pkl

The Lord commands Moses to divide the land of Canaan among the tribes of Israel, giving the Levites cities to dwell in and specifying six cities of refuge for those who kill someone unintentionally. The Lord emphasizes the importance of keeping the land free from pollution with blood and maintaining the inheritance of each tribe.

- The Lord commands Moses to divide the land of Canaan among the tribes of Israel.
- The Levites are given cities to dwell in, with suburbs for their cattle and goods.
- Six cities of refuge are specified for those who kill someone unintentionally.
- The congregation is responsible for delivering the slayer out of the hand of the revenger of blood.
- The Lord emphasizes the importance of keeping the land free from pollution with blood.
- The Israelites are commanded to maintain the inheritance of the tribe of their fathers.