Polygamy - Is the Old Covenant Unified with the New Covenant?

CLEAN TRANSCRIPT | ALL 7 ORIGINAL CHAPTERS

Finding the Ancient Path | https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3z0tLioR8zk

Chapter 1: Introduction to the topic

amen polygamy what in the world am I doing a lesson on polygamy for I've had several of you already asked that question what's the deal um well as I've noted a lot of times I will do my lessons based on the things that you guys request or that you guys want to study or suggest to me sometimes it's my desire sometimes it's something that I feel like I want to do there have been a couple of people that have asked me to teach on polygamy believe it or not and it's not because they want to get married to another woman it's because it seems it appears at least to the Casual reader eyes uh when you read the law on matters of polygamy it it kind of reads as if it condones it and of course you will'll find in the course of the lesson that that's got more to do with the English translations than it does what the actual Hebrew scriptures say and so we're looking at this not as to whether not it's right or wrong so

much although we will get into some of that but more about whether or not the old Covenant is Unified with the New Covenant on this issue because I think it goes without saying that most of us if not all of us understand what the New Testament says about more than one wife uh but as we as I said when we read the the Hebrew scriptures a lot of times we can we can leave wondering if whether or not it was something that was condoned by the father and so that's the reason why I want to go through this lesson I want this group or anybody who's listening on YouTube to have absolute confidence in the purity of the unity of the Perfection of the Holy scriptures from Genesis 1 to Revelation and if if you don't then you'll struggle you'll struggle in your biblical studies and your understanding you'll struggle in your faith so it's important that I think we should look at this and I I as I like to say this doesn't feel like a long lesson but

every time I say that you know we get messed up and it goes longer polygamy the subject of polygamy in the Bible often generates confusion particularly with within modern Evangelical circles due in part to a limited engagement with the complexities of Old Testament Theology and cultural practices it's a fancy way way of saying and if you again you've heard me say it a hundred times evangelicals are Old Testament illiterate and that is just a fancy way of saying that they have a limited engagement with the complexities of the Old Testament theologies and cultural practices while polygamy is frequently misunderstood is either approved by God or dismissed as a mere relic of ancient time a careful reading of scripture reveals a different perspective which is always the case right when you actually really get into something and you really study it from every angle you begin to see some things unfold the Old Testament presents polygamy as a practice that is regulated by the Mosaic law to mitigate potential injustices yet falling short of God's original design for marriage as articulated

in Genesis 2:24 which will be a theme verse for us this lesson this distinction is crucial as it reflects God's unchanging nature and his enduring moral standards misunderstandings arise when assumptions are made about Divine approval based solely on historical narratives rather than

recognizing the instructional purpose of scripture in revealing God's ideal through both human failures and divine interventions addressing this issue requires a thorough explanation or exploration of the biblical text emphasizing continuity between the Testaments and affirming the immutability God's character and his eternal plan for marriage now when I say a thorough exploration this is not what I would consider to be a very thorough exploration because to do that would require probably a couple of hours of presentation time and I just don't think it's necessary I think we can boil it down we are still digging deep but I think we can boil it down to um something a little shorter as with many challenges and thought-provoking topics in the Bible this issue polygamy ultimately revolves around the profound and foundational question does God change and as I

said earlier on this study is about whether or not the old Covenant is in unity with the New Covenant because it is focused around this question does God change and of course we know that he doesn't you've heard me say many many times on this channel that if you read something in Scripture that appears to be God changing his mind or doing something different then you have more than likely misunderstood what you have read and I can't tell you how many times that has saved me from going down ungodly rabbit holes in my studies every time that I thought I was seeing a flip-flop or seeing something new in the old in the New Testament say for example food laws this was my anchor I went back to Malachi 3 I am the Lord I do not change and if that's true and it is then I am at fault more than likely of misunderstanding what I'm reading which requires what it requires me to dig deeper and that's what we have to do we have to use his unchanging

nature as an anchor for helping us understand difficult challenging topics like polygamy and we're going to start here in Genesis 2:24 this will be kind of our

Chapter 2: Genesis 2:24 as a standard

theme passage for this entire topic because as simple as this one verse is there is a tremendous amount of Theology and instruction just in this one single verse and that's an important statement to make because way too often as students of the Bible we can just Breeze right over certain things we can just kind of read a sentence and move on and not stop and consider the extremely deep meaning in that one verse that you just read way too quickly and Genesis 2:24 is like that as it retains to polygamy what are we seeing in Genesis 2:24 is we're seeing his plan for a man and a woman for a husband and a wife singular let's let's read this therefore a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife and they shall become one flesh how many times have you heard that in a a wedding for example it's probably in every wedding that you've ever gone to uh it's something that we we could probably recite from memory because it seems so simple but

when you take off your Greek Gentile glasses and put on your hebraic glasses and read this the way it's meant to be read then a lot of things become clear let's read it therefore a man singular not men shall leave his father and mother singular and be joined to his wife wife singular this singular man didn't leave his father and mother's plural he left his father and mother singular to be joined not to his wives plural but to his singular wife and they who's the they that of course is the singular man and the singular wife shall become one flesh now you might not read this and think that there is a command in this scripture and that's because you read it with Gentile eyes especially Western Gentile eyes that's not the way that early followers hebraic followers Hebrews would have read a verse like this they would

have read it much like we just did here by breaking these things down verse by f verse and therefore finding within the passage a standard let's not call it a command

we'll see that later but a standard is what we see in Genesis 2:24 in the hebraic understanding this verse conveys profound spiritual relational and covenantal truths about marriage let's go through them real quick covenantal Union the term joined In this passage in the Hebrew it's Dak implies a strong Inseparable Bond akin to being glued together this highlights that marriage is not merely a social contract but a covenant relationship in hebraic thought covenants are sacred and binding reflecting God's Own faithfulness to his people and I don't even have to break that down for you I think it's understood by most students of scripture that a covenant is a powerful joining together leaving and cleaving the act of leaving one's father and mother signifies the establishment of a new primary relationship of course it doesn't mean that he sever ties with the parents instead he is repri prioritizing those loyalties from them to in the hebraic family structure this shift underscores the weight of the marital Bond as foundational to societal and familial stability that's going to be a big thing here

in a moment when we get a little deeper into this because historically when you take a close look at not just contemporary polygamy relationships but also historical and biblical polygamist relationships what you see is instability what you see is a a Broken Foundation strife and pain almost always accompany polygamy and uh or polygamous relationships becoming one flesh the phrase one flesh BAS speaks to the unity of Body Mind and Spirit between husband and wife this Unity reflects the image of God as described in Genesis 1 127 where male and female together Express the Divine likeness now this becoming one flesh issue gets even more important because it's foreshadowing the relationship between the Messiah and the body Messiah and the Ecclesia the Messiah and the church the verse this this one verse that Yeshua himself quotes as do others throughout the New Testament and we'll look at those is a foreshadowing of the relationship between the father and his people so it's supremely important that we understand this what am I talking about Ephesians 5: 28-32 husbands ought to love their

own wives as their own bodies he who loves his wife shall love himself this of course of is Paul teaching for no one ever hated his own flesh but nourishes and cherishes it just as Yeshua does the eklesia the church for we are members of his body of his flesh and of his bones now that's an interesting statement considering what we just looked at about the union between a husband and his wife and isn't it interesting that after Paul talks about the eaia being the same body in flesh of the Messiah that he quotes what he quotes Genesis 2:24 for this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife and the two shall become one flesh this is a great mystery that I see I speak concerning Christ and the Ecclesia so this is a hugely important issue for us to understand and not just so you understand that it's wrong I want you the hearer to be able to properly answer those people who have question questions about it because guess what

we live in a world where polygamy exists not just in Far Away third world countries we have places right here in the United States where polygamy is practiced some of it legal some of it not so legal don't have to go very far further than Utah to know that that's true so you have to be prepared to know how to answer questions surrounding this issue it is very important but we have to ask if it's so important why does the Torah appear to be condoning the practice going back to what I said early on because if it does it's at odds with the New Testament and we have to figure that out we have to look at that so we're going to look at the rule of first

Chapter 3: The first polygamist

mention Christine here's where I'm going to pick on you for the first time and if you don't know the answer to the question you can nudge your husband there we've used this in many studies in the course of our time together haven't we the rule of first mention what is it now the rule of first mention is a principle of interpretation when we check and see when was the first time that a particular concept or idea has been referenced in the Bible and uses that as our foundation for understanding other texts and scriptures I think in this case it would be Abraham okay that that was my next question so you think that Abraham was the first polygamist David are are you in agreement with that no I think it may have been was it maybe with Noah no wasn't Noah okay wait I think it was um no hold on no no no no it was um wasn't it yeah Genesis 4 uh we're going way back to the Garden here guys so now you Cain this was after

Cain killed his brother are cursed from the earth which has opened its mouth to receive your brother's blood from your hand when you till the ground it shall no longer yield its strength to you a fugitive and a vagabond you shall be on the earth so he was exiled and the Lord said to him and by the way anytime you see three periods in between verses that's because I'm skipping certain parts of the scripture so I can fit it in my slide so if you ever go back and you want to look at this you'll find that I've kind of pieced things together here the Lord said to him therefore whoever kills Cain Vengeance shall be taken on him Sevenfold and the Lord set a mark on Cain lest anyone finding him should kill him then Cain went out from the presence of the Lord and dwelt in the land hand of Nod on the East of Eden so before we continue you know the story Cain killed his brother Abel he was as a result cursed from the earth

marked and then cast out or exiled with the father saying whoever kills Cain is going to be in trouble is also going to be be cursed but then the Bible says that Cain went out from the presence of the Lord that was the penalty if you will or the curse for what he did it was a leaving of the father it was if we were to put it in terms we understand today walking away from God and that's what we see Happening Here with Cain and the Bible says there in the middle and Cain knew his wife and she conceived and bore Enoch and he and this by the way that's a different Enoch than the ones that we know and he built a city and called the name of the city after the name of his son Enoch to Enoch was born irad and irad begat Mah mahu hael and muhel begat methus alel and methus alel begat lamech then lch took for himself two wives the name of one was adah and the name of the other was

Zila then lch said to his wives adah and Sila hear my voice wives of lmec listen to my speech for I have killed a man for wounding me even a young man for hurting me if Cain shall be Avenged Sevenfold then lamech 77 fold so I just wanted to ask you real quick Christine and David what what do we see happening here um I think that um lame is taking multiple wives um for himself um I think that a couple of things and the ones that you're highlighting here is that the whole concept of of multiple wives started when he left the Pres of the Lord he is no longer under God's Authority if you will and subjecting himself to that Authority and he goes out on his own takes for himself makes his own decisions and now decides I want two wives because one two are better than one in his yeah that's exactly right and by the way what what would be the reason behind having multiple wives I mean I like to joke that I've spent 35

years training the one that I have now I couldn't I couldn't fathom the idea of having another wife at this point in my life what what would be the reasoning behind it other than what selfishness lust pleasure uh you know all those things those are usually the reasons behind having multiple wives but David you're absolutely right it began with the curse of pain that started the downfall of him and his line lomic comes along his son and just like his dad has killed a man and then proudly says that his protection from God will be 70f old or 77 fold if his dad's was Sevenfold So after Cain murdered able yah produced judgment or pronounced judgment on him but also to mark on him as a sign of protection why the question might be why well because we're still needing to populate the Earth Here Right yah himself was Cain's Avenger ensuring that no one would take his life despite his sin lomic boasts to his wives about killing a man just like his dad who wounded him and claims

this avenge ment by God being greater than even his dad did so we see all kinds of things happening here unlike Cain who relied on God's protection lch arrogantly asserts his own exaggerated form of Vengeance a 77 fold is hyperbolic obviously emphasizing lom's pride and desire for dispropor disproportionate retaliation without Divine approval the self- declared Vengeance reflects a departure and this is a key statement right here this self-declared Vengeance reflects a departure from Reliance on God and an escalation of human violence and arrogance so lch the son of Cain was the father of polygamy and this deviation from the ways of the Lord were so severe that his lineage lomic lineage was not even mentioned in scripture Beyond his son up on top we see Adam and Eve's full lineage through Noah and on this document that will continue to show his son Shem and so on and so forth but when you look down there in the green you see Cain's line and then if you look a little closer you can see lch and his son jubel and

his other son tubul Kain but beyond those two sons no history has been recorded in scripture for the son of Adam and his lineage so I think it's safe to say that when you look at things through this prism from this angle then you can see that it wasn't a good thing that this whole idea of claiming multiple wives was the brainchild of not just a fallen son but a fallen son's son who became the father of pamy so those who want to believe that

Chapter 4: Consequences of polygamy

the father condones this practice has never looked at the Fallout and strife in scripture and that's one of the things I said at the outset when you look at polygamist relationships whether it's today in our own world or historically you see all kinds of pain and strife and Fallout and I thought to myself I wonder if of all the heroes of our faith who had uh multiple wives if there was Fallout in their relationships what do you think I found Abram lots of it yeah Genesis 16 and Sarah Abram's wife took Hagar her made the Egyptian and gave her to her husband Abram to be his wife after Abram had dwelt 10 years in the land of Canaan so he went into Hagar and she conceived and when she saw that she had conceived guess what her mistress became despised in her eyes so already dis disunity despite ing which is a fancy word for hatred happening in this polygamist relationship Jacob Genesis 29 Jacob also went into Rachel and he also loved Rachel more than Leah problem and he

served with laan still another seven years when the Lord saw that Leah was unloved he opened her room that Rachel was baren again the result of polygamous relationships is a lack of Love or preferential treatment and that's exactly what we see happening with Jacob Esau Genesis 26 when Esau was 40 years old he took his wies Judith the daughter of biri the hittite and boso the daughter of el

on the hittite and they were a grief of mind to Isaac and Rebecca grief Strife unloved despised we see it everywhere Hebrews 12 says this about Esau lest there be any fornicator or profane person person like Esau so what does this tell us that Esau was not a good place spiritually just like his predecessor lomic not in a good place spiritually and thus having multiple wives how about Elana 1 Samuel 1 whenever the time came for Alana to make an offering he would give portions to panina his wife and all her sons and daughters but to Hannah he would give a double portion M for he loved Hannah

although the Lord had closed her womb and her rival also provoked her severely to make her miserable polygamy problems disunity despisement grief Strife trouble how about David 2 Samuel 3 David had multiple wives and that's where we see in 2 Samuel three their names Michael Abigail aom MAA AGI abital Ela 2 Samuel 13 we see that the Rivalry among David's children from different wives did what it culminated in the rape of Tamor and I couldn't put second Samuel 13 1-29 in this section because it's just too big of scripture I had to tell you quote which you summarize what's happening here in this verse but the Rivalry among the Rivalry among David's children from different wives culminates in the rape of Tamar by her half brother amnon an Absol sub subsequent murder of Adnan so what the what's the issue well the rivalries among the children of different wives was the cause of violence and Division among them all so again here even with David King David we see the child if you will I use that word lightly no

pun intended the child of polygamy is pain is death is rape is violence and division what about Solomon King Solomon loved many foreign women as well as the daughter of Pharaoh women of the moabites ammonites sidonians Hittites from the nations of whom the Lord had said to the children of Israel you shall not interent marry with them nor they with you surely they will turn turn away your hearts after their gods but guess what Solomon clung to these in love anyways and he had choking this back a little bit 700 wives Prin es and 300 concubines and his wives did what turned away his heart for it was so when Solomon was old that his wives turned his heart after other gods and his heart was not loyal to the Lord his God so again even with King Solomon we see there was issues in this polygamous relationship James 3 for where there for where envy and self-seeking exist confusion and every evil thing are there and we have already identified that the reason behind a man wanting multiple wives

there isn't a Godly reason why there just isn't it's always an issue of Envy or self-seeking or lust and Lust by the way is nothing more more than self-seeking and James says when this is happening confusion and every evil thing are there and that's what exactly what we see historically and

Chapter 5: Mosaic law and regulation

biblically but what about the Mosaic law and polygamy God's regulation of polygamy in the Mosaic law is a reflection of his willingness to meet Humanity if you will halfway in their moral context while guiding them toward higher ethical standards in ancient neare Eastern societies polygamy was right widely practiced often for social economic and political reasons so the father established laws to mitigate these abuses and injustices that were associated with polygamy such as protecting the rights and wives of children Christine and David have you ever read something in the law that that that seemed to speak to polygamy have you ever come across that in your studies and wondered what's going on here I don't know if directly related to polygamy but with the whole concept of divorce right which implies again a situation of uh the uh absolving of a marriage of a bringing one together in

order order to allow marriage to another person it's not necessarily that divorce and polygamy are the same but it's related to the dissolution of of a marriage and I've always noticed that

the focus the emphasis is on the man taking a multiple wives and never a wife taking multiple husbands well well yeah that goes without saying but if I was to tell you that the law regulates polygamy what would that make you think would that make you think oh it regulates it so it must condone it what what would be your first response to that I would say that it is it's not a sign of disunity between the two covenants and I I wouldn't say that I think that it's completely unified across I do think that the Mosaic law made Provisions for it it regulated it for different reasons I think in times of War when men were few when different you know I think it was a way of dealing also with sin um yeah I don't I don't think that fact that that God's law was regulating it is the same as condoning it condoning it or saying it was right well there's there's there's quite a bit of people who do there's quite a bit bit of people

even in the Evangelical world who will outright tell you that because the the law seems to regulate uh matters of polygamy that it has uh accepted it or that it was a it was a proper practice I've had very close men in my life who were considered to be leaders and elders and teachers who made this statement that polygamy was accepted father approved of it because you know because of what they saw in the law regarding this practice but we got to explore that a little bit more someone may say if he regulates polygamy in his law then this shows that he accepts the practice well his law regulates lying right and we know that Abraham and Jacob were both liars his law regulates adultery and murder and David was guilty of them both right we know that his law regulates idolatry and Solomon was extremely guilty of idolatry so before I go in to read these verses below I wanted to make the point that just because we see God's law regulating a practice a human practice doesn't mean

that he approves of it no I was just gonna ask what do you mean by the term regulate because you don't you don't give an example here are you saying he Pro you know prohibits it he commands against these things but then you show these things as mentions of it in same yeah it's same thing I would say it's the same thing maybe the the word regulation is the is the wrong word yeah his law prohibits these things it prohibits his things but yet we see people that are going against what God has commanded right in these examp about what you're trying to demonstrate he wasn't he wasn't endorsing I I I don't think he was endorsing it I think what he was doing is acknowledging that it was happening exactly and so okay since this is happening this is it was also it if anything it shows his sense of justice and his protection over abuse and things like that in some cases yeah it was his way of saying if this is what you're G to do then

this has to happen um but that it wasn't him saying that it's okay to do it um I think that yeah it's just documenting what people are doing contrary to God's commands the same way when you think about divorce you know God hates divorce but he says when it happens it has to happen under these things you're allowed to do this and not that I guess you could call that regulating but he's not endorsing divorce yeah no I mean my biggest point in all this is this the father Works through imperfect sinful men and has always worked through imperfect sinful men if he didn't work through imperfect sinful men would be saved that we wouldn't even have the scriptures so yes there are regulations or prohibitions in his word for all these practices but all of these men these Heroes of our faith most of them not all of them were guilty of the very things that he said he prohibited and we have to ask the question does the law come out and specifically prohibit polygamy well I think

it does and we're going to get into that but I wanted to see some of the lawful things that it has to say about this practice Exodus 21 if he takes another's wife he shall not diminish her food her clothing her marriage rights if he does not do these three for her then she shall go out free without paying money who's he protecting here he's protecting the woman so there are some and I'm going to keep using this word just because it's in my notes regulations for the Fallout of what may happen if he takes another's wife Deuteronomy 21 if a man has two wives one loved and the other what unloved and they have born children both the loved and the unloved and if the firstborn son is of her who is unloved then it shall be on the day he bequeaths his possessions to his sons that he must not bestow firstborn status on the son of the loved wife in preference to the son of the unloved the true firstborn but he shall acknowledge the son of

the unloved wife as the firstborn by giving him a double portion of all that he has for he is the beginning of his strength and the right of his firstborn is his so again we see regulations consolations being made in the law for when something like this happens they have to be protected they they have to be taken care of so again we see the love of the father despite the sin of polygamy telling us commanding us what needs to happen in even these ungodly relationships and here we get down to Leviticus 1818 and here's where I believe we actually see in the law a command against polygamy nor shall you take a woman as a rival to her sister to uncover her nakedness while the other is alive now as I read that verse I began to study that verse and look at the Hebrew in that verse look at the context of that verse I came across the lesson on YouTube from 119 Ministries many of you guys I'm sure have heard of them they have a very

good lesson on this Topic in the following section here that we're going to look at comes directly from their lesson but I think they're on to something here and I wanted to share it with you as it pertains to this one verse Leviticus 1818 scholars believe that there is a much broader meaning to the word sister in this verse not necessarily a blood sister but a sister of the people in so it's a broader it's a broader meaning um the Hebrew behind this is very interesting and a woman to her sister in the Hebrew is ISA Isa El is that right David is okay a woman to her sister that is the Hebrew behind the uh the verse in Leviticus 18:18 well this is what um Psalm 119 or not Psalm 119 119 Ministries uh has has put forth that I thought required us to take a look at it's an idiomatic expression in the Hebrew which is always used in distributive sense of one in addition to another so Isha El a isn't so much a woman to her

sister as it is one in addition to another how did they know that well they did the research every time the phrase Isa El occurs in the Tanakh it's used in an idiom manic manner meaning one to another and there's a list of all the places that you can find it and here is three of them five curtains shall be coupled one to another Isha El akata and the other five curtains shall be cobbled one to another uh in verse six you shall make 50 classs of gold and the couple and couple the curtains one to the other Isa elata with the clasps so that the Tabernacle may be one single again Ezekiel 1:9 their wings touched one another each of them went straight forward without turning as they went

Chapter 6: New Covenant perspective

so when we interpret the phrase Isha El akata in light of its consistent usage throughout scripture Leviticus 18:18 ought to be understood idiomatically and distributively as say saying you shall not marry one woman in addition to another woman and if that's the case then it supports the narrative that we've already seen up to this point starting with lch so I thought that was extremely useful kudos

to 119 Ministries for digging deep into uh that little nugget and and finding it but could it be said that the law specifically declares States commands not to have po polygamous relationships if what we see here is true and accurate and I tend to think it is although I'm not a Hebrew speaker David if you disagree by all means tell me then yes we can say see that Leviticus 1818 does indeed say not to marry one woman in addition to another woman anything on that David before I go away no this is consistent yep makes sense okay awesome good so polygamy and the New Covenant we're Landing the plane here when

questioned about divorce Yeshua quot of Genesis in Matthew 19 uh we begin to see that the the new Testament the New Covenant is absolutely in accordance with everything that we've seen up to this point in the old Covenant here in Matthew 19 when he was questioned about divorce he quotes what he quotes Genesis just like Paul did have you not read that he who made them at the beginning made them male and female and said for this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife and the two not the three not the four not the five the two shall become one flesh so then there are no longer two but one flesh therefore what God has joined together let not man separate Paul in 1 Corinthians 7 nevertheless because of sexual IM immorality let each man have his own wife singular and let each woman have her own husband singular why was he saying this because of sexual immorality what's happening in sexual immorality men are having sex with multiple women women are

having sex with multiple men Paul saying no be married to one wife and to one husband Ephesians 5 for this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife and the two shall become one flesh we looked at that verse already Paul once again quoting Genesis 2 Paul again in 1 Timothy 3 to his letter to Timothy an elder must be blameless the husband of but one wife why do you think Paul would make such a declaration to Timothy one to transmit to pass on the lawful standard but two because polygamy was rampant even in their day and so Paul is telling Timothy that the elders that you're going to be raising up need to be an example to the body of the standard in the law therefore they are to have one wife Titus 1:6 a man is blameless and the husband of but one wife same instruction there to Titus so believe it or not of all the things that I've taught you thus far in this lesson do you know what

I struggled with the most what's that Ed I struggle with the conclusion I was on my way to the airport last night with my wife to pick up my daughter and my wife said what are you thinking about and I said I'm thinking about the conclusion to my lesson I can't figure out what to say and and so I I I just said okay well I'm just going to make a conclusion a very simple conclusion the old Covenant and the New Covenant are unified in the matter of polygamy that's as basic as it gets I was going to come up with some fancy you know statement about everything that we learned but I just couldn't because you know maybe the spirit was trying to keep me from doing that because it really is a simple issue when you when you take the time to look at what the scripture actually says to look at the examples that we have in scripture of what happens in polygamous relationships when we can see the Fallout when we can see the pain in

David's case the rape and the murder as a result of these relationships and of course we be tracking all the way back to lomic and and we understand the heart behind his decisions to go that way then it becomes a pretty simple issue and despite my efforts at spiritualizing this and giving you some super

fancy conclusion the truth of the matter is this the old Covenant and the New Covenant are completely unified in this matter so that is the course of the lesson and um David

Chapter 7: Q&A and closing remarks

Christine give you a chance to ask any questions or make any comments first and then open it up to the rest of us who may have any comments or questions well some a few things that popped up to me that I think could be potential future discussions is um how we went going back to um Kane where it says you know Cain knew his wife it begs to where did she come from right and so because I know people ask was there incest um does God allows that and of course we know that he doesn't but um we have to probably discuss that notion okay I'll put it I'll put it in my list of things to study for sure there are answers to those questions by the way thank you no I appreciate you know the the focus and saying okay the fact that something is mentioned in the Bible doesn't necessarily mean that it is acceptable and honorable and allowed and condoned by God right as it said before these things were written to us so that we

can you know learn from them right and so God uses these examples as you said of humans of sinful men and women to demonstrate the consequences of you know disobeying God's law right uh as a demonstration of you see when you follow my plan things go well with you and when you don't then there are consequences to that um I also appreciate your thought in saying you know God acknowledging and and recognizing that people are sinful so then in those cases where sin has been committed he then steps in to protect the victims those that have been impacted by it to ensure that they are still whole uh or that they are still that their needs are being met and I think that's a very important uh point to raise and again it's consistent with who God is and I think that was a great point that you brought up so appreciate that amen thank you guys uh Samuel has his hand up brother dos I disagree with you um okay and let me tell you why because if we're

to follow your logic and we are to extrapolate that the only thing that comes out of polygynous not polygamy or polygamist poist there's a difference poist relationships is nothing but trial error Strife contention but that's just the nature of humanity that's the nature of our existence there was no polyus relationship outlined in a garden Adam had one wife and yet with that one wife that's what kicked things off and started to downfall I would probably argue if he had two maybe the other one could have stopped him from taking a bite from the forbidden fruit and could have put Eve in check but what I look for is something explicit within Torah that says that polygyny is forbidden the father does not regulate sin he forbids it he didn't regulate adultery he he doesn't regulate idolatry he doesn't even regulate murder now killing is something different but he doesn't regulate murder he only puts in the law and provides either prohibition or allowance or he tells you exactly how something is to be done and for every verse that you

put out there there is a deeper and more fundamental explanation for why you see one because possible for a man with more than one woman to be one flesh with each woman that he has that he's blessed to have so I understand where you're going with this I understand your conviction but I think for the most part this has been at the center of what I consider T terrorism where people feel that in order [Music] to downgrade and lambaz brothers in the faith and ancestors in the faith who recognize the righteousness of polygyny and understand where it is in Torah and how it's to be conducted righteously that instead that is poured on with tons and tons and tons in years of Greco Roman

understanding of relationships because when it comes to monogamy that was something that was required in law in Greco Roman law and that's something that found his way into the Christian Church by virtue of GRE and Roman law and the history is there would you mind if I ask you a question you you you

said something about a difference between polygyny and polygamy could you clarify what you mean by that polygamy is an umbrella term so polygamy can include um polyant which is a woman having more than one husband but of course that will present a problem when it comes to mix seed the reason why a man can have more than one woman but a woman can't have more than one man is because you do not want to have mixed seeds coming from a particular womb now if the father wanted to he could have just said outright from the very beginning through Moses that no you are only allowed to have one are we are we saying that the father is so shortsighted and is going to only provide leniency for people in the Old Testament or we call the Old Testament and not the new isn't that unequal weights and measures and doesn't the most high despise unequal weights and measures so he allows one measure and makes Abraham righteous he makes Jacob righteous and each of them have multiple wives in fact

you don't have the 12 tribes without having the four women that Jacob was given irrespective of all the travail that he faced that he was going to face anyway because it was for ordained by the most high but we're going to say that when it transitions over to us that all of a sudden now it's a different measure or understanding of the Torah that doesn't make sense to me well I appreciate that and that and that's exactly why I wanted to do a lesson like this because it doesn't translate the Bible either is Unified or it's not but one thing I'd like to ask you to do Samuel you've you've presented some interesting thoughts here today and I think there's a couple of people who might want to share in a result of something that you said I would like for you to send me uh an email if you can detailing what you how you think this lesson was inaccurate or maybe better yet um your perspective uh on this topic and um and we can take a look

at that together but thank you for your but I I accept that and the only thing I will present to to you is Torah not my perspective I will present to you Torah and I appreciate that that's perfectly fine yes sir thank you thank you thank you okay I think Daniel and then restoring the kingdom I never can remember who's behind that name but Daniel you you can go first thank you brother Ed I've been following your channel for some weeks now and I'm really learning a lot I just want to share a few things um first of all I kind of disagree with the ideal or standard for marriage being the passage we read from Genesis 2 because it's merely a commentary that the Bible is saying that in marriage a man leaves his family and joins his wife in fact the word wife is not in the scriptures it's a man's woman because when we use the concept of a wife we bring we import a lot of baggages into our understanding now in marriage there's a one

flesh un know between a man and his woman but then we begin to see God's will unfold in the Torah as to how he regulates marriage and even before the Torah is given we see issues like um where Onan was refusing to obey the leverage law he was supposed to marry the Widow and he refused and God killed him the issue wasn't about he spilling his seat but the refusal the reason why he got to Judah to be involved with with with his in-law and then we we had parz and all that and then the law is given and then yah regulates how marriage is supposed to be he doesn't restrict a man to one but then He blesses If he if he marries more than one and he gives regulations as to how to do it righteously my

other push back is that if we say one man to one woman is the ideal then we'll be ascribing S to Y because y describes himself five times in the scriptures that he's a husband of two wives in fact

two sisters and he doesn't even say that they were split up at the time that the kingdom was splitted he says that there were two sisters all the way back in Egypt when we read Ezekiel so that would be ascribing unrighteousness to Y and then my last point is that um concerning Solomon oh let me let me let me even talk about the consequences most of the time we conflict the you can do it if you can do it briefly though bro because we have other people who want to share yes please I'll do just three seconds just three seconds so we we conflict the consequences of poeny to it's being not ideal but we don't even have to look too far to see the the chaos we see in a lot of monog marriages I think we should talk about the sin in our hearts I.E the jealousy and the vindictiveness and how we are not in total submission to yeah which results in Rel relationship problems thank you so much brother Ed amen thank you Daniel okay restoring

the kingdom all uh my name is Jared um hi Jared sorry I I I apologize for never remembering your name yeah that's okay I forgot to add it in there today I've been out the last couple of weeks with my medical issue but I was going to talk about um the uh definitions of a couple of words and where where uh the scripture you quoted with um you know to um to um abstain from immorality each man is to have his own uh wife and each woman her own husband the words that play there are heu Echo and idios heu is a possessive masculine pronoun Echo is the verb of possession and idios is an adverb so the hayatu is the masculine pronoun saying what is doing the verb of possessing it's who is in possession of idios is an adverb that describes what is being possessed so the man heus possesses a woman and the woman is possessed by the man this is goes back to the mixing of seed a farmer can have more than one field another

farmer cannot plant in his field a field can only have one planter and this it goes that is um that's the premise there uh it is about ownership what belongs to who idios is always a collective belonging uh it is used numerous times in scripture where it's saying you know the Men return to their own city the city did not belong to them they belonged to the city collectively so in that in that passage it is a an exclusive ownership by the man and a collective belonging of the woman to the man amen thank you brother appreciate that all right any other thoughts or questions uh I think I got all the hands that went up but if you have something that you'd like to throw in there please by all means speak up gosh okay well then if that's the the case we're going to finish a little earlier today a couple of things I wanted to say before we sign off here is um it appears I didn't think this was going to be necessary but it appears

that I'm going to be needing to do a polygamy part two uh to address uh some of the thoughts and questions that came up as a result of the lesson um and and and I will do that um the second thing I wanted to say is um I will be not doing these lessons probably for the next couple of weeks uh just because um we've got a lot going on uh with with family in town and I personally just need to recharge and refresh uh as you can imagine a lot goes into putting these things together and um not just the research but the keynote lessons and I already you know have a a business that I I run so I'm you know employees that I take care of and so it's um it's taxing and uh I wish I was a full-time guy and I could just teach full-time but I'm not I'm still building tents if you will uh and I just need some time to kind of refresh for the new year uh so you guys can

use those two weekends just to uh take advantage of some of the things that we've talked about and in regards to building your fellowship your eaia um having people in your home reading scripture doing something there and then when we come back share some great news about how those things those times went um if you have you know questions about the things that we've taught in this regard email me or go back and watch the videos that we've we've done together um on building a fellowship in your home um and what else oh the website is is coming along I'm still waiting for uh some information that I've requested from certain key individuals that I consider to be my admin group that I've yet to receive um David and Christine and um and others uh so be looking for that launch I would like to say that we're going to get something launched before the end of the year cross my fingers um so be look at that crossing my fingers makes balloons come up isn't that crazy um thanks

guys so much for coming this morning listening participating your questions your comments they're all good they're all awesome I love that we come from 50 different background grounds and 50 different perspectives um I as you know have no problem with someone saying I disagree with you or you're wrong or any of that stuff um we're we're we're never going to arrive at what the truth is until we bump heads with each other with humility and love and try to figure out what's what in the scriptures so I'm thankful for all of that you guys have a fantastic Shabbat fantastic weekend and we'll see you back here in uh a couple of weeks and um maybe that'll be polygamy part two maybe not I have a list of things that I wanted to get done before the end of the year but we'll see we'll see what happens guys here comes the balloons or not the balloons but the fireworks shabat shalom fom bye bye shalom shalom shalom shalom shalom shabbat shalom everyone shabbat shalom