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This is the Torah

4: 44-49

These verses serve a similar purpose to 1:4-5, namely, to summarize the historical events which preceded the general stipulations that follow.



The Jewish principle in worship and in the Synagogue is that “the product is more important than the salesman.” Interpreting this to plain language: The Bible is **the Word of God**, and that is our product. The rabbi (pastor) is the salesman. The most important part of the service is reading **the Word of God**. Let me say it in a different way. Hearing from **God** is the most important thing - hearing from **God** is the reading of **His Word!** The rabbi (pastor) only dishes it out with the mashed potatoes and the green beans as side dishes.¹³⁸

This is the Torah, which Moses set before Bnei-Yisrael. These are the testimonies and the statutes and the ordinances, which Moses spoke to Bnei-Yisrael when they came out from Egypt - beyond the Jordan, in the valley opposite Beth-peor, in the land of Sihon king of the Amorites who lived at Heshbon, whom Moses and Bnei-Yisrael struck down when they came out from Egypt (4:44-46). These scriptures are recited every Shabbat around the world. What **Moses** set before **Isra’el** as **they** were camped on the plain of **Mo’av** was not a new **covenant**, but instead represents the renewing of the old **covenant**, given to **their** parents forty years previously at the same location. **The Torah**, to which **Moshe** refers to, covers **Chapters 5-26**. More broadly, it refers to all the stipulations of **the covenant** (to see link click [Bi](#) - The

Stipulations of the Covenant) **Moses** had delivered to **Isra'el** since **they** were encamped at Mount Sinai.

Moshe reminds **his** fellow **Israelites** of the immediate historical context, namely, **their coming out from Egypt** and **their conquest** of the land formerly occupied by **the Amorites** under **Sihon** (see [Au - The Conquest of Sihon](#)) and **Og** (see [Av - The Conquest of Og](#)). The intervention of **ADONAI** on **their** behalf in both events, gave **YHVH** the authority to demand **their** wholehearted obedience and loyalty to **His covenant**.

They took possession of his land and the land of Og king of the Bashan, the two kings of the Amorites who were beyond the Jordan toward the east - from Aroer, which is on the edge of the wadi Arnon, as far as Mount Sion (that is, Hermon), and all the Arabah beyond the Jordan eastward, as far as the sea of the Arabah (or the Dead Sea) under the slopes of Pisgah (4:47-49). Moses reviews the land Isra'el occupied at that time: all the Transjordan (except the land controlled by nations with a blood-relationship with Isra'el - the Edomites, Moabites, and Ammonites), all given to them by YHVH.¹³⁹