A  THE LEGISLATOR
❖ From the burning bush, God told Moses that He had seen the sorrow of His people and He had heard their cry (v. 7).
❖ God commissioned Moses to deliver Israel from Egypt (v. 10). They would not exit Egypt empty handed. Egypt would pay the Israelites for all the work they had done as slaves (v. 21).
❖ In their way to Canaan, God resolved to make a nation from that people of former slaves. They gave them fair laws that could be a blessing for the entire world.

B  THE TEN COMMANDMENTS
❖ The Ten Commandments were the Constitution of the people of Israel. It was the highest law from which all other laws derive from them.
❖ Fulfilling the Commandments is a sign of our love to God (the first 4; Dt. 6:5; Mt. 22:37-38) and our neighbor (the last 6; Lv. 19:18; Mt. 22:39).
❖ We should fulfill the Commandments both with our acts and our intentions (Matthew 5:21-30).

C  PROTECTIVE LAWS
❖ There are three chapters (21-23) in Exodus which include different types of laws:
   — Laws on slavery (21:2-11)
   — Laws on violent crimes (21:12-36)
   — Laws on property (22:1-15)
   — Laws on daily life (22:16-31)
   — How to apply these laws (23:1-9)
❖ Caring for those vulnerable (slaves, foreigners, widows and orphans) is key in these laws.

D  THE SECOND TITHE
❖ Deuteronomy 14:22-29 explains that the Israelites had to give a second tithe, with a different purpose from the first one.
❖ For two years, this second tithe was carried to Jerusalem. They ate part of it in family and shared it with those in need. The third year, this special tithe was shared with the “local” needy in each city.

E  THE JUBILEE
❖ The Jubilee was the year of liberation of the land. Everyone got their inheritance back in the Jubilee.
❖ This way, no one could amass large estates. In addition, families didn’t lose their lands—their livelihood—forever.
❖ Because of sin, there will always be poor people (Matthew 26:11). The Jubilee was the solution God proposed to minimize social inequality.