

10 Commandments

יְהוָה (YAHUAH)'s 10 Commandments, and the (2) Two great Commandments spoken by **וְיֵשׁוּעַ (Yahusha)** our Messiah wraps up the 10 Commandments into (2) Two categories (see MatithYAHU- **Matthew 22:37**).

1. "You shall love **יְהוָה (YAHUAH)** your Alahym with all your heart, and with all your mind, and with all your strength (resources)."

This Great Commandment is broken down within the first 4 of the 10 Commandments. If you learn to obey the first 4 Commandments, you will fulfill this commandment.

2. "You shall love your neighbor as yourself."

This Great Commandment is broken down within the last 6 of the 10 Commandments. If you learn to obey the last 6 Commandments, you will fulfill this commandment.

יְהוָה (YAHUAH) is well pleased for his righteousness' sake; he will magnify the Torah (Instruction/law), and make it honorable **Isaiah 42:21**

1. Anochi Adonay Eloheycha asher hotseticha me'erets Mitsrayim mibeyt avadim. Lo yihyeh lecha elohim acherim al-panay.

1. I am יְהוָה (YAHUAH) your Alahym, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of slavery. You shall have no other gods besides me. The First Commandment is about Loyalty.

The first words from the Creator is "I am **יְהוָה (YAHUAH)** your Alahym." This means that He is clearly telling you what His Name is and he is the Alahym (God). He is ready to deliver you out of misery (current and future misery) and deliver you out of the bondage of sin and asks us to demonstrate our love for Him by having no other God's. The First Commandment is the first of a series of four that define our relationship with our Heavenly Father. Establishing, developing and maintaining that personal relationship with the true and living Alahym is the most important commitment we can ever make.

That is the primary focus of the first of the (10) Ten Commandments, *You shall have no other Alahym's (gods) before Me.* We should love, honor and respect Him so much that He alone is the supreme authority and model in our lives. He alone is **יְהוָה (YAHUAH)**. We should allow nothing to prevent us from serving and obeying Him. You have to repent of having other Alahym's (gods) before him. Examples of other Alahym's (gods)

before your face are: Jehovah, Yahweh, The Lord (Baal), Jesus(Baal), Iesus, Allah, Buddah, Krishna, Money, Careers, People (including Husbands, Wives, Children, Mother, Father, Brother, Sister, Relatives, Friends, Employers, Co-Workers, etc.), Holidays that are of pagan origin (including Christmas, which is “Sun-god Worship,” and Easter, which is “Fertility goddess” worship, and any other thing which you put before **אֱלֹהִים (YAHUAH)** the Creator and Alahym (God) is sin.

2. Lo ta'aseh-lecha fesel vechol-temunah asher bashamayim mima'al va'asher ba'arets mitachat va'asher bamayim mitachat la'arets. Lo-tishtachaveh lahem velo ta'ovdem ki anochi Adonay Eloheycha El kana poked avon avot al-banim al-shileshim ve'al-ribe'im leson'ay. Ve'oseh chesed la'alafim le'ohavay uleshomrey mitsvotay.

2. You shall not carve for yourself an image, the likeness of anything in the heavens above or the earth below, or in the waters under the earth. You shall not worship them or serve them, for I **אֱלֹהִים (YAHUAH) your Alahym am a Jealous Alahym, inflicting the sins of the parents upon their children, upon the third and fourth generations of those who hate Me, but showing steadfast love to those who love me and keep my commandments.**

The Second Commandments is about Worship. The one and only true Alahym (God) loves us so much that He is jealous of our love and does not want to share our love with any images, symbol representing our faith, including bowing down, kissing or acknowledging these meaningless idols. The Second Commandment goes to the heart of our relationship with our Creator. It deals with several crucial questions. How do we perceive **אֱלֹהִים (YAHUAH)**? How do we explain Him to ourselves and to others? Above all, what is the proper way to worship the only true Alahym (God)? The Second Commandment is a constant reminder that only we, of all created things, are made in the image of **אֱלֹהִים (YAHUAH)**. Only we can be transformed into the spiritual image **וְיֵשׁוּעָה (Yahusha)**, who came in the flesh as the perfect spiritual image of our heavenly Father. This Commandment protects our special relationship with our Creator, who made us in His likeness and is still molding us into his image.

3. Lo tisa et-shem-Adonay Eloheycha lashav ki lo yenakeh Adonay et asher-yisa et-shmo lashav.

3. You do not bring the Name of **אֱלֹהִים (YAHUAH) Your Alahym to naught, for **אֱלֹהִים (YAHUAH)** does not leave the one unpunished who brings His Name to naught.**

The Third Commandment is about Reverence. **אֱלֹהִים (YAHUAH)** asks us to respect His Kadosh (Holy) Name and not to use it in vain.

The Hebrew name for “vain” is “shav” and means Vanity, Falsehood, Iniquity, Nothingness, Worthlessness and Emptiness. Simply summed up, “shav” means showing disrespect by replacing it with other Names, hiding the Name, so it is not known by his people. Saying it does not matter what Name we call him is taking his Most High, Set Apart Name in vain.

Now that you know Alahym's (God's) Name is **יְהוָה (YAHUAH)**, you must not treat it as meaningless and useless. It is through His Name that provides the gateway to come into His presence.

4. Zachor et-yom haShabat lekadsho. Sheshet yamim ta'avod ve'asita chol-melachtecha. Veyom hashvi'i Shabat l'Adonay Eloheycha lo ta'aseh chol-melachah atah uvincha-uvitecha avdecha va'amatcha uvehemtecha vegercha asher bish'areycha. Ki sheshet-yamim asah Adonay et-hashamayim ve'et-ha'arets et-hayam ve'et-kol-asher-bam vayanach bayom hashvi'i al-ken berach Adonay et-yom haShabat vayekadeshehu.

4. Remember the Sabbath day and keep it Kadosh (holy). Six days shall you labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is a Sabbath day of יְהוָה (YAHUAH) your Alahym: you shall do no work - you, your son or daughter, your servants, your domestic animals, or the stranger in the community. For in six days יְהוָה (YAHUAH) made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that is in them; then He rested on the seventh day. Therefore יְהוָה (YAHUAH) blessed the Sabbath day and called it Kadosh (holy).

The Fourth Commandment is about Sanctification and Relationship. **יְהוָה (YAHUAH)** starts off the fourth Commandment with the word “Remember”. This is because He knew we would forget it. **יְהוָה (YAHUAH)** asks that we keep it set apart for Kadosh purposes, so we can draw nearer to Him. The Fourth Commandment to remember the Sabbath concludes the section of the (10) Ten Commandments that specifically helps define a proper relationship with **יְהוָה (YAHUAH)**, how we are to love, worship and relate to Him. It explains why and when we need to take special time to draw closer to our Creator. It is also a special sign between us and **יְהוָה (YAHUAH)**. The Sabbath, the seventh day of the week was set apart by **יְהוָה (YAHUAH)** as a time of rest and spiritual rejuvenation, it is very simple. Just rest, teach your family about and focus on **יְהוָה (YAHUAH)** on the day that He has said is set-apart and you will be Baruch (blessed)! On our calendar the Sabbath day begins at sunset Friday evening and ends at sunset Saturday evening.

5. Kaved et-avicha ve'et-imecha lema'an ya'arichun yameycha al ha'adamah asher-Adonay Eloheycha noten lach.

5. Honor your father and mother, that you may long endure in the land that אַיָּהּ (YAHUAH) your Alahym gives to you.

The Fifth Commandment is about Respect for Parental authority. אַיָּהּ (YAHUAH) instructs us to show love for our parents by honoring them. The Fifth Commandment introduces us to a series of Commandments that define proper relationships with other people. The fifth through to the 10th serve as the standards of conduct in areas of human behavior that generate the most far reaching consequences on individuals, families, groups and society. Families are the building blocks of societies that build strong nations. The Fifth Commandment shows us from whom and how the fundamentals of respect and honor are most effectively learned. It guides us to know how to yield to others, how to properly submit to authority and how to accept the influence of mentors. That is why the apostle Paul wrote, *“Children, obey your parents in אַיָּהּ (YAHUAH), for this is right. Honor your father and mother, which is the first Commandment with promise: that it may be well with you and you may live long on the earth” Ephesians 6:2-3.*

6. Lo tirtzach.

6. You shall not commit murder.

The Sixth Commandment is about Respect for Human life. אַיָּהּ (YAHUAH) asks us to demonstrate love and not hate towards others by not murdering. We must learn to control our tempers. Taking another person's life is not our right to decide. That judgment is reserved for אַיָּהּ (YAHUAH) alone. אַיָּהּ (YAHUAH) does not allow us to choose to willfully or deliberately take another person's life. The Sixth Commandment reminds us that אַיָּהּ (YAHUAH) is the giver of life and He alone has the authority to take it or to grant permission to take it. אַיָּהּ (YAHUAH) wants us to go far beyond avoiding murder. He requires that we not maliciously harm another human being in word or deed. This is why John wrote, *“Whosoever hates his brother is a murderer: and you know that no murderer has eternal life abiding in him” 1 John 3:15.*

7. Lo Tin'af.

7. You do not commit adultery.

The Seventh Commandment is about Purity in Relationships. אַיָּהּ (YAHUAH) asks us to express and demonstrate our love for our partner by not committing adultery. Adultery is the violation of the marriage covenant by willful participation in sexual

activity with someone other than one's spouse. Since **אֱלֹהִים (YAHUAH)**'s law sanctions sexual relationships only within a legitimate marriage, the command not to commit adultery covers in principle, all varieties of sexual immorality. No sexual relationship of any sort should occur outside of marriage. That is the basis of this Commandment. Most of us need the support and companionship of a loving spouse. We need someone special who can share our ups and downs, triumphs and failures. No one can fill this role like a mate who shares with us a deep love and commitment. Marriage is not a requirement for success in pleasing **אֱלֹהִים (YAHUAH)**. But it is a tremendous blessing to couples who treat each other as **אֱלֹהִים (YAHUAH)** intended. Most people desire and need the benefits that come from a stable marriage. To return to what **אֱלֹהִים (YAHUAH)** intended, we must give marriage the respect it deserves.

8. Lo Tignov.

8. You do not steal.

The Eighth Commandment is about Honesty. **אֱלֹהִים (YAHUAH)** instructs us to show our love and respect for others by not stealing what belongs to them. The Eighth Commandment safeguards everyone's right to legitimately acquire and own property. **אֱלֹהִים (YAHUAH)** wants that right honored and protected. His approach to material wealth is balanced. He wants us to prosper and enjoy physical blessings. He also expects us to show wisdom in how we use what He provides for us. We are to depend on Him for all our needs and He does not want possessions to be our primary pursuit in life. When we see material blessings as a means to achieve more-important objectives, **אֱלֹהִים (YAHUAH)** enjoys seeing us prosper. To Him it is important that generosity rather than greed motivate the choices we make. Because they are qualities of His own character, He asks that we, from the heart, put giving and serving ahead of lavishing possessions on ourselves.

9. Lo tirtsach. Lo tin'af. Lo tignov. Lo-ta'aneh vere'acha ed shaker.

9. You do not bear false witness against your neighbor.

The Ninth Commandment is about Truthfulness. **אֱלֹהִים (YAHUAH)** says, if we love others we should not deceive or lie to them. How important is truth? Scripture says that **וַיֵּשֶׁב יְהוֹשֻׁעַ (Yahusha)** is *"the way and the Truth"* **John 14:6**.

To fully appreciate the Ninth Commandment with its prohibition of lying, we must realize how important truth is to **אֱלֹהִים (YAHUAH)**. **וַיֵּשֶׁב יְהוֹשֻׁעַ (Yahusha)** said of **אֱלֹהִים (YAHUAH)** the Father, *"Your word is truth"* **John 17:17**. Scripture throughout, teaches that *"אֱלֹהִים (YAHUAH) is not a man, that He should lie"* **Numbers 23:19**.

As the source of truth, **יהוה (YAHUAH)** requires that His servants always speak truthfully. Under **יהוה (YAHUAH)**'s inspiration, King David wrote, “... **יהוה (YAHUAH)**, who may dwell in your sanctuary? Who may live on your holy hill? He whose walk is blameless and who does what is righteous, who speaks the truth from his heart and has no slander on his tongue, who does his neighbor no wrong and casts no slur on his fellow-man, who despises a vile man, but honors those who fear **יהוה (YAHUAH)**, who keeps his oath even when it hurts” **Psalms 15:1-3**.

יהוה (YAHUAH) expects truth to permeate every facet of our lives. Everything in the life of a believer is anchored to truth. **יהוה (YAHUAH)** wants us as His children, to commit ourselves to truth and reflect it in everything we do.

10. Lo tachmod beyt re'echa. Lo tachmod eshet re'echa ve'avdo va'amato veshoro vachamoro vechol asher lere'echa.

10. You shall not covet your neighbor's house. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife, nor his servants, nor his cattle, nor anything that is your neighbor's.

The Tenth Commandment is about Contentment. **יהוה (YAHUAH)** instructs us not to covet, because He knows it can entrap us into even greater sin. To *covet* means to crave or desire, especially in excessive or improper ways. Coveting is an immoral longing for something that is not rightfully ours. That is usually because the object of our desire already belongs to someone else. But coveting can also include our wanting far more than we would legitimately deserve or that would be our rightful share. The focus of the Tenth Commandment is that we are not to illicitly desire anything that already belongs to others. The opposite of coveting is a positive desire to help others preserve and protect their blessings from **יהוה (YAHUAH)**. We should rejoice when other people are blessed. Our desire should be to contribute to the well being of others, to make our presence in their lives a blessing to them. The last of the Ten Commandments is aimed directly at the heart and mind of every human being. In prohibiting coveting, it defines not so much what we must do, but how we should think.

It asks us to look deep within ourselves to see what we are on the inside. As with each of the previous nine Commandments, it is directed toward our relationships. It specifically deals with the thoughts that threaten those relationships and can potentially hurt ourselves and our neighbors. Therefore, it is fitting that the formal listing of these Ten foundational commands, which define the love of **יהוה (YAHUAH)**,

should end by focusing on our hearts as the wellspring of our relationship problems. From within come the desires that tempt us and lead us astray.

Nearly every one of us at one time or another has felt envious of another person and/or their possessions. There is literally no reason to covet, because **יהוה (YAHUAH)** says that whatever you ask in His Name, He will do it **John 14:14**.

The key that unlocks this powerful message is to “know Him.” The only way to truly know Him and to love **יהוה (YAHUAH)** with all your heart, soul, mind, and strength!

This teaches you faith, patience, and the correct work ethic to accomplish the things you ask **יהוה (YAHUAH)** for. When you do this you will have no need to covet (be jealous of anyone else).