

*Leviticus and Numbers*

*Exodus was followed by two other lawcodes, each with its own emphasis, and each with its own interruptive middle section. Here are those lawcodes.*

(27) Leviticus. It begins with some technical rules of sacrifice; Aaron and his sons are consecrated as priests.

(28) Nadab and Abihu. These two supposed sons of Aaron offer an alien (that is, a Canaanite) sacrifice, and are immediately killed.

(29) The Holiness Code. It extends the requirements for priests to the whole population; all must be ready to be in the presence of God.

(30) Numbers. A militant rewrite of the primary exit narrative in Exodus, preparing for entry into the Promised Land under Joshua.

(31) Balaam. This popular tale in Num 22-24 exists in two forms, now combined as one. Earlier than either are hostile memories of Balaam.

(32) The Final Approach. The disobedient generation have died, and the next generation is ready for the conquest of the Land under Joshua.

(33) Zelophehad's Daughters. These two cases concerning female rights of inheritance and ownership frame the final section of Numbers.

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*The growth of Biblical law will see its furthest development in the Decalogue Code of Deuteronomy. The next section will consider that Code, along with materials later added at both ends of it, some in anticipation of the Conquest, and some to convert Deuteronomy into a biography of Moses.*