

*Leviticus and Numbers*

*Exodus was followed by two other lawcodes, each with its own emphasis, and each with its interruptive middle section. Here are those two 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 the conquest of the Land under the imaginary leader Joshua.

(31) Balaam. This tale in Num 22-24 has two forms, now combined as one. Earlier than both are hostile memories of the seer Balaam.

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

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



*The growth of Biblical law will see its furthest development in the Decalogue Code of Deuteronomy. The next section considers that Code, and the materials later added at both ends of it, some anticipating the Conquest, and some converting Deuteronomy into a biography of Moses.*