

Tithing Summed Up

 sightedmoon.com/the-house-of-shammai-and-the-house-of-hillel/

By Joseph F. Dumond

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(Extracted from News Letter 5847-018)

14th day of the 4th month 5847 years after the creation of Adam
The 4th Month in the Second year of the third Sabbatical Cycle
The Third Sabbatical Cycle of the 119th Jubilee Cycle
The Sabbatical Cycle of Earthquakes Famines, and Pestilences

July 16, 2011

Shabbat Shalom Brethren,

A lady wrote to comment on what I had said concerning tithing. I like how she said what she said and the way she said it.

Shalom Joseph,

I had this in my document folder, but do not show where it came from...I often look at Dr Roy Blizzards sight, biblical scholars, and Jerusalem prospective, and En-gedi, articles by Lois Tverberg..I will keep looking and respond, blessings, shirley

Tithing Under Mosaic Law

Biblically, tithes are received by priests and high priests according to Hebrews 7:5
<[http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible %28King James%29/Hebrews#7:5](http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible_%28King_James%29/Hebrews#7:5)> , the sons of Levi were commanded by God to receive tithes, the sons of Levi were appointed to be priests (Deuteronomy 18:1
<[http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible %28King James%29/Deuteronomy#18:1](http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible_%28King_James%29/Deuteronomy#18:1)>). This is substantiated also in the Old Testament in Numbers 18:24
<[http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible %28King James%29/Numbers#18:24](http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible_%28King_James%29/Numbers#18:24)> that the Levites were supposed to receive tithes. As mentioned in Deuteronomy 18:1
<[http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible %28King James%29/Deuteronomy#18:1](http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible_%28King_James%29/Deuteronomy#18:1)> , Levites were appointed to be priests.

The tithe is specifically mentioned in the Book of Leviticus
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Leviticus> , the Book of Numbers
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Numbers> and also in the Book of Deuteronomy
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Deuteronomy> .

These tithes were in reality more like taxes for the people of Israel and were mandatory, not optional giving. There are three specific types of tithes or taxes listed here. The first was an annual 10% tithe given to support the Levites, Numbers 18:21-28

<[http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible %28King James%29/Numbers#18:21](http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible_%28King_James%29/Numbers#18:21)> who were descendants of the family of Aaron <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aaron>> . They were known as the tribe of Levi <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Levi>> . Because members of the tribe of Levi were assistants to Aaron, his family, and the Israelite priests and did not own or inherit a territorial patrimony <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patrimony>> , goods donated from the other Israeli tribes were their source of sustenance. They received from “all Israel” a tithe of food or livestock for support, but would first set aside a portion of that tithe for the Aaronic priests (tithe on a tithe).

This also includes the land tithe, which is found in Leviticus 27:30-33

<[http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible %28King James%29/Leviticus#27:30](http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible_%28King_James%29/Leviticus#27:30)> . This tithe could be redeemed, or sold for money, but required an additional 20% contribution, making the actual tithe 12% if paid in money.

The second tithe was a festival tithe that was to be brought to the city of Jerusalem

<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jerusalem>> and spent there. Deuteronomy 14:22-27 <[http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible %28King James%29/Deuteronomy#14:22](http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible_%28King_James%29/Deuteronomy#14:22)> commanded the Israelites to spend the tithe “to buy whatever you like: cattle, sheep, wine or other fermented drink, or anything you wish.” This practice was conditioned upon the distance one lived from the house of the Lord, and was to be done if and only if it could not be brought into the house of the Lord. If it could not be brought into God’s house then the tithe was supposed to be used as stated above for a feast unto the Lord.

The third tithe was required every third year to assist the poor Deuteronomy 14:28-29

<[http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible %28King James%29/Deuteronomy#14:28](http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible_%28King_James%29/Deuteronomy#14:28)> This year was called “the year of tithing,” Deuteronomy 26:12-14 <[http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible %28King James%29/Deuteronomy#26:12](http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible_%28King_James%29/Deuteronomy#26:12)> . When the Israelites had completed tithing of the increase of the land, they were to give this tithe to the Levites, strangers, orphans, and widows.

All these tithes or taxes put together would consist of around 23% of a person’s income per year.

The book of Tobit <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Tobit> (1:6-8) provides an example of all three classes of tithes practiced during the Babylonian

<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babylonia>> exile:

But I alone went often to Jerusalem <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jerusalem>> at the feasts, as it was ordained unto all the people of Israel <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israelite>> by an everlasting decree, having the firstfruits <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Fruits> and tenths of increase, with that which was first shorn; and them gave I at the altar to the priests

the children of Aaron. The first tenth part of all increase I gave to the sons of Aaron, who ministered at Jerusalem <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jerusalem>> : another tenth part I sold away, and went, and spent it every year at Jerusalem <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jerusalem>> : And the third I gave unto them to whom it was meet, as Debora my father's mother had commanded me...