

Exodus 21

- 1) From Leviticus 25:39 and Exodus 22:3, for what two reasons might a Hebrew be sold into bondage?
- 2) What was the maximum amount of time that a man could be kept as a slave?
 - a) How might this be affected by the year of “Jubilee” (Lev. 25:40, 50)?
 - b) How might it be affected by the bondman’s choice to stay because of his wife and children? What served as a sign of his decision?
- 3) Explain the difference with respect to emancipation, for a *manservant* and a *maidservant*:
 - a) What were the 3 stipulations regarding the release of a maidservant:
- 4) What was to be the consequence for a slave owner who:
 - a) Beat and killed a slave?
 - b) Knocked out a slave’s eye?
 - c) Knocked out a slave’s tooth?
- 5) Did the Law make any distinction between deliberate and accidental killing?
- 6) What two offenses by children resulted in death?
- 7) Murder was punishable by death (vs. 12), but what compensation was to be made if the victim was struck and injured, but did not die?
- 8) In verse 22, where most versions have “gives birth prematurely,” some have “miscarries,” either in the text or in the margin. The Hebrew word means simply “to come forth.” Given this meaning, explain the significance of verses 22-25 with respect to fetal life and abortion:
- 9) What caveat affected the punishment of the owner of a goring-ox?
 - a) What was to be done to the goring-ox that killed a human?
 - b) What if it killed another ox?