

Deut. 6:5 Love ADONAI your God with all your heart, all your being and all your resources

GENESIS	EXODUS	LEVITICUS	NUMBERS	DEUTERONOMY
<p>Exodus: Exodus frequently references Genesis, particularly the stories of the patriarchs (Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob) and the covenant promises made to them.</p> <p>Leviticus: This book contains laws and commandments that are based on the covenant established in Genesis.</p> <p>Numbers: References to Genesis can be found in the recounting of the journeys of the Israelites, including mentions of the patriarchs and their descendants.</p> <p>Deuteronomy: This book often refers back to the patriarchal narratives and God's promises to the ancestors of Israel.</p> <p>Joshua: The book of Joshua references the promises made to the patriarchs in Genesis regarding the land of Canaan.</p> <p>Judges: This book sometimes references the patriarchal period and the foundational stories in Genesis.</p> <p>Ruth: The story of Ruth takes place in the context of the</p>	<p>Leviticus: Continuation of the laws and instructions given to Moses, building directly on the covenant established in Exodus.</p> <p>Numbers: Chronicles the Israelites' journey from Sinai to the Promised Land, referencing events and laws from Exodus.</p> <p>Deuteronomy: A retelling and expansion of the laws and events from Exodus, including the Ten Commandments and other aspects of the covenant.</p> <p>Joshua: References the crossing of the Jordan River, which parallels the crossing of the Red Sea, and the continuation of the Israelites' journey that began in Exodus.</p> <p>Judges: Recounts the history of Israel after the death of Joshua, often recalling the deliverance from Egypt and the covenant at Sinai as a backdrop.</p> <p>1 & 2 Samuel: These books reference the covenant and the laws given in Exodus, especially in the context of Israel's national</p>	<p>Numbers: Contains numerous references to the laws and rituals established in Leviticus, particularly regarding the duties of the priests, purity laws, and offerings.</p> <p>Deuteronomy: Reiterates many of the laws found in Leviticus, including dietary laws, festivals, and regulations concerning clean and unclean practices.</p> <p>Joshua: References the law of Moses, which includes the laws given in Leviticus, particularly in the context of covenant obedience.</p> <p>Judges: Reflects on the covenant laws, including those in Leviticus, as the Israelites struggle with obedience and idolatry.</p> <p>1 & 2 Samuel: Alludes to the sacrificial system and the duties of the priests, referencing the Levitical laws concerning offerings and worship.</p>	<p>Deuteronomy: As a restatement and expansion of the laws given earlier, Deuteronomy frequently references events and laws from Numbers, including the wilderness wanderings, the rebellion of Korah, and the inheritance of land by different tribes.</p> <p>Joshua: References the allotment of land to the tribes of Israel, which is detailed in Numbers, and recalls events from the wilderness journey.</p> <p>Judges: Contains references to the journey through the wilderness and the importance of obedience to the laws given during that period, including those in Numbers.</p> <p>1 & 2 Samuel: Alludes to the period of the wilderness wanderings and the importance of adherence to the laws and covenant established during that time.</p>	<p>Genesis: Deuteronomy frequently references Genesis, particularly the stories of the patriarchs (Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob) and the covenant promises made to them.</p> <p>Joshua: The book of Joshua directly references Deuteronomy, especially in relation to the covenant renewal at Shechem (Joshua 24) and the emphasis on obedience to the law of Moses as a condition for success (Joshua 1:7-8).</p> <p>Judges: Judges reflects themes from Deuteronomy, such as the cyclical pattern of sin, punishment, repentance, and deliverance, emphasizing the consequences of obedience and disobedience to God's law.</p> <p>1 & 2 Samuel: These books reference the Deuteronomic themes of covenant loyalty, the centralization of worship, and the importance of adhering to God's commands, especially in the context of the rise of the monarchy.</p> <p>1 & 2 Kings: The Deuteronomistic history, which</p>

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<p>genealogical lines established in Genesis.</p> <p>1 & 2 Samuel: These books occasionally refer back to the covenant promises and genealogical lines established in Genesis.</p> <p>1 & 2 Kings: References to the patriarchs and the covenant promises can be found in these books.</p> <p>1 & 2 Chronicles: These books include genealogies and references to the patriarchal stories of Genesis.</p> <p>Zechariah 9:11 The blood of the covenant.</p> <p>Psalms: Many Psalms reference events and characters from Genesis, such as the creation, the flood, and the patriarchs.</p> <p>Isaiah: This prophetic book contains references to creation, the patriarchs, and the promises made in Genesis.</p> <p>Jeremiah: The prophet Jeremiah refers to the covenant and the patriarchs found in Genesis.</p>	<p>identity and the establishment of the monarchy.</p> <p>1 & 2 Kings: Include references to the covenant and the laws given in Exodus, especially in discussions about faithfulness to God's commandments.</p> <p>1 & 2 Chronicles: Summarize Israel's history with frequent references to the Exodus and the establishment of the covenant at Sinai.</p> <p>Zechariah 9:11 The blood of the covenant.</p> <p>Nehemiah: References the Exodus in the context of covenant renewal and the restoration of Jerusalem.</p> <p>Psalms: Many Psalms recount the events of the Exodus, the crossing of the Red Sea, and God's provision in the wilderness as central acts of God's salvation and faithfulness.</p> <p>Isaiah: References the Exodus as a foundational act of deliverance and uses it as a motif for future redemption.</p>	<p>1 & 2 Kings: Discusses the religious reforms and deviations from the prescribed Levitical practices, highlighting the importance of following the laws given in Leviticus.</p> <p>1 & 2 Chronicles: Emphasizes the importance of Levitical laws, especially concerning temple worship, priestly duties, and festivals.</p> <p>Zechariah 9:11 The blood of the covenant.</p> <p>Ezra: References the restoration of temple worship and adherence to the Levitical laws after the return from Babylonian exile.</p> <p>Nehemiah: Focuses on the restoration of Jerusalem and includes references to Levitical laws, especially in the context of covenant renewal and community reforms.</p> <p>Psalms: Many Psalms reflect on the laws and rituals prescribed in Leviticus, praising God's statutes and ordinances, and discussing</p>	<p>1 & 2 Kings: References to the laws and events in Numbers are made, especially in the context of the faithfulness and unfaithfulness of the kings and the people of Israel.</p> <p>1 & 2 Chronicles: Summarizes Israel's history, including the events of the wilderness wanderings and the census and organization of the tribes as detailed in Numbers.</p> <p>Nehemiah: References to the covenant and the laws given during the wilderness period, including aspects of the narrative in Numbers.</p> <p>Psalms: Several Psalms reflect on the events of the wilderness journey, including the rebellions, God's provision, and the consequences of disobedience, which are detailed in Numbers.</p> <p>Isaiah: Alludes to the wilderness wanderings and the lessons learned during</p>	<p>includes 1 & 2 Kings, frequently references Deuteronomy, particularly regarding the evaluation of kings based on their adherence to the covenant, the centralization of worship in Jerusalem, and the prophetic call to return to the law of Moses.</p> <p>1 & 2 Chronicles: Chronicles emphasizes the importance of following the laws given in Deuteronomy, particularly in the context of temple worship, reforms, and the centralization of religious practices in Jerusalem.</p> <p>Zechariah 9:11 The blood of the covenant.</p> <p>Nehemiah: Nehemiah references Deuteronomy in the context of covenant renewal and reforms, particularly emphasizing the importance of observing the law of Moses (Nehemiah 8-10).</p> <p>Ezra: The book of Ezra, like Nehemiah, references the law of Moses and includes reforms and covenant renewals that align with Deuteronomic principles.</p> <p>Psalms: Several Psalms reflect Deuteronomic themes, such as</p>

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<p>Ezekiel: This book includes references to the creation and to the covenant promises.</p> <p>Hosea: The prophet Hosea makes references to Jacob and other patriarchal stories.</p> <p>Amos: References to the stories of the patriarchs and God's covenant promises can be found here.</p> <p>Micah: This book includes references to Jacob and the promises made to the patriarchs.</p> <p>Malachi: The book of Malachi references Jacob and Esau, key figures in Genesis.</p>	<p>Jeremiah: Uses the Exodus as a reference point for God's faithfulness and the basis for calling the people back to covenant faithfulness.</p> <p>Ezekiel: References the Exodus, especially in the context of God's covenant relationship with Israel and the consequences of breaking that covenant.</p> <p>Hosea: Uses the Exodus narrative to remind Israel of God's love and faithfulness despite their unfaithfulness.</p> <p>Ezra: References the covenant and obedience to HIS commandments.</p> <p>Amos: References the Exodus to highlight God's deliverance and call for justice and righteousness.</p> <p>Micah: Refers to the Exodus to remind the people of God's past acts of salvation and to call them to covenant faithfulness.</p> <p>Malachi: Alludes to the covenant established in Exodus, especially in calling the people to repentance and faithfulness.</p>	<p>themes of purity, sacrifice, and holiness.</p> <p>Isaiah: References the sacrificial system and purity laws, often in the context of calling Israel back to true worship and holiness as outlined in Leviticus.</p> <p>Jeremiah: Alludes to the laws of Leviticus, particularly in discussing the covenant relationship and the importance of obedience to God's commands.</p> <p>Ezekiel: Contains numerous references to Levitical laws, especially concerning the temple, priesthood, and sacrificial system, and includes visions of a restored temple with Levitical practices.</p> <p>Hosea: Critiques Israel for abandoning the covenant, including the sacrificial and purity laws found in Leviticus.</p> <p>Ezra: References the covenant and obedience to HIS commandments.</p>	<p>that period, often using the events in Numbers as a backdrop for calls to repentance and faithfulness.</p> <p>Jeremiah: Uses the wilderness wanderings and the covenant established during that time as a reference point for calling the people back to faithfulness.</p> <p>Ezekiel: Reflects on the journey through the wilderness and the establishment of the covenant, including the consequences of disobedience as outlined in Numbers.</p> <p>Hosea: References the period of the wilderness wanderings and God's faithfulness despite Israel's rebellion, which is detailed in Numbers.</p> <p>Amos: Alludes to the journey through the wilderness and the lessons learned from that period, particularly in the context</p>	<p>the importance of the law, the blessings of obedience, and the consequences of disobedience (e.g., Psalm 1, Psalm 119).</p> <p>Isaiah: The book of Isaiah references Deuteronomical themes such as covenant faithfulness, social justice, and the centralization of worship, often calling Israel back to adherence to the law.</p> <p>Jeremiah: Jeremiah frequently alludes to Deuteronomy, especially in discussions of the covenant, the consequences of idolatry, and the call to return to God's laws.</p> <p>Ezekiel: Ezekiel reflects Deuteronomical themes such as the blessings and curses associated with obedience and disobedience, as well as the need for a new heart and spirit to follow God's laws.</p> <p>Hosea: Hosea references Deuteronomical themes, particularly in his calls for covenant loyalty and the consequences of Israel's unfaithfulness.</p>

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		<p>Amos: Condemns empty ritualism and emphasizes the need for genuine adherence to the ethical and moral laws found in Leviticus.</p> <p>Micah: Reflects on the requirements of true worship and obedience to God's laws, including those in Leviticus.</p> <p>Malachi: Addresses issues related to the priesthood and sacrifices, calling for a return to the proper observance of Levitical laws.</p>	<p>of calling Israel to justice and righteousness.</p> <p>Ezra: References the covenant and obedience to HIS commandments.</p> <p>Micah: Reflects on the events of the wilderness journey and the importance of faithfulness to the covenant established during that time.</p> <p>Nehemiah: When recounting Israel's history, Nehemiah refers to the events of the wilderness journey and the covenant established, which includes material from Numbers.</p>	<p>Amos: Amos echoes Deuteronomic principles, especially regarding social justice, the treatment of the poor, and the consequences of covenant violations.</p> <p>Ezra: References the covenant and obedience to HIS commandments.</p> <p>Micah: Micah reflects Deuteronomic themes such as social justice, the importance of covenant loyalty, and the centralization of worship (Micah 6:6-8).</p> <p>Malachi: Malachi references Deuteronomy, particularly in calling the people back to covenant faithfulness and adherence to the law of Moses (Malachi 4:4).</p>
<p>Proverbs, Daniel, Ruth, Habakkuk, Joel, Esther, Zephaniah,</p>	<p>Proverbs, Son of Solomon, Ecclesiastes, Obadiah, Jonah, Lamentations, Zephaniah, Nahum, Haggai, Esther</p>	<p>Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Obadiah, Jonah, Nahum, Zephaniah, Lamentations</p>	<p>Proverbs, Ecclesiastes</p>	<p>Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Jonah, Zephaniah, Lamentations,</p>
<p>Matthew 1:1-2 - The genealogy of Yeshua mentions Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, tying Yeshua' lineage to Genesis patriarchs.</p> <p>Matthew 19:4-6 - Yeshua refers to the creation of male and female</p>	<p>Matthew 2:15 - Quotes Hosea 11:1, referring to the Exodus event: "Out of Egypt I called my son."</p> <p>Matthew 17:3 - The Transfiguration where Moses</p>	<p>Matthew 8:4 - Yeshua tells a healed leper to show himself to the priest and offer the gift Moses commanded, referring to the cleansing rituals in Leviticus 14:1-32.</p>	<p>Matthew 2:1-2 - The wise men follow a star to find Yeshua, which alludes to the star prophecy in Numbers 24:17.</p> <p>John 3:14-15 - Yeshua compares His crucifixion</p>	<p>Matthew 4:1-11 - During Yeshua' temptation in the wilderness, He quotes Deuteronomy 8:3 ("Man shall not live on bread alone"); Deuteronomy 6:16 ("Do not put the Lord your God to the test"); Deuteronomy 6:13 ("Worship</p>

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<p>and the institution of marriage, quoting Genesis 1:27 and 2:24.</p> <p>Matthew 23:35 - Refers to the murder of Abel, connecting to Genesis 4:8.</p> <p>Mark 10:6-9 - Yeshua again references Genesis 1:27 and 2:24 about marriage.</p> <p>Luke 3:34-38 - The genealogy of Yeshua includes references to figures from Genesis, such as Abraham and Adam.</p> <p>Luke 11:50-51 - Mentions the blood of Abel, referring to Genesis 4:8-10.</p> <p>John 1:1-3 - Alludes to the creation account in Genesis 1:1.</p> <p>John 8:44 - Yeshua refers to the devil as a murderer from the beginning, an allusion to Genesis 3 and the temptation of Eve.</p> <p>Acts 3:25 - Peter refers to God's promise to Abraham, referencing Genesis 12:3 and 22:18.</p> <p>Acts 7:2-16 - Stephen recounts the history of Abraham, Isaac, and</p>	<p>(from Exodus) appears with Elijah.</p> <p>Mark 12:26 - Yeshua refers to the burning bush passage in Exodus 3:6 to speak about the resurrection.</p> <p>Luke 9:30-31 - At the Transfiguration, Yeshua speaks with Moses and Elijah about his "departure," which he is about to accomplish at Jerusalem, referring to the Exodus.</p> <p>Luke 20:37 - Yeshua refers to the burning bush passage in Exodus 3:6 to discuss the resurrection.</p> <p>John 1:14 - "The Word became flesh and dwelt among us," uses the Greek word for "tabernacled," alluding to the tabernacle in Exodus.</p> <p>John 3:14 - Yeshua compares His lifting up on the cross to Moses lifting up the serpent in the wilderness (Numbers 21:9, with the story beginning in Exodus).</p> <p>John 6:31-32, 49-51 - Yeshua refers to the manna provided in the wilderness (Exodus 16).</p>	<p>Matthew 22:37-40 - Yeshua summarizes the law with the commandments to love God and neighbor, referencing Leviticus 19:18 ("love your neighbor as yourself").</p> <p>Mark 1:44 - Yeshua instructs a healed leper to show himself to the priest and offer sacrifices as commanded by Moses, referring to Leviticus 14.</p> <p>Mark 12:28-34 - Yeshua discusses the greatest commandments, including Leviticus 19:18.</p> <p>Luke 2:22-24 - Miriam and Joseph offer a sacrifice for purification, as required by Leviticus 12:2-8.</p> <p>Luke 5:14 - Yeshua instructs a healed leper to offer sacrifices as commanded by Moses, referring to Leviticus 14.</p> <p>Luke 10:27 - Yeshua references the command to love your neighbor as yourself, from Leviticus 19:18.</p>	<p>to Moses lifting up the bronze serpent in the wilderness, referring to Numbers 21:8-9.</p> <p>Acts 7:36 - Stephen mentions Moses leading the Israelites out of Egypt and performing wonders and signs in the wilderness, echoing the events in Numbers.</p> <p>Acts 13:19 - Paul mentions God destroying seven nations in Canaan and giving their land to Israel, which references the conquests described in Numbers.</p> <p>Romans 9:4 - Paul discusses about covenants and the Torah.</p> <p>1 Corinthians 10:1-11 - Paul uses the experiences of the Israelites in the wilderness, including passing through the Red Sea, eating manna, and the incident with the bronze serpent, as examples and warnings for Christians.</p>	<p>the Lord your God, and serve him only")</p> <p>Matthew 5:31 - Yeshua references the certificate of divorce, from Deuteronomy 24:1-4.</p> <p>Matthew 18:16 - Yeshua refers to the principle of two or three witnesses, as in Deuteronomy 19:15.</p> <p>Matthew 19:7-8 - Yeshua discusses the Mosaic law on divorce, referencing Deuteronomy 24:1-4.</p> <p>Matthew 22:24 - The Sadducees refer to the Levirate marriage law from Deuteronomy 25:5-6.</p> <p>Matthew 22:37 - Yeshua quotes the Shema, "Love the Lord your God with all your heart," from Deuteronomy 6:5.</p> <p>Mark 7:10 - Yeshua quotes the commandment to honor father and mother, and the death penalty for cursing parents, from Deuteronomy 5:16 and 27:16.</p>

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<p>Jacob, referencing multiple chapters in Genesis.</p> <p>Romans 4 - Paul discusses Abraham's faith, referring to Genesis 15:6.</p> <p>Romans 5:12-21 - Paul contrasts Adam and Christ, referring to Genesis 2-3.</p> <p>Romans 9:4 – Paul discusses about covenants and the Torah.</p> <p>1 Corinthians 15:21-22, 45-49 - Paul compares Adam and Christ, referencing Genesis 2:7.</p> <p>2 Corinthians 11:3 - Paul refers to the serpent deceiving Eve, referencing Genesis 3.</p> <p>Galatians 3:6-9, 16, 29 - Paul discusses Abraham's faith and the promises to his descendants, referring to Genesis 12, 15, and 17.</p> <p>Galatians 4:22-31 - Paul refers to the story of Hagar and Sarah, referencing Genesis 16 and 21.</p> <p>Hebrews 6:13-15 - References God's promise to Abraham in Genesis 22:17.</p>	<p>Acts 3:22-23 - Peter quotes Deuteronomy 18:15, but the prophet like Moses is rooted in the events of Exodus.</p> <p>Acts 7:17-44 - Stephen recounts the history of Israel, with extensive references to the Exodus narrative.</p> <p>Romans 9:4 – Paul discusses about covenants and the Torah.</p> <p>Romans 9:15-17 - Paul quotes God's words to Moses from Exodus 33:19 and refers to Pharaoh in Exodus 9:16.</p> <p>1 Corinthians 5:7 - Paul refers to Christ as our Passover lamb, alluding to the Passover in Exodus 12.</p> <p>1 Corinthians 10:1-11 - Paul refers to the Israelites' experiences in the wilderness, including the crossing of the Red Sea (Exodus 14) and the manna and water from the rock (Exodus 16-17).</p> <p>2 Corinthians 3:7-18 - Paul contrasts the old covenant, using the story of Moses' shining face from Exodus 34:29-35.</p>	<p>John 7:22-23 - Yeshua refers to the law of circumcision, which although originating with Abraham, is codified in Leviticus 12:3.</p> <p>Acts 10:14-15 - Peter's vision of clean and unclean animals relates to dietary laws in Leviticus 11.</p> <p>Romans 9:4 – Paul discusses about covenants and the Torah.</p> <p>Romans 12:1 - Paul's exhortation to offer our bodies as a living sacrifice is reminiscent of Levitical sacrifices.</p> <p>Romans 13:9 - Paul cites Leviticus 19:18 regarding loving your neighbor as yourself.</p> <p>1 Corinthians 5:1 - Paul refers to the prohibition against certain sexual relationships, such as those described in Leviticus 18.</p> <p>2 Corinthians 6:16-18 - Paul's exhortation for believers to be separate and</p>	<p>These events are recorded in Numbers.</p> <p>2 Corinthians 6:14-18 - Paul references Numbers 33:51-56 in his call for separation from unbelievers.</p> <p>Hebrews 3:7-4:13 - The author warns against hardening hearts, using the Israelites' rebellion in the wilderness (Numbers 14) as an example.</p> <p>Hebrews 9:13 - Refers to the sprinkling of the blood of goats and calves and the ashes of a heifer, which is related to the purification rites in Numbers 19.</p> <p>Hebrews 11:29 - Mentions the faith of the Israelites crossing the Red Sea, which is part of the broader narrative including the journey in Numbers.</p> <p>Hebrews 11:30 - Refers to the fall of Jericho, which, while primarily in Joshua, connects to the wanderings in Numbers.</p>	<p>Mark 12:19 - The Sadducees refer to the Levirate marriage law from Deuteronomy 25:5-6.</p> <p>Mark 12:30 - Yeshua quotes the Shema, from Deuteronomy 6:5.</p> <p>Luke 4:1-13 - Yeshua quotes Deuteronomy during His temptation (see Matthew 4:1-11).</p> <p>Luke 10:27 - Yeshua quotes Deuteronomy 6:5 regarding loving God.</p> <p>John 6:45 - Yeshua refers to being taught by God, quoting Isaiah 54:13 but conceptually linked to Deuteronomy 18:15.</p> <p>Acts 3:22-23 - Peter quotes Deuteronomy 18:15-19 about God raising up a prophet like Moses.</p> <p>Acts 7:37 - Stephen quotes Deuteronomy 18:15.</p> <p>Romans 9:4 – Paul discusses about covenants and the Torah.</p> <p>Romans 10:6-8 - Paul references Deuteronomy 30:12-</p>

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<p>Hebrews 7 - Discusses Melchizedek, referring to Genesis 14:18-20.</p> <p>Hebrews 11 - The "faith chapter" includes references to Abel, Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, and others, covering many chapters in Genesis.</p> <p>James 2:21-23 - Refers to Abraham's faith and actions, referencing Genesis 15:6 and 22:9-10.</p> <p>1 Peter 3:20 - Refers to the days of Noah, connecting to Genesis 6-8.</p> <p>1 John 3:12 - Refers to Cain murdering Abel, connecting to Genesis 4:8.</p>	<p>Hebrews 3:2-6 - Compares Yeshua to Moses, referring to Moses' faithfulness in all God's house (Exodus 40:16).</p> <p>Hebrews 8:5 - Refers to the tabernacle as a shadow of heavenly things, quoting Exodus 25:40.</p> <p>Hebrews 9:1-28 - Discusses the tabernacle, its services, and the Day of Atonement, all based on Exodus 25-30.</p> <p>Hebrews 11:23-29 - Refers to the faith of Moses and the events of the Exodus, including the Passover and the crossing of the Red Sea.</p> <p>Revelation 1:5-6 - Refers to Yeshua making us a kingdom and priests, echoing the promise to Israel in Exodus 19:6.</p> <p>Revelation 15:3 - The redeemed sing the song of Moses, referring to Exodus 15:1-18.</p>	<p>pure echoes Leviticus 26:11-12.</p> <p>Galatians 3:10 - Paul references the curse of the law from Leviticus 18:5.</p> <p>Galatians 5:14 - Paul cites Leviticus 19:18 about loving your neighbor.</p> <p>Ephesians 5:2 - Paul speaks of Christ's sacrifice as a fragrant offering, alluding to the pleasing aroma of sacrifices in Leviticus.</p> <p>Hebrews 9-10 - Extensive discussion of the sacrificial system, priesthood, and Day of Atonement, referencing Leviticus 16 and other chapters.</p> <p>1 Peter 1:16 - Peter quotes Leviticus 11:44 and 19:2, calling believers to be holy.</p> <p>James 2:8 - James refers to the royal law, "Love your neighbor as yourself," from Leviticus 19:18.</p> <p>Revelation 1:5-6 - The reference to believers as a</p>	<p>2 Peter 2:15-16 - Mentions Balaam, the prophet who is rebuked by a donkey, referring to the story in Numbers 22-24.</p> <p>Jude 11 - Also refers to the error of Balaam.</p> <p>Revelation 2:14 - Yeshua mentions the teaching of Balaam, who enticed Israel to sin by eating food sacrificed to idols and committing sexual immorality, referencing Numbers 25:1-3 and 31:16.</p>	<p>14 to discuss righteousness based on faith.</p> <p>Romans 12:19 - Paul quotes Deuteronomy 32:35 ("Vengeance is mine; I will repay, says the Lord").</p> <p>2 Corinthians 13:1 - Paul refers to the principle of two or three witnesses from Deuteronomy 19:15.</p> <p>Galatians 3:10 - Paul quotes Deuteronomy 27:26 about the curse on those who do not uphold the law.</p> <p>Galatians 3:13 - Paul quotes Deuteronomy 21:23 ("Cursed is everyone who is hanged on a tree").</p> <p>1 Timothy 5:18 - Paul quotes Deuteronomy 25:4 ("You shall not muzzle an ox when it is treading out the grain").</p> <p>Hebrews 10:28 - Refers to the law of Moses and the testimony of two or three witnesses, from Deuteronomy 17:6.</p> <p>Hebrews 12:21 - Refers to the fear and trembling of the people</p>

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		<p>kingdom and priests echoes Leviticus 19:6.</p> <p>Revelation 5:8, 8:3-4 - The imagery of incense in heaven recalls the incense offerings in Leviticus 16:12-13.</p>		<p>at Mount Sinai, as described in Deuteronomy 9:19.</p> <p>Hebrews 13:5 - Quotes Deuteronomy 31:6 ("I will never leave you nor forsake you").</p> <p>Revelation 2:14 - Refers to the teachings of Balaam, connected to Deuteronomy 23:4-5.</p> <p>Revelation 19:15 - Refers to the winepress of the wrath of God, echoing themes in Deuteronomy 32:32-33.</p>
1 & 2 Thessalonians; Titus	2&3 John, 1 & 2 Thessalonians; Galatians; Colossians; 2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon	1 & 2 Thessalonians; Colossians, Philippians; 2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon	Galatians; Philippians	Philippians, 2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon

