

# Deuteronomy 25

Chapter 25 of 34 · 19 Verses · Authorized King James Version

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## Justice and Mercy

<sup>1</sup> If there be a controversy between men, and they come unto judgment, that the judges may judge them; then they shall justify the righteous, and condemn the wicked.

<sup>2</sup> And it shall be, if the wicked man be worthy to be beaten, that the judge shall cause him to lie down, and to be beaten before his face, according to his fault, by a certain number.

<sup>3</sup> Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed: lest, if he should exceed, and beat him above these with many stripes, then thy brother should seem vile unto thee.

<sup>4</sup> Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn.

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## Levirate Marriage

<sup>5</sup> If brethren dwell together, and one of them die, and have no child, the wife of the dead shall not marry without unto a stranger: her husband's brother shall go in unto her, and take her to him to wife, and perform the duty of an husband's brother unto her.

<sup>6</sup> And it shall be, that the firstborn which she beareth shall succeed in the name of his brother which is dead, that his name be not put out of Israel.

<sup>7</sup> And if the man like not to take his brother's wife, then let his brother's wife go up to the gate unto the elders, and say, My husband's brother refuseth to raise up unto his brother a name in Israel, he will not perform the duty of my husband's brother.

<sup>8</sup> Then the elders of his city shall call him, and speak unto him: and if he stand to it, and say, I like not to take her;

**9** Then shall his brother's wife come unto him in the presence of the elders, and loose his shoe from off his foot, and spit in his face, and shall answer and say, So shall it be done unto that man that will not build up his brother's house.

**10** And his name shall be called in Israel, The house of him that hath his shoe loosed.

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### **Honest Weights and Measures**

**11** When men strive together one with another, and the wife of the one draweth near for to deliver her husband out of the hand of him that smiteth him, and putteth forth her hand, and taketh him by the secrets:

**12** Then thou shalt cut off her hand, thine eye shall not pity her.

**13** Thou shalt not have in thy bag divers weights, a great and a small.

**14** Thou shalt not have in thine house divers measures, a great and a small.

**15** But thou shalt have a perfect and just weight, a perfect and just measure shalt thou have: that thy days may be lengthened in the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee.

**16** For all that do such things, and all that do unrighteously, are an abomination unto the LORD thy God.

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### **Remember Amalek**

**17** Remember what Amalek did unto thee by the way, when ye were come forth out of Egypt;

**18** How he met thee by the way, and smote the hindmost of thee, even all that were feeble behind thee, when thou wast faint and weary; and he feared not God.

**19** Therefore it shall be, when the LORD thy God hath given thee rest from all thine enemies round about, in the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee for an inheritance to possess it, that thou shalt blot out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven; thou shalt not forget it.

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## HEBREW & GREEK WORD STUDIES

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### God — אֱלֹהִים (Elohim)

God (plural of majesty)

The Hebrew **Elohim** (אֱלֹהִים) is a plural form denoting majesty and fullness of deity. Though grammatically plural, it takes singular verbs when referring to the one true God, suggesting the Trinity's plurality within unity.

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### Heaven — שָׁמַיִם (Shamayim)

Heaven, sky

The Hebrew **shamayim** (שָׁמַיִם) means heaven or sky—God's dwelling place and the realm above earth. 'The heaven, even the heavens, are the LORD's' (Psalm 115:16), yet 'the heaven of heavens cannot contain Him' (1 Kings 8:27).

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### Justify — צָדַק (Tsadaq)

To be righteous, declare righteous

The Hebrew **tsadaq** (צָדַק) means to be righteous or to declare righteous—a legal verdict of innocence. Abraham 'believed in the LORD; and he counted it to him for righteousness' (Genesis 15:6).

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### Lord — יְהוָה / אֲדֹנָי (YHWH / Adonai)

The LORD / Lord

When 'LORD' appears in small capitals, it represents the Tetragrammaton **YHWH** (יְהוָה), God's personal covenant name meaning 'I AM.' When 'Lord' appears normally, it's **Adonai** (אֲדֹנָי), meaning 'my Lord,' emphasizing sovereignty.

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### Righteous — צַדִּיק (Tzaddik)

Righteous one

The Hebrew **tzaddik** (צַדִּיק) describes one who is righteous, just, or lawful—conforming to God's standard. From the root tzedek (צֶדֶק), meaning righteousness or justice.

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## CROSS REFERENCES

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**Deuteronomy 25:1**    **Righteousness:** Proverbs 17:15

**Deuteronomy 25:3**    **Parallel theme:** Job 18:3

**Deuteronomy 25:4**    **Parallel theme:** Proverbs 12:10; Hosea 10:11

**Deuteronomy 25:5**

**Parallel theme:** Ruth 3:9; 4:5; Matthew 22:24; Mark 12:19; Luke 20:28

**Deuteronomy 25:6**   **Parallel theme:** Deuteronomy 9:14; 21:19; 29:20; Psalms 9:5; 109:13

**Deuteronomy 25:8**   **Parallel theme:** Ruth 4:6

**Deuteronomy 25:9**

**Parallel theme:** Numbers 12:14; 1 Samuel 2:30; Job 30:10; Isaiah 20:2; 50:6; Matthew 26:67; 27:30; Mark 1:7; 10:34; John 1:27

**Deuteronomy 25:12**   **Parallel theme:** Deuteronomy 19:13

**Deuteronomy 25:13**   **Parallel theme:** Proverbs 11:1; 16:11; Amos 8:5

**Deuteronomy 25:15**   **References God:** Deuteronomy 4:40; Exodus 20:12

**Deuteronomy 25:16**   **Righteousness:** Proverbs 11:1. **Parallel theme:** Revelation 21:27.  
**References God:** Deuteronomy 18:12; 22:5

**Deuteronomy 25:18**   **References God:** Psalms 36:1; Romans 3:18

**Deuteronomy 25:19**

**References Lord:** Exodus 17:14; 17:16. **Parallel theme:** Deuteronomy 9:14; 1 Samuel 14:48

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