

This reference includes the fifth commandment with those grouped in the second table of the Decalogue.

Luke 10:25-28

On one occasion an expert in the law stood up to test Jesus. "Teacher," he asked, "what must I do to inherit eternal life?" (26) "What is written in the Law?" he replied. "How do you read it?" (27) He answered: "'Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your strength and with all your mind'; and, 'Love your neighbor as yourself.'" (28) "You have answered correctly," Jesus replied. "Do this and you will live."

This is similar to Matthew 22:34-40.

Luke 18:18-20

A certain ruler asked him, "Good teacher, what must I do to inherit eternal life?" (19) "Why do you call me good?" Jesus answered. "No one is good--except God alone. (20) You know the commandments: 'Do not commit adultery, do not murder, do not steal, do not give false testimony, honor your father and mother.'" "

This is a parallel to Matthew 19:16-19.

Romans 13:8-9

Let no debt remain outstanding, except the continuing debt to love one another, for he who loves his fellowman has fulfilled the law. (9) The commandments, "Do not commit adultery," "Do not murder," "Do not steal," "Do not covet," and whatever other commandment there may be, are summed up in this one rule: "Love your neighbor as yourself."

This reference includes the fifth commandment with those grouped in the second table of the Decalogue.

d. Interpretation of the Decalogue in general

In A Practical Exposition of the Ten Commandments (1701), Ezekiel Hopkins proposed several "General Rules for the Right Understanding and Expounding of the Commandments":

1. All those precepts which are dispersed in the holy Scriptures, and which concern the regulating of our lives and actions, although not found expressly mentioned in the Decalogue, may yet very aptly be reduced under one of these ten commands.
2. The affirmative commands include the prohibition of the contrary sin; and the negative commands include the injunction of the contrary duty.
3. Every negative command binds always, and to every moment of time; but the affirmative precepts, though they bind always, yet they do not bind to every moment; that is, as to the habit of obedience, they do; but not as to the acts.