

HEBREW LINE OF INHERITANCE — Nu.27:8-11; 36:1-13

- **Eldest Son** — receives a double portion of the inheritance, and serves as the father's heir. He will carry on the lineage of his father. The double portion of the inheritance is essentially his share and his father's share. He usually does not receive his inheritance until the father dies.
- **Younger Son** — may receive his share before the father dies, often when they get married.
- **Daughter** — she indirectly receives her share of the inheritance. She would receive her inheritance in the form of a dowry. Dowry is the money, goods, or estate that a woman brings to her husband in marriage. The dowry should not be confused with a bride price, money or goods paid by the prospective groom to the bride's parents in exchange for her hand in marriage. The dowry remains bound to her, but is used by her husband. Numbers 27 and 36 indicate that daughters with no brothers may receive property as heirs, but only if they marry in the kinship.
- **EXAMPLE: Prodigal Son (Lk.15:11-32).** The younger gets his inheritance before his father dies. Elder son waits for his inheritance until his father dies.

