

Deuteronomy

אלה הדברים

Author: _____

Key Words: Remember, Land (153), Inherit (36), Possess (65), Hear (44), Harken (27), Heart (46), Love (20)

Key Chapters:

1. Chapter 5 – Repeating of the Ten Commandments
2. Chapter 8 – God’s blessings and a severe warning to the people
3. Chapter 10 – God’s requirement of His people
4. Chapter 13 – Warning against Idolatry

Key Verses: 6:4-12 – God’s command to teach children about Him; 8:2, 18 – Remember God’s blessings; 18:15, 18 – The promise of another Prophet coming (Jesus)

Themes:

1. As the great _____ of the sheep, the Lord leads, protects, and provides for His people.
2. The _____ is worth _____
3. God’s _____ or _____ – the choice is yours.
4. Love for God and God’s Love for the People.

Key People: Moses, Joshua

Key Places: Beth-peor

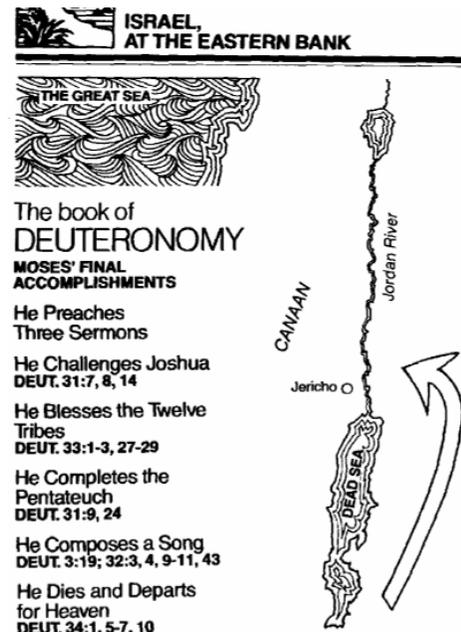
General Thoughts and Overview of Deuteronomy

1. We learn by _____ - So God repeats the explanation of the Ten Commandments that He first gave in Exodus.
2. The book emphasises two things:
 - a. _____ will always equal blessings, good things from God.
 - b. _____ will always equal trouble from the Lord (chastening).
3. Jesus loved this book and for the honour of this book, He quoted from it each time when being tempted by Satan. (Matthew 4:4, 7, 10)
4. The book reminds Israel, and all Christians of five things:
 - a. Past _____ (to Egyptians, and Sin).
 - b. God’s judgment on our _____ (Egypt with the plagues, Pharaoh at the Red Sea, Sin at the cross).
 - c. God’s special care (feeding the Jews daily with manna and quail, taking daily care of us).
 - d. The giving of the Law at Mt Sinai (and the giving of the entire Bible miraculously).
 - e. That the battle for sin was won by the Passover Lamb, but the battle for maturity is won by us in the Promised Land.
5. This is a _____ of the previous four books. The history and legislation of the earlier books are reviewed in Deuteronomy, but only as the basis for the words of admonition which are now recorded.
6. “Deuteronomy,” is taken from the Greek *deuteros* (second) and *nomos* (law). In Deuteronomy we have a second giving of the Law, or, rather, a new expounding of it to the new generation of Israel who had grown up in the wilderness and were needing to have the Law repeated and expounded to them before their entering into Canaan.
7. Deuteronomy is _____ the giving of a new Law, but an explication (explaining) of that which was already given.
8. Deuteronomy is a book of _____. It marks a transition in a fourfold way:

- a. It marks the transition to a new _____; for with the exception of Caleb and Joshua, and Moses himself, the old generation which came up from Egypt and was numbered at Sinai, had passed away, and a new generation had grown up.
 - b. It marks the transition to a new _____. The wilderness pilgrimage was to give place to the national occupancy of Canaan.
 - c. It marks the transition to a new _____, to a new life - houses instead of tents, settled habitation instead of wandering, and, instead of the wilderness diet, the milk and honey and corn and wine of Canaan.
 - d. It marks the transition to a new _____ of God - the revelation of His love.
9. From Genesis to Numbers the love of God is _____ spoken of. But in Deuteronomy, we have the wonderful words:
- a. “Because **He loved** thy fathers, therefore He chose their seed” (4:37);
 - b. “The Lord did not set His love upon you, nor choose you because ye were more in number than any people, for ye were the fewest of all people; but because the **Lord loved you**” (7:7,8);
 - c. “The Lord had a delight in thy fathers **to love** them: (10:15);
 - d. “The Lord thy God turned the curse into a blessing unto thee, because the Lord thy **God loved thee**” (23:5).
10. While speaking of the transitional nature of Deuteronomy, it is interesting to mention that just as the O.T. begins with five historical books – Genesis to Deuteronomy, so the N.T. begins with five historical books - Matthew to Acts. But what is equally striking is that in both Deuteronomy and Acts, God gives His people a second chance.
11. Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers were “_____ books” belonging in a special way to the Priests and Levites, but Deuteronomy was written for _____.
12. The book of Deuteronomy is essentially a covenant renewal document.
13. While it repeats many of the laws found in previous books, it gives a new and deeper meaning to these laws and shows what they meant in the everyday lives of the people.
14. The main focus in Deuteronomy is the _____ relationship between God and His people, just as between shepherd and sheep, and father and son. – The Love relationship.
15. Deuteronomy is no so concerned to show how God’s people are to be saved. Instead, it is concerned with _____, how people are to live before the Lord in a covenant relationship.
- a. Sanctification is the setting apart of ourselves for the Master’s use.
16. Faith, repentance, and obedience from the heart are presented as the only way to the Covenant relationship.
17. Anything short of this heart consecration and devotion to our great King will lead to difficulties and ultimately to apostasy and rebellion.
18. Deuteronomy does not seek to reform external behaviour only, but inner attitudes toward _____ and _____ as well.
19. Deuteronomy records the death of _____ and the mantle of leadership being transferred to _____.
20. Themes important to Deuteronomy:
- a. Love and election (7:6-8; 10:15; 14:2)
 - b. The dangers of apostasy (13:1-18)
 - c. A concern for justice (16:18-20; 17:8-13)
21. The Four Part Sections:
- a. Part 1 – Moses reviews history (1:1-4:43)
 - b. Part 2 – Moses preaches about the Law (4:44-11:32)
 - c. Part 3 – Moses proclaims the Law (12:1-26:19)
 - d. Part 4 – The story continues (27:1-34:12)

The Outline of the Events of Deuteronomy

- I. **An Historical Summary of Israel So Far** (1-4) – bringing people up to speed
- II. **Review of the Laws of God** (5:1-26:19)
 - A. The Ten _____ (5:6-21)
 - B. How God Expects Israel to Deal with People in Canaan (7:1-26) - Destroy them
 - C. Warnings About Israel's Tendency to Rebel (8-11)
 - D. Laws of Proper worship (12-17)
 1. How to Administrate justice (17:8-13)
 2. Warnings for the future _____ (17:14-20)
 - E. More Laws concerning Levites (18:1-8)
 - F. Against pagan practices (18:9-14)
 - G. Concerning prophets (18:15-22)
 - H. Administration of justice (19:1-21)
 - I. _____ legislation (21-25)
 1. Dealing with the victim of an unsolved murder (21:1-9)
 2. Family laws (21:10-21)
 3. Removal of corpse of recipient of capital punishment (21:22-23)
 4. Care for neighbour's property (22:1-4)
 5. Against transvestites (22:5)
 6. _____ (22:6-7)
 7. Home construction (22:8)
 8. Mixing different elements (22:9-11)
 9. Tassels on cloak (22:12)
 10. Sexual relations (22:13-30)
 11. People excluded from worship (23:1-8)
 12. Maintaining a proper army camp (23:9-14)
 13. Escaped slaves (23:15-16)
 14. Prostitution (23:17-18)
 15. Interest on loans (23:19-20)
 16. Vows (23:21-23)
 17. Gleaning (23:24-25)
 18. Marriage (24:1-5)
 19. Security on loans (24:6)
 20. Kidnapping (24:7)
 21. Leprosy (24:8-9)
 22. Security on loans (24:10-13)
 23. Payment of wages (24:14-15)
 24. Administration of justice (24:16-18)
 25. Gleaning (24:19-22)
 26. Flogging (25:1-3)
 27. Prohibition against muzzling an ox (25:4)
 28. Levite marriage (25:5-10)
 29. Women who fight dirty (25:11-12)
 30. Business practices (25:13-16)
 31. Against Amalek (25:17-19)
 - J. The Worship of Giving, and the _____ (26)
- III. **Instructions for after Israel crosses Jordan River** (27 - 30)
- IV. **Moses' Final Acts** (31:1-34:8) – allowed to only see the Promised Land
- V. **Death of Moses** (34:5-8)



Study Questions for Exodus Through Deuteronomy

1. Moses grows up in _____, but at the age of _____ flees to the land of _____.
2. Moses lives the next _____ years as a _____.
3. Moses and _____ stand before _____ to ask him to “_____”
4. Give 2 purposes of the plagues: 1) _____
2) _____
5. What happened at the Red Sea? _____
6. What did Israel eat in the wilderness? _____ and _____
7. At Mt. _____ the _____ was given and the _____ constructed.
8. The Law was divided into 3 sections. They were: 1) _____
2) _____, and 3) _____
9. Name three of the seven objects in the Tabernacle: 1) _____
2) _____, 3) _____
10. The priests were chosen from which tribe? _____
11. What was Moses' sin? _____
12. Who was chosen to be the new leader after Moses? _____
13. Write the 10 Commandments in short form:
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____
 - 5) _____
 - 6) _____
 - 7) _____
 - 8) _____
 - 9) _____
 - 10) _____
14. Write the five books of the Pentateuch in order:
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____
 - 5) _____
15. What is the Theme of the Book of Exodus? _____
16. Who was the Book of Leviticus written for? _____
17. Deuteronomy was written for what people (not just the Jews, but which ones in particular)? _____
18. BONUS: Try and List the 10 plagues (doesn't have to be in order):

1) _____	2) _____	3) _____
4) _____	5) _____	6) _____
7) _____	8) _____	9) _____
10) _____		