

THESE ARE THE WORDS

A Study of Deuteronomy

*And these words, which I command thee this day
shall be in thine heart:*

*And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children,
and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house,
and when thou walkest by the way,
and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up.*

Deuteronomy 6:6-7

Trinity Bible Church
Sunday School
Fall 2014

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Schedule	5
Memory Assignment	6
Hymn: "Take me, O my Father, take me"	8
Lesson 1: Rebellion Against the Command of the LORD	9
Deuteronomy 1:1-46	
2: The Conquest Begins	10
Deuteronomy 2:1-3:29	
3: Take Heed to Yourself	11
Deuteronomy 4:1-5:33	
4: The Way of Blessing in the Land	12
Deuteronomy 6:1-7:26	
5: Remember!	13
Deuteronomy 8:1-9:29	
6: A Blessing and a Curse	14
Deuteronomy 10:1-11:32	
7: Worship by Divine Design	15
Deuteronomy 12:1-13:18	
8: Practices of Holy People	16
Deuteronomy 14:1-15:23	
9: A Prophet Like Moses	17
Deuteronomy 16:1-18:22	
10: Pollution Control	18
Deuteronomy 19:1-21:23	
11: A Holy Land	19
Deuteronomy 22:1-23:25	
12: A Kind and Gentle Nation	20
Deuteronomy 24:1-26:15	
13: The Law Written on the Altar	21
Deuteronomy 26:16-27:26	
14: Blessings and Curses	22
Deuteronomy 28:1-68	
15: A Covenant of Life and Death	23
Deuteronomy 29:1-31:13	
16: He Will Provide Atonement	24
Deuteronomy 31:14-32:47	
17: The Death of Moses	25
Deuteronomy 32:48-34:12	
Outline of Deuteronomy	26

Introduction

“These are the words which Moses spoke unto all Israel on this side of the Jordan in the wilderness...” Thus begins the fifth and final book of Moses. In the Hebrew Bible, the book is titled simply, “These are the Words.” We know it as Deuteronomy. This title was taken from the Greek translation (the Septuagint) of Deuteronomy 17:18 where the king was instructed to write a “copy of this law” (Greek “deuteronomion”).

Deuteronomy literally means a Second Law. It is not an inappropriate title in that the book does give an abbreviated form of the Law of Moses for a second time. But this is more than a popularized version of the Law. In a series of messages Moses confronted a new generation with the spiritual and moral issues of God’s Covenant. He wanted to impress upon them their privileges and obligations as the Covenant people of the One True God. As they prepared to enter the land, they needed to know their solemn obligation to love and serve the LORD God without reserve and according to “these words.”

In the previous writings of Moses, the LORD spoke either to Moses or through him to the nation. In this book, Moses spoke to the nation. The Law had been given. The people now must love and obey the LORD with all their heart, their soul, and their might. All depended upon their strict obedience to Him. Because of their special relationship with the holy God, they must be holy. Their material blessing in the land, even their very lives, depended upon unwavering faithfulness to the LORD. In these sermons, Moses urged this obligation upon the people.

Moses admonished Israel to remember and not to forget. They must remember all the ways the LORD had led them. They must remember their

special relationship with the LORD. They must remember the commandments He gave. They must not forget the Covenant and turn to their own devices, or worse, to idols. They must not forget the blessings pronounced upon obedience and the curses pronounced upon disobedience. Their God “is a consuming fire, a jealous God” (4:24). He would not suffer their rebellion. They must obey the LORD.

The book is largely a series of sermons by Moses and can be divided into four parts:

1. A review of history (1-4).
2. A review of the Law (5-26).
3. A review of the Covenant (27-30).
4. The death of Moses (31-34).

The first division is a sermon in which Moses reviewed how the LORD had provided for them. He exhorted this new generation to learn from history and faithfully follow the LORD. The second and largest section of the book is a single sermon in which Moses repeated the Ten Commandments. He then reviewed the testimonies, statutes, and judgments they must learn and be careful to observe when they went into the land. As the special possession of a Holy God, they, too, must be holy. The Law described this holiness.

In the next section, Moses focused upon the Covenant between Israel and the LORD God. By the Covenant they had become “the people of the LORD.” Accordingly, they could expect rich blessings if they diligently obeyed Him. On the other hand, Moses solemnly warned of the terrible curses that would come upon them if they did not obey the voice of the LORD their God. The miseries of disobedience are clearly declared. Having set this all before the people, Moses enjoined them to choose life.

Introduction (continued)

The final section deals with the death of Moses. In it, Moses appointed Joshua to take his place as leader of the nation. He anticipated the future rebellion of the nation and gave them a song. The song was to remind them of their rebellious hearts and the fierceness and compassion of their God. His last act was to bless the twelve tribes. Finally, the LORD took Moses to view the land he would not permit him to enter. After this, the man “whom the LORD knew face to face” was taken from them.

The obvious lesson of this book is to testify to the depravity of the heart of man, the righteous standard of God and the fierceness of His wrath against sin. The nation, so richly blessed to see the hand of God in their beginning and to receive “these words,” has been brought “to naught” (28:63) because of their rebellion. Because of their sin, Israel never experienced the promised blessings.

Is this the end of the story? Look carefully! Moses also spoke of “a Prophet like me” Whom the people shall hear (18:15). One would come Who would be heard and obeyed. A time would come when “the LORD thy God will circumcise thine heart, and the heart of thy seed, to love the LORD thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, that thou mayest live” (30:6). The ultimate pur-

pose of this book is to direct the expectations of the nation toward the coming Prophet.

These final sermons of Moses are truly a revelation of the compassion of God toward sinful people. The very things that Moses urged the people to do, they were not able to do. Therefore, they deserved only the curses of God. But it was to these “stiff-necked people” (9:6) that the LORD revealed Himself to be a God of love. Because of His great love toward His people, He promised to render them worthy by a transformation of their hearts. Moses’ final words to the nation shut them up to condemnation because of their utter sinfulness. He then presented to them the only possible solution to their dreadful state. This, of course, is an early announcement of the Gospel of the grace of God.

The book does not close in despair with the death of Moses, but on a note of expectation. It anticipates the Prophet like Moses Who will be greater than Moses and do what Moses was not able to do: lead the nation into the blessings of God forever. That Prophet is Jesus Christ. As we study the sermons of Moses, we must take note that “these are the words” that testify of Christ (John 5:39).

2014 Fall Schedule

September 7	Lesson 1	Rebellion Against the Command of the LORD Deuteronomy 1:1-46
September 14	Lesson 2	The Conquest Begins Deuteronomy 2:1-3:29
September 21	Lesson 3	Take Heed to Yourself Deuteronomy 4:1-5:33
September 28	Lesson 4	The Way of Blessing in the Land Deuteronomy 6:1-7:26
October 5	Lesson 5	Remember! Deuteronomy 8:1-9:29
October 12	Lesson 6	A Blessing and a Curse Deuteronomy 10:1-11:32
October 19	Lesson 7	Worship by Divine Design Deuteronomy 12:1-13:18
October 26	Lesson 8	Practices of Holy People Deuteronomy 14:1-15:23
November 2	Lesson 9	A Prophet Like Moses Deuteronomy 16:1-18:22
November 9	Lesson 10	Pollution Control Deuteronomy 19:1-21:23
November 16	Lesson 11	A Holy Land Deuteronomy 22:1-23:25
November 23	Lesson 12	A Kind and Gentle Nation Deuteronomy 24:1-26:15
November 30	Lesson 13	The Law Written on the Altar Deuteronomy 26:16-27:26
December 7	Lesson 14	Blessings and Curses Deuteronomy 28:1-68
December 14	Lesson 15	A Covenant of Life and Death Deuteronomy 29:1-31:13
December 21	Lesson 16	He Will Provide Atonement Deuteronomy 31:14-32:47
December 28	Lesson 17	The Death of Moses Deuteronomy 32:48-34:12

Memory Assignments

Deuteronomy 4:24

For the LORD thy God is a consuming fire,
even a jealous God.

Deuteronomy 6:4-7

- 4 Hear, O Israel:
The LORD our God is one LORD:
- 5 And thou shalt love the LORD thy God
with all thine heart,
and with all thy soul,
and with all thy might.
- 6 And these words,
which I command thee this day,
shall be in thine heart:
- 7 And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children,
and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house,
and when thou walkest by the way,
and when thou liest down,
and when thou risest up.

Deuteronomy 8:2-3

- 2 And thou shalt remember all the way
which the LORD thy God led thee these forty years in the wilderness,
to humble thee, and to prove thee,
to know what was in thine heart,
whether thou wouldest keep his commandments, or no.
- 3 And he humbled thee, and suffered thee to hunger,
and fed thee with manna, which thou knewest not,
neither did thy fathers know;
that he might make thee know that man doth not live by bread only,
but by every word that proceedeth
out of the mouth of the LORD doth man live.

Memory Assignments (continued)

Deuteronomy 25:16

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

Deuteronomy 29:29

The secret things belong unto the LORD our God:
but those things which are revealed
belong unto us and to our children for ever,
that we may do all the words of this law.

Deuteronomy 30:19

I call heaven and earth to record this day against you,
that I have set before you life and death,
blessing and cursing:
therefore choose life,
that both thou and thy seed may live.

Take me, O my Father, take me

Ray Palmer, 1864

Arr. by Sir John A. Stevenson
from Dimitri Bortniansky, 1818

1. Take me, O my Fa - ther, take me; Take me, save me, through thy Son;
2. Fruit - less years with grief re - call - ing, Hum - bly I con - fess my sin;
3. Once the world's Re - deem - er, dy - ing, Bore our sins up - on the tree;

That which thou wouldst have me, make me, Let thy will in me be done.
At thy feet, O Fa - ther, fall - ing, To thy house - hold take me in.
On that sac - ri - fice re - ly - ing, Now I look in hope to thee:

Long from thee my foot - steps stray - ing, Thorn - y proved the way I trod;
Free - ly now to thee I prof - fer This re - lent - ing heart of mine;
Fa - ther, take me; all for - giv - ing, Fold me to thy lov - ing breast;

Wea - ry come I now, and pray - ing, Take me to thy love, my God.
Free - ly life and soul I of - fer, Gift un - worth - y love like thine.
In thy love for ev - er liv - ing I must be for ev - er blest. A - men.

Lesson 1: Rebellion Against the Command of the LORD

Deuteronomy 1:1-46

MEMORY: Deuteronomy 4:24

HYMN: "Take me, O my Father, take me"

SUMMARY: *In Horeb, the LORD commanded the Israelites to enter the land of Canaan. After Moses provided officers and judges for the nation, they departed. From Kadesh-Barnea, they sent spies into the land who reported a good land. However, they refused to go into Canaan out of fear of the inhabitants. In anger, the LORD announced that none of that generation would be permitted to enter the Land. When they tried to go anyway, they were defeated by the Amorites.*

1. When and where did Moses speak to Israel?
2. What did the LORD tell Israel in Horeb?
3. What provision did Moses make to deal with their problems, burdens and complaints?
4. What plan did they propose to Moses in Kadesh-Barnea?
5. How did Israel respond to the report of the spies?
6. What did Moses say about this rebellion?
7. What did the LORD say about this rebellion?
8. How did the people respond to the judgment of the LORD?
9. What happened when the people tried to go into the land?

Lesson 2: The Conquest Begins

Deuteronomy 2:1-3:29

MEMORY: Deuteronomy 6:4 and review

HYMN: "Take me, O my Father, take me"

SUMMARY: *Thirty-eight years after their rebellion at Kadesh-Barnea, the LORD told Israel to enter the Promised Land. On the way, they must not bother Esau's descendants, Edom, or Lot's descendants, Moab and Ammon. At the command of the LORD, they destroyed the people of Heshbon and Bashan with their kings, Sihon and Og, and took their land for the inheritance of Reuben, Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh. Moses was only permitted to view the Land. Joshua would lead the people into their inheritance.*

Deuteronomy 2:1-37

1. What did the LORD tell Moses about the people who lived in Seir?
2. What did the LORD tell Moses about the people of Moab?
3. What did the LORD tell Moses about the people of Ammon?
4. What encouraging word did the LORD give when he told Israel to cross the River Arnon?
5. Why did Sihon, king of Heshbon, refuse to help Israel?
6. What happened in the battle between Israel and Heshbon?

Deuteronomy 3:1-29

7. What did Israel do to King Og and the people of Bashan?
8. What instructions did Moses give the two and a half tribes who received their inheritance east of the Jordan?
9. How did the LORD answer Moses when he asked to enter Canaan?

Lesson 3: Take Heed to Yourself

Deuteronomy 4:1-5:33

MEMORY: Deuteronomy 6:5 and review

HYMN: "Take me, O my Father, take me"

SUMMARY: *Moses urged careful obedience to the commands of the LORD when they entered the Land. They were blessed to have directly received God's statutes, but they must remember that their God is a consuming fire. They could avoid His wrath only by faithful obedience to Him. After their initial victories east of the Jordan, Moses set the Law before the nation again. He reminded them of their experience before the mountain in Horeb when they trembled to hear the voice of the LORD. There they had pledged to do all that the LORD had spoken.*

Deuteronomy 4:1-49

1. What did Moses tell Israel to do when they entered the Land?

2. What were the Israelites to teach their children?

3. Why was it important to remember that they saw no form when the LORD spoke to them at Horeb?

4. What did Moses say would happen if they sinned against the LORD?

5. What evidence was there from their history thus far that the LORD had blessed them?

Deuteronomy 5:1-33

6. List the Ten Commandments.

- | | |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

7. How did the children of Israel react to the voice of the LORD?

8. What did the LORD say when the children of Israel vowed to do all that He said?

Lesson 4: The Way of Blessing in the Land Deuteronomy 6:1-7:26

MEMORY: Deuteronomy 6:6 and review

HYMN: "Take me, O my Father, take me"

SUMMARY: *Israel was to love the LORD with all their heart and soul and might. After the LORD brought them into the land, they must not be distracted by the prosperity and forget the LORD. They must fear and diligently serve God. They must remain separate from the pagans in the land and from their idols. The LORD had chosen them to be a holy people, a special treasure above all people on the earth. If they heard and obeyed the LORD, He would love and bless and multiply them in the land.*

Deuteronomy 6:1-25

1. Why did the LORD give the commandments, the statutes, and judgments?
2. What statement summed up the obligation of Israel to the LORD God?
3. What did Moses say they must not do when they got into the land?
4. What did Moses say they must do when they got into the land?
5. How should they answer a son's question about the testimonies, judgments, and statutes?

Deuteronomy 7:1-26

6. What instructions did Moses give about their relationship with the people in the land?
7. What was unique about the nation Israel above all other nations?
8. What could they expect if they heard and obeyed the commandments of the LORD their God?
9. What did the LORD tell them about the nations in the Promised Land?

Lesson 5: Remember! Deuteronomy 8:1-9:29

MEMORY: Deuteronomy 6:7 and review

HYMN: "Take me, O my Father, take me"

SUMMARY: *When Israel entered the promised land, they must remember the lessons taught in the wilderness and not be lifted up in pride. They were about to dispossess a people mightier than they, but not because of their own merit. No, they were a rebellious people who were benefitting from the LORD'S faithfulness to His promise to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. They must remember their own sinfulness and the greatness of the LORD. They must fear and obey Him.*

Deuteronomy 8:1-20

1. What must Israel remember about the forty years in the wilderness?
2. Into what kind of a land was the LORD bringing them?
3. What did they need to be careful about when they entered this good land?
4. Why was it important for them to remember the LORD their God?

Deuteronomy 9:1-29

5. Why did the LORD dispossess the nations and give the land to Israel?
6. What was Israel to remember about their own character?
7. Why did the LORD say He was going to destroy Israel?
8. What did Moses do when he learned of the anger of the LORD?
9. What arguments did Moses use to persuade the LORD not to destroy Israel?

Lesson 6: A Blessing and a Curse

Deuteronomy 10:1-11:32

MEMORY: Deuteronomy 8:2 and review

HYMN: "Take me, O my Father, take me"

SUMMARY: *The LORD gave Moses a second copy of the Ten Commandments written upon tables of stone. In it, He set before them a blessing and a curse. If they feared, loved, and obeyed the LORD with all their heart and soul, they would participate in the blessings long ago promised to their fathers. If they disobeyed the commandments of the LORD, they would be accursed of God.*

Deuteronomy 10:1-22

1. What preparations did Moses make when he went up to the mountain to meet the LORD and what did the LORD do there?
2. Why did the LORD separate the tribe of Levi from the other tribes?
3. What did the LORD require of Israel?
4. What did Moses tell Israel about their God?

Deuteronomy 11:1-32

5. What did Moses remind Israel that they knew and had seen?
6. What did Moses say about the land they would soon enter?
7. What did Moses say about rain and productivity in the land?
8. What did Moses tell them to do with the Word of God?
9. What did Moses say about the blessing and the curse?

Lesson 7: Worship by Divine Design

Deuteronomy 12:1-13:18

MEMORY: Deuteronomy 8:3 and review

HYMN: "Take me, O my Father, take me"

SUMMARY: *The worship of the LORD God was to be done in the manner in which the LORD described and in the place He would designate. Israel was not to follow the pattern of the nations in their religious practices. They were not to listen to false prophets. They were not to serve other gods. They must zealously guard against deviations from the true worship of the only LORD God in the place which He would designate.*

Deuteronomy 12:1-32

1. What "statutes and judgments" did Moses give about the pagan religions?
2. What did Moses say about the place of worship for Israel?
3. What did Moses say about burnt offerings, the tithe of grain, new wine and oil or other offerings?
4. What special instructions did Moses give about eating meat?
5. What must the Israelites do if they expected things to go well with them and with their children?
6. What did Moses say about the manner in which the Canaanites worshipped?

Deuteronomy 13:1-18

7. What did Moses tell them about false prophets?
8. What were the Israelites to do to a relative or friend that proposed serving other gods?
9. What were the Israelites to do if they heard that a city had been enticed into idolatry?

Lesson 8: Practices of Holy People

Deuteronomy 14:1-15:23

MEMORY: Deuteronomy 25:16 and review **HYMN:** "Take me, O my Father, take me"

SUMMARY: *Israel was a holy nation, chosen by the LORD to be a people for Himself. Therefore, there were to be certain distinctions in their daily living. These involved all aspects of life from mourning for the dead to eating or not eating certain foods. They included the religious duties to tithe and care for the Levites, but also the practices of creditors, the treatment of the poor and slaves, and the gift of the firstborn of all animals to the LORD.*

Deuteronomy 14:1-29

1. Why did the LORD give specific instructions about mourning to Israel?
2. What was the difference between the clean and unclean animals and fish?
3. What were they told about the animals which died naturally?
4. What instructions were given about the tithe?
5. Why were they to collect the special tithe every third year?

Deuteronomy 15:1-23

6. What were the rules of borrowing and lending?
7. What instructions were given concerning the poor?
8. What was the meaning of the ceremony in which the awl pierced the servant's ear?
9. What was the rule concerning the firstborn animal?

Lesson 9: A Prophet Like Moses

Deuteronomy 16:1-18:22

MEMORY: Deuteronomy 29:29 and review **HYMN:** "Take me, O my Father, take me"

SUMMARY: *Israel must yearly celebrate the feasts to commemorate the LORD'S deliverance and acknowledge His continued blessings. Judges must execute just judgment to remove evil. Their kings must devote themselves to the fear of the LORD. Israel must provide for the Levites and avoid the wicked customs of the nations. Above all, they were to live in expectation that God would raise up for them a Prophet like Moses to speak God's Word to them.*

Deuteronomy 16:1-22

1. What were the three feasts that they were to observe each year?
2. Where were the men to gather each year, how many times, and for what purpose?
3. What instructions were given about judges?

Deuteronomy 17:1-20

4. What were they to do to idolaters?
5. What were they to do if they could not settle a matter among themselves?
6. What instructions were given for a king?

Deuteronomy 18:1-22

7. What provision was made for the needs of the Levites?
8. Why must they be careful not to follow the example of the nations in their abominable practices?
9. What were they told about the coming Prophet?

Lesson 10: Pollution Control

Deuteronomy 19:1-21:23

MEMORY: Deuteronomy 30:19

HYMN: "Take me, O my Father, take me"

SUMMARY: *The people must not pollute the land. Provisions were made for accidental death, but the general principle of justice was: life for life and an eye for an eye. In warfare, mercy could be shown to their neighbors outside of the land, but those within must be completely destroyed. They must not defile the land by their treatment of an unsolved murder, female prisoners, an unloved wife, a rebellious son, and the body of an executed sinner.*

Deuteronomy 19:1-21

1. What provision was made for accidental killing?
2. What instructions were given in cases of murder?
3. What instructions were given concerning witnesses?

Deuteronomy 20:1-20

4. Who was to be released from the army?
5. What were the rules for attacking a city outside of the land?
6. What were the rules for attacking a city within the land?

Deuteronomy 21:1-23

7. What were they to do in the case of an unsolved murder?
8. What special instructions were given about women and children?
9. What instruction is given about hanging a dead body on a tree?

Lesson 11: A Holy Land

Deuteronomy 22:1-23:25

MEMORY: Review

HYMN: "Take me, O my Father, take me"

SUMMARY: *Since the LORD their God was to dwell with them, the people were to be holy and to keep the land holy. Multiple laws affecting all aspects of daily living were given to show that they must seek holiness lest the LORD their God see uncleanness among them and turn away from them.*

Deuteronomy 22:1-30

1. What obligation did the people have toward their brother's property?
2. What distinctions in dress, building and farming should be seen in Israel?
3. What was to happen to the man who falsely accused his wife of immorality?
4. What was to happen to the man or woman guilty of immorality?
5. What was to happen in the case where a man forced a woman into immorality?

Deuteronomy 23:1-25

6. What was said about the Ammonites, the Moabites, the Edomites, and the Egyptians?
7. Why was the army to be particularly careful about keeping their camp clean?
8. How were they supposed to treat a runaway slave?
9. What were the rules about vows?

Lesson 12: A Kind and Gentle Nation Deuteronomy 24:1-26:15

MEMORY: Review

HYMN: "Take me, O my Father, take me"

SUMMARY: *Israel was to remember how the LORD heard their cries and delivered them from the affliction of their bondage in Egypt. Therefore, they too must show compassion and care for the fatherless, the widows, the stranger, and the poor. They must avoid harshness in punishments or disputes. Their offerings of the firstfruits of the land and the tithe of the third year were given in thankfulness to the LORD for His kindness to them.*

Deuteronomy 24:1-22

1. What instruction is given about divorce?
2. Which laws in this chapter show the LORD'S concern for the helpless and oppressed?
3. What did the LORD tell Israel to remember and why?

Deuteronomy 25:1-19

4. Why was the penalty on a guilty man limited to 40 stripes?
5. What duty did a man have to his brother's widow?
6. Why was remembrance of the Amalekites to be blotted out?

Deuteronomy 26:1-15

7. What was Israel to do with the first produce of the land?
8. What were they to remember before the LORD in their offering of the firstfruits to Him?
9. Why was the tithe of the third year given?

Lesson 13: The Law Written on the Altar Deuteronomy 26:16-27:26

MEMORY: Review

HYMN: "Take me, O my Father, take me"

SUMMARY: *Israel promised to faithfully obey all that the LORD commanded. In return, God would honor them above all the nations as His own holy people. To commemorate this Covenant, when they entered the land, they were to build an altar on which the Law would be inscribed. They would then divide into two groups standing on opposite mountains. One group would recite the blessings of the Law and the other its curses.*

Deuteronomy 26:16-19

1. What proclamation did the nation Israel make?

2. What proclamation did the LORD make?

Deuteronomy 27:1-26

3. What was Israel to do in the day they entered the promised land?

4. How was the altar to be built, and where was it placed?

5. What were they to do after they had built the altar?

6. How were the tribes arranged for the recitation of curse and blessing?

7. What were the things for which they would be accursed?

Lesson 14: Blessings and Curses

Deuteronomy 28:1-68

MEMORY: Review

HYMN: "Take me, O my Father, take me"

SUMMARY: *The future of the nation Israel was quite simply stated. If they diligently obeyed all that the LORD commanded them, they would be greatly blessed and prosper above all nations of the earth. On the other hand, if they did not obey the LORD, they would be accursed of God. Ultimately, they would cease to be a nation and would be scattered among nations who would despise them. They would live in continual fear and threat of death.*

1. If Israel diligently obeyed the LORD, what blessings did the LORD promise for their daily lives in the land?
2. If Israel diligently obeyed the LORD, what would be their status as a nation among nations?
3. If Israel failed to obey the LORD, how would their lives in the land be changed by the curse of God?
4. What did the LORD say about the nation He would bring against them?
5. How would family relationships be affected by God's curse?
6. How would their health be affected by God's curse?
7. How did the LORD describe their lives after He would scatter them throughout the earth?

Lesson 15: A Covenant of Life and Death

Deuteronomy 29:1-31:13

MEMORY: Review

HYMN: "Take me, O my Father, take me"

SUMMARY: *When they came to Moab, Moses renewed the Covenant between Israel and the LORD God. They must keep this Covenant to be a people for God. He warned them of the dire consequence of forsaking this Covenant, but also assured them of God's mercy, should they repent of any future rebellion. He set life and death before them and urged them to choose life. Finally, he appointed Joshua to lead them into their inheritance.*

Deuteronomy 29:1-29

1. What did Moses say about the LORD in all that had happened in Israel's recent history?

2. What did Moses tell them about the Covenant?

3. What kind of a person would come under the wrath of the LORD?

4. What did Moses say God would do in His wrath?

Deuteronomy 30:1-20

5. After rebellion, how could Israel be restored again?

6. How could Moses be so certain that Israel would again obey the LORD and that the LORD would rejoice over them?

7. What did Moses set before Israel and then call upon them to do?

Deuteronomy 31:1-13

8. What did Moses tell Joshua?

9. What did Moses tell Israel to do every seven years?

Lesson 16: He Will Provide Atonement

Deuteronomy 31:14-32:47

MEMORY: Review

HYMN: "Take me, O my Father, take me"

SUMMARY: *When Moses brought Joshua before the LORD as his replacement, the LORD spoke of the evil inclination of the hearts of His people and the certain rebellion that would follow the death of Moses. Therefore Moses wrote a song as a witness against them. In it, he contrasted their iniquity with the mercy and goodness of their God. God Who chose them and was provoked by them promised to make atonement for His land and His people.*

Deuteronomy 31:14-30

1. What did the LORD say would happen after the death of Moses?
2. Why did the LORD tell Moses to write the song?
3. What did Moses tell the Levites about the people?

Deuteronomy 32:1-47

4. What did Moses teach about God?
5. What did Moses say about the origin of the nation?
6. What happened when Jeshurun (Israel) grew fat?
7. What did the LORD say He would do about His perverse children with no faith?
8. What word of hope does the song of Moses give?
9. After he finished the song, what did Moses tell the people?

Lesson 17: The Death of Moses

Deuteronomy 32:48-34:12

MEMORY: Review

HYMN: "Take me, O my Father, take me"

SUMMARY: *Moses was instructed to go up Mount Nebo to view the land before his death. Because of his sin against the LORD at Meribah, he would not be permitted to enter the land. After Moses blessed the tribes of Israel, the LORD showed Moses the land He had promised to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Moses died and the LORD buried him. The children of Israel followed Joshua.*

Deuteronomy 32:48-52

1. Why was Moses not allowed to enter the land of Canaan?

Deuteronomy 33:1-29

2. What did Moses say about the Law?

3. What did Moses say about Levi?

4. What blessing did Moses pronounce on Joseph?

5. What did Moses say about the God of Jeshurun?

6. Why did Moses pronounce Israel happy?

Deuteronomy 34:1-12

7. What did the LORD do with Moses before his death?

8. What did the LORD tell Moses about what he saw?

9. What testimony is given about Moses?

Outline of Deuteronomy

Prepared by Pastor L. Dwight Custis

- I. THE FIRST MESSAGE (Deut. 1-4): A REVIEW OF THE JOURNEY.
 - A. The history of the journey from Horeb (Sinai) to Moab (Deut. 1-3).
 - B. An appeal for Israel's obedience (as they enter the land) (Deut. 4).

- II. THE SECOND MESSAGE (Deut. 5-26): THE LAW, THE LORD, THE LAND, THE LIFE.
 - A. The life that pleases God -- with promises and warnings (Deut. 5-11).
 - B. The life that displeases God -- warnings against idolatry (Deut. 12-13).
 - C. The details of a life becoming to "the children of the LORD" (Deut. 14:1-16:17). See Deut. 14:1a.
 - D. The leaders of the nation (Deut. 16:18-19:21).
 - E. War (Deut. 20).
 - F. Miscellaneous laws (Deut. 21-25).
 - G. Giving to the LORD (Deut. 26:1-15).
 - H. An appeal for Israel's obedience (Deut. 26:16-19). See Deut. 4.

- III. THE THIRD MESSAGE (Deut. 27-30): ISRAEL, THE PEOPLE OF THE LORD, THEIR GOD. See Deut. 27:9, 10; 29:13.
 - A. The charge to Israel (Deut. 27-28).
 - The charge consists of:
 - 1) Curses.
 - 2) Blessings.
 - B. The covenant with Israel (Deut. 29-30).

- IV. THE CONCLUSION (Deut. 31-34).
 - A. Moses' farewell to the people (Deut. 31-32).
 - This includes Moses' explanation as to why he could not go into the land, the installation of Joshua to succeed him, and the writing of the Law and the song which he gave to the people.
 - B. Moses' blessing for the people (Deut. 33).
 - C. Moses' death and burial (Deut. 34).
 - At the command of the LORD (see Deut. 32:48-52), Moses went up upon Mount Nebo, saw the land, died, and was buried by the LORD. The people wept and mourned for thirty days. Joshua became the leader. The book closes with a eulogy of Moses