Deuteronomy means second law. The name is based on a misunderstanding. The Septuagint mistakenly translated Deut. 17:18 as the second law. The KJV is correct with a copy of this law. It is a repetition of the law. The new generation of Jews which was about to go into Canaan needed to be shown why they should obey the law and what it was. The Jews had five names for the book:
1. These are the words,
2. The words [from the first phrase in the book],
3. Copy of the law,
4. Copy [from Deut. 17:18], and
5. The book of admonitions.

Deuteronomy

1. Contains 34 chapters.
2. Was written by Moses. (1:1;31:9,22,24-27) Deuteronomy is a restatement of the Law on the east side of the Jordan 40 years after the Exodus - 11 days journey from Sinai. Previously God spoke through Moses to Israel [Exodus, Lev., Num.]. Now Moses speaks to Israel repeating what God had said at Sinai.
3. Events covers about 2 months. It also includes a review of the entire wanderings.

THEME

A call to obedience.

CHRIST

Christ is seen as the true prophet. He is also seen as our Rock (1 Cor.10:4). Jesus used this book against Satan and quoted from it more than any other Old Testament book. That is a good hint that we should be very familiar with it too.

KEY WORDS

Hear(d,ken) 69, remember(ance) 16, do, keep, and observe (are two Hebrew words) 164, are the key words of the book. Heart(s) 49, love(d,th) 22 also appear in the book. It would seem that hearken and remember are the significant words, they refer to obedience which is the emphasis of the book.

KEY VERSES

Deut.10:12,13 And now, Israel, what doeth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to fear the Lord thy God, to walk in all His ways, and to love Him, and to serve the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul, (13) to keep the commandments of the Lord, and
His statutes, which I command thee this day for thy good? Deut. 18:18,19 I will raise them up a prophet from among their brethren, like unto you and I will put my words in His mouth, and He shall speak unto them all that I shall command Him. (19) And it shall come to pass that whosoever will not harken unto my words which He shall speak in my name I will require it.

PURPOSE
1. To declare this law, explain, expand, and clarify it.
2. To remind Israel of their need to be faithful to the Covenant that God had made with them.
3. To prepare the people for the entering, conquering and possessing the land of Canaan.

LESSONS TO REMEMBER
1. For Israel it took 40 years to make an 11 day journey because of unbelief. Deut. 1:2
2. It is important that we teach God's word to our children. Deut.6:6.
3. Prosperity can be very dangerous. Deut.8:11-14
4. Moses could not enter because of sin. Deut.32:51
5. No man because of death stops God's work. God buries His workman but His work carries on.
6. Love for God is a proper motivation for obeying His laws.
7. Hearing and obeying God's commands is a requirement.
8. Obedience brings blessing, disobedience brings a curse.

OUTLINE
Jehovah's Gracious Dealings:
An Incentive Unto Grateful Obedience

I Jehovah Had Dealt Graciously with You (from Sinai to Moab) 1 - 4
II Observe Therefore His Law (the law reviewed - beginning with the ten commands - a summary of the Law) 5 - 26
III In Order that You May be Blessed and Not Cursed 27 - 28
IV Conclusion 29 - 34
   a. The Covenant made at Moab 29 - 30
   b. Moses' Farewell and Death 31 - 34

TESTAMENT [COVENANT] OUTLINE
I Preface to the Testament 1:1 - 5
II History Concerning the Testament 1:6 - 4:43
   a. Suzerain's gracious deeds since Sinai 1:6 - 3:29
   b. Suzerain's demand for obedience on the basis of testament history 4:1-43
III Demands of the Testament 4:44 - 26:19
IV Reception of the Testament 27:1 - 30:20
   a. The later reception of the testament under Joshua in Canaan (27) is like ratifying the treaty under a new leader.
   b. Immediate reception of the testament in plains of Moab under Moses 28 - 30
V Perpetuation of the Testament 31 - 34
a. Final charge of Moses 31:1 - 13
b. The witnesses of the Testament 31:14 - 32:47
c. The Transition of the leadership from Moses to Joshua 32:48 - 34:12

[For a detailed study of this Covenants see the Covenants course.]

COMMENTS

1:1-18 - In the introduction Moses reminds them of where they have come from. Notice the fulfillment of the Abrahamic Covenant. God promised Abraham that his descendants would be as the sand of the sea and the stars of the sky. Moses, in verse 10, states they have become as the stars of sky.

1:19-46 - They are reminded that when they first came to the Promised Land they, in rebellion, refused to go in. Then when God had passed judgment on them, they rebelled and tried to take the land on their own. Of course they failed and all their tears could not reverse the judgments. We must bear the consequences of our actions. We can repent - although in this case it wasn’t repentance only sorrow for missing the blessings - but there are still consequences we have to live with and deal with.

2:1-12 - There were certain nations Israel was not to interfere with. It is interesting to see that the world belongs to God. Sometimes we think of the nation of Canada, United States, or wherever as belonging to the citizens or government of that nation. In actual fact they are only stewards of the nations. If they fail in their job God is able to give the nation to others. All things belong to God and He is able to dispose of them as He wishes. If we, as Christians, are not happy with the ungodly leadership in our nations our first step is to repent of our own sins and then ask God to give the nation to Godly leaders. God rules even in democracies. God is the ultimate Ruler and Decider of the fate of nations, not any form of government. Often we hear that democracy is the answer to some nation’s problems - Jesus is the answer. Until they have Jesus no form of government will work properly.

2:13-16 - Because of their evil heart God was against the men of war who had refused to go into Canaan. They all died young, the youngest dying before 60 years of age. [The youngest were 20 years old when they left Egypt and all, except Joshua and Caleb, died within 40 years.

2:17-37 - The war against Sihon is recounted.

3:1-20 - The war against Og of Bashan is given. Two and a half tribes are given their inheritance on this side of the Jordan River but are required to help in the war of Canaan.

3:21-22 - These wars were training for what they would face in Canaan. By taking on these kings they gained experience and gained confidence in God.

3:23-29 - Moses is allowed to look at the Promised Land but not to enter it. Joshua is the man to taken them the next step of the way.

4:1-5 - Again we see that the promise of gaining and keeping the land was conditional on obedience to the commands of God. Some people teach that the Land was given to Israel unconditionally but these and many other Scriptures show that it was conditional.
4:6-8 - The law of God was to set them apart from other nations. By following the laws the wisdom of God would be shown and the nation would prosper. Today the closer a nation aligns its laws with God’s law the closer it walks in justice and prosperity. Canada, the United States, and other Western Nations have prospered because their laws for a great part were built on Biblical Law. As they forsake Biblical Law for Humanist Law justice crumples and nations fall. [All Christians should study Biblical Law.]

4:9-14 - God reminds them that He revealed Himself and His laws so that they would learn from them and obey them. They are not optional. They are God’s way of life.

4:15-19 - They are told that God deliberately did not reveal Himself in a physical form for then they would have worshipped the form. They are strictly warned not to make or worship some idol or item instead of God.

4:20-23 - Moses tells them they are God’s inheritance. He also reminds them, that although he cannot enter Canaan, they will.

4:24 - God is jealous. All jealously is not wrong. Jealously as the desire to protect one’s own property can be proper. The children of Israel were the possession of God and He did not want to share them. Even so we, as Christians, are the possession of God and He will not share us with the world. This is one reason why the Bible charges people of God who go after the things of the world with spiritual adultery.

4:25-28 - Moses, looking into the future, knew that they would eventually forsake God and warned them of the terrible consequences. It is a dreadful thing to be under the judgment of God.

4:29-31 - If they were to truly repent, then God would hear them and remember His covenant with Abraham. We see this being fulfilled in the return from the Babylonian Captivity. Before the Babylonian Captivity they were always going after idols and forsaking the law. Afterward they were much more serious about the Law. In fact they went to the other extreme and became legalistic.

4:32-38 - Moses shows that they are unique. Never before has God dwelt with a nation like this.

4:39-40 - Obedience to God is required. Notice how many times, as we go through this study, that the promises and blessings of God are conditional on obedience to the commands of God. Many Christians today claim that these promises - especially the promise of the land - were unconditional. They have been tempted into Zionism and ignored the plain teaching of Scripture.

4:41-49 - Moses set up 3 cities of Refuge on the east side on the Jordan in the territory they had conquered there.

5 - The Ten Commandments are reviewed. They requested Moses to be the mediator and voluntarily agreed to keep all God’s commands. It was God’s desire that they would always have that fear and respect for Him, then His blessing could be poured out.

6:1-9 - Jesus quoted vs. 4-5 as the greatest commandment. A legalistic keeping of the law was never enough. There was to be a love relationship with God which was expressed in the keeping of the law. Love was always to be at the heart of what they did. Also, they were to be continually talking about God’s law and ways and teaching them to the next generation. And so it would be passed down from generation to generation.
Which brings us back to God’s original desire - that the earth be filled with a Godly people.

6:10-25 - Moses tells them they are going in to inherit a lot of things they did not work for [the wealth of the ungodly is stored up for the Godly] but he warned them of the danger. When they got comfortable the temptation would come to forget God and get lazy in keeping His commandments. If that happened, they would lose the blessings. [This is what is happening in the Western nations today.] They were also to explain the laws and ways of God to their children so that they too would learn to fear the Lord and not lose the blessings. Notice all through here that it was all conditional.

7:1-6 - When they entered the land they were to destroy everyone who lived there. They were not to make covenants with them or spare them. If they did then they would end up being turned away from God themselves - as we know did in fact happen. This is a picture of the destructiveness of sin. We cannot compromise or play with sin in our lives - not even a little bit.

7:7-10 - They are reminded that God did not love them because they were so great. God loved them because He chose to and He had made a covenant with Abraham. There is no room from pride in our relationship with God. He acts because of Who He Is not because of who we are.

7:11-26 - Again, obedience would bring incredible blessing. And again they are instructed to totally destroy the Canaanites and not to be afraid of them. They were to remember what God had done to Pharaoh and know that it was God Who was fighting for them.

8:1-5 - The trials in the wilderness were to test and humble them so they would trust in God alone. They were to learn that they could not look only on the physical but had to be able to see past it and trust God to supply their needs.

8:6-20 - Again God shows that He is going to abundantly bless them in all things but they are warned not to forget God in the time of prosperity. Vs, 18 - it is God who gives us the power to get wealth. We are not to look to or trust in our own strength. And again, we see that disobedience would mean forfeiting all the benefits of God’s blessings and coming under His judgment.

9:1-3 - There was no question that the nations which dwelt in Canaan were more powerful than the Israelites. The Canaanites were experienced warriors, with the latest in military weapons, living in walled cities, and energized by demons. On a natural plain, the Israelites didn’t have a chance. But God promised to be the consuming fire that would destroy their enemies.

9:4-29 - Moses is quick to make clear that they were not getting the land because they deserved it in their own righteousness. The land belonged to God and the current inhabitants were evil in the extreme. God was giving it to them because of the evil of the Canaanites and because of His covenant with Abraham. Moses goes on to remind them how wicked they were in the wilderness.

10:1-11 - Moses reminds them how he made the second copy of The Ten Commandments and put it in the Ark, mentions the death of Aaron and the choosing of the tribe of Levi.

10:12-13 - What does God require? That with the whole heart we love, fear, serve, and obey Him. It really isn’t for His benefit but for our good. When we follow God with our
whole heart, we are the ones who end up benefiting.

10:14-22 - God choose to place His love on Abraham and his descendants but it required a response of obedience on their part. God is not to be taken lightly or taken for granted. He operates in justice. They are also instructed to love the stranger because they themselves were strangers in Egypt. They were oppressed so they have to be careful not to oppress others.

11 - Moses gives a strong warning to remember the judgment of God. He goes on to show that the land of Canaan is far better than the land of Egypt ever was. The land of Canaan was blessed with natural abundance and if they were obedient God would see that they got the weather they needed and their blessings were overflowing. Again Moses stresses that if they disobey God and seek after other gods they would come under judgment and be destroyed. Over and over again the condition of obedience is stressed. Moses set before them a blessing if they obeyed and a curse if they did not.

12:1-14 - In the land of Canaan they were to destroy all the places where the Canaanites had worshipped their gods. Moses told them they were going to be given one place to bring their offerings and sacrifices to. They were not to have a option but had to come to one central location. It was to be a time of rejoicing [vs. 12]. The feasts and sacrifices were not sad, dreary times but times of joy and celebration.

12:15-32 - Special instructions on bringing their offerings and tithes to the one location that God would select are given. They could eat meat not for sacrifices at home, only they could not eat the blood. Blood is life [vs. 23] and had to be respected. We also see that the Canaanites practiced human child sacrifice [vs. 31]. It was a long time before Israel degenerated to that point but they eventually did the same thing.

13:1-5 - If a prophet or someone else worked a miracle and then tried to get the people to turn from following God they were to realize that he was a false prophet. Sometimes we get our eyes on miracles and are distracted from following the Truth. Satan can appear as an angel of light. That is why it is so important that we know the word of God and are not moved from it regardless of what our physical eyes may see or our emotions may tell us. Only the Word of God is ultimate Truth. The crime of turning people from God is treason and subversion and was to be punished by death.

13:6-10 - It didn’t matter who it was, even a close family member or friend, if anyone tried to subvert people from the Truth of God’s Word to worshipping the demon gods around, they were to be exposed and put to death. The witnesses were to be the first in carrying our the punishment. Usually family members, while required to testify, were exempt from taking part in the execution but in this case, where the life of the nation was at stake, they were required to lead in the execution. Then the rest of the people were to participate showing that they disapproved of the person’s actions.

One reason why stoning was the common method of execution was that it allowed the people to get involved showing that they did not condone the crime.

13:11 - A big motivational reason in this is that others would hear and not fall into the sin. The penalty would act as a deterrent to others.

13:12-18 - The same thing was to happen if it was an entire city which reverted to pagan worship. The entire city was to be destroyed and never rebuilt.

14:1-2 - Self-inflicted pain or scarring as a sign of mourning was forbidden. This was a common heathen practice.
14:3-20 - Definition of clean and unclean animals, birds, and fish.

14:21 - God forbade them to eat anything that died of natural causes. They could; however, sell it to non-Israelites if they wanted to. We don't expect non-Christians to live to the same standards.

14:22-29 - Instruction on the tithe. If the distance from where they lived to the temple was too far to transport their tithes as produce or animals they were allowed to convert it into money and then buy the appropriate items when they got there. They were also to remember the Levite, the widow, and the fatherless in their celebrations.

15:1-4 - Debts were to be limited to 6 years. From verse 4 we infer that he is talking about the poor specifically. The non-Israelite did not have his debts forgiven.

15:5-6 - If they followed God’s ways as a nation they would lend to many other nations and have no need of borrowing. We can see how closely our nations follow God’s way by their debt load.

15:7-11 - They were to avoid the temptation to greed by giving to their poor neighbours. They were not to withhold their giving because the seventh year was near and they might not be paid back. They were to be joyfully generous with the poor even as God had been joyfully generous with them. Freely you have received, freely give.

15:12-18 - If an Israelite fell into debt and could not repay it he could sell himself as a bondservant for up to six years to pay for his debts. There were laws governing how they could be treated and in the seventh year they were to be set free and given capital to start life over again. In theory, during those six years of servanthood, where they had given up much of their freedom, they would learn self-discipline and therefore be able to avoid debt in the future and work hard and prosper.

Not everyone is emotionally or mentally capable of handling freedom, however. If the servant saw that he had a good position, he was treated well, and he was willing to trade his freedom for having the security of someone else provide for his needs, he could voluntarily enter into life-long service. In which case, he had his ear pierced. We are the People of the Pierce Ear in that we have voluntarily entered into life-long service to Jesus Christ.

15:19-23 - The first-born male of the flock had to be sacrificed before the Lord. It became a party between them and God because they ate of it as well. If the first-born clean, male animal had a blemish then they ate it in their own home but did not take it to the temple.

16:1-16 - Different feast are mentioned. Three times a year every male had to come to the temple. These were times of celebrations. God designed things so He would have a happy, rejoicing people. God gave His people lots of holidays. Three weeks in a year minimum, one year in seven off, two years in a row off every 50th year, etc. Serving God was not to be a bondage but a joy.

16:17 - God expects us to give as we are able. He knows how He has blessed us. He doesn't expect more or less than what we can do.

16:18-20 - Judges were to be fair and just because they represented God’s justice - and this was another condition of gaining and keeping the land.
16:21-22 - Groves of trees and idols were used by the pagans in their worship of demon gods and God did not want anything near His altar which would distract His people from their worship of Him.

17:1-5 - In a theocracy the worship of other gods is treason. Any Israelite, after a careful investigation, who was guilty of breaking their vow to God and committing treason was to be stoned.

17:6-7 - Capital punishment could not be given unless there were two or three witnesses. This was to protect the innocent. Upon conviction the witnesses were to lead in the execution showing that they did not support such evil. In order to be a witness a person obviously had to be innocent of the same crime. They could not accuse a person of a crime they themselves were guilty of. Jesus, in John 8, supported this in only allowing those innocent of adultery to cast the stones [he that with without this - implied in the original language - sin]. In that case all the accusers were themselves guilty of the same crime and so they could not press charges and left.

17:8-11 - This shows the appeal from the lower court to the higher court. If a case was too difficult to be handled on the local level it was take up to the next level. The Levites, who were to be experts in the law of God, would counsel with the highest judge to determine God’s will in the case. Once the decision had been made it had to be followed.

17:12-13 - Anyone who rebelled at the authority of the priest or the court was to be put to death. Contempt of court is a serious crime because it threatens the stability of a society. If the decisions of the church and court are not respected then we degenerate into anarchy and eventually self-destruct. So, in fact, it is the beginning of the murder of a society and is dwelt with harshly to protect society in general.

17:14-20 - The law for the king is given. He was to personally write out a copy of the book of Deuteronomy so that he would be familiar with it and he was to study it all his days. He was not to multiply horses. Horses were offense weapons. He was to maintain a defensive military not an aggressive one. He was not to multiply wives. Daughters were often given as wives when sealing alliances between nations so he was not to rely on the help of heathen nations but on God. And he was not to multiply silver and gold to himself. He was there to promote wealth for his people not for himself. As I’m sure you’ve noted, Solomon violated all these laws and so his reign degenerated into tyranny and oppression. Because we have the law for kings here, I think God eventually wanted Israel to have a king - a Godly king - probably starting with David. Their sin was in demanding one in their own timing and in order to be like other nations. Some disagree with me and feel these laws are here because God, in His foreknowledge, knew they would eventually have kings although not in His perfect will.

18:1-8 - The Levites were not to get a physical inheritance with the rest of the tribes for God was their inheritance. Then we have the laws on what their portion of the offerings was to be.

18:9-12 - Israel was forbidden from offering human sacrifices and from using witches, fortune telling, and other demonically inspired people.

18:13-19 - The Israelites were to be perfect or mature. Seeking after demonic people and experiences is a sign of immaturity. It is a rebellion against reality and attempting to create a “play world” where they can have everything the way they want it. We also have here a prophecy of Jesus as the Prophet who would come from Israel and speak only the words of God. Anyone who rejects Jesus faces total judgment.
18:20-22 - The test of a prophet - does what he say come to pass? This has to be taken with chapter 13. If he is prophesying something that is obviously contrary to the Word of God then he is a false prophet regardless of any signs he may give.

19:1-10 - Cities of Refuge were to be set up and it was to be easy to get to them. The person who accidentally killed someone - manslaughter - could run to one of these cities and be safe.

19:11-13 - If it was murder and not manslaughter then fleeing to one of these cities would not help but he would face capital punishment.

19:14 - We are to respect each other’s property and not cheat them out of what is theirs.

19:15-21 - Two or three witnesses were required to obtain a criminal conviction. A false witness was to suffer the same as the accused person had he been convicted. Perjury was then a serious crime. If it was a case involving theft, then the false witness was fined the set amount. If it was a capital case, then the false witness would have lost his life. This would also have been true about those who refused to testify. To keep silent when one knows the facts - either for or against - is to give false testimony.

20:1-4 - Before a battle the priest was to encourage the people that it was God who was fighting for them.

20:5-9 - Then the military officers were to come. If God was fighting the battle then they really didn’t need everyone so anyone who had just planted a vineyard, built a house, or gotten married could go home and enjoy his new property or relationships. Finally, anyone who was afraid could go home. Only men of faith need fight. God would rather have a few who are focused than a mixed multitude who are undecided. That is one reason why the Church is weak today. We preach Jesus as Saviour and forget to tell people that He is also Lord. And so they come in uncommitted to the ways of God, trying to get a fire escape without being willing to lay down their lives.

20:10-18 - Instructions are given on how to wage a war. An offer of peace was to be made first. If it was accepted then the people became servants. If it was rejected, then all the military age males were killed and everyone and everything else was taken as spoils. These rules did not apply in the war of Canaan where everything was to be wiped out.

20:19-20 - Even a just war must be waged according to Godly principles. They were not allowed to destroy food-producing land or trees even if they needed them in the attack. This would lead me to believing that bombing or any activity which destroys farm land or unnecessarily damages private property is illegitimate in warfare.

21:1-9 - Here we have the law of the unknown murder. A man is found murdered but no one knows who did it. Such a case could not be ignored so the leaders of the nearest city were responsible to offer a sacrifice and declare they were innocent and had no knowledge of who the murderer was. This implies that they were responsible for a thorough investigation to attempt to find the murderer. Gary North has suggested that a modern day application of this law would be to have the city heavily fined for every unsolved murder with the money going to the victim’s family. This would also motivate the citizens of a city to find the murderer as it would likely mean a raise in taxes to pay the fine.

21:10-14 - The law of how to treat a captive woman that they wanted to marry.
21:15-17 - This law required a man with two [or more] wives to treat his children fairly. He could not take the double portion inheritance away from his physical first born son even if he preferred the first-born son of another wife.

21:18-21 - This shows that family members are required to stand with law and order and expose anyone in their family who commits a criminal offense. If it is constant repeat offender who does not accept correction then they are to bring him into the court for judgment to be made. Upon conviction he is to be executed. Anyone who has determined to live their life by hurting other people has forfeited their right to life. This also shows a] there is no juvenile law. One law applies to everyone regardless of age. As the modern saying goes, “If you’re old enough to do the crime, you’re old enough to do the time.” And b], we see that there could be no professional criminals. As soon as someone showed that crime was going to be a lifestyle for them, they were to be executed. How many innocent people, whose lives have been shattered by crime, would not have had to suffer if this was enforced today? In unBiblically trying to be kind to the criminal we have become cruel to the victim and to the future victims. God will require an accounting.

21:22-23 - If a man was executed by hanging instead of by stoning, his body could not be left out over night but had to be buried that day. The statement that a person who is hanged is cursed points ahead to Calvary where Jesus hung on a tree taking the curse on our behalf.

22:1-4 - We have a duty, as much as possible, to protect each other’s property. This law clearly goes against the common saying, Finders keepers. Finders have the responsibility to do everything possible to return the property to the rightful owner.

22:5 - Transvestite dress is forbidden.

22:6-7 - We have to respect and not destroy life. By letting the mother bird go, she could produce another family. This shows that animals are not to be hunted to extinction.

22:8 - Reveals we are to take basic safety precautions to protect ourselves and others from harm.

22:9-12 - Laws about not mixing things which God has declared to be different.

22:13-21 - If a man slanders his wife then an investigation is made to see if his report is true. If it is true then the wife pays for her sin. If it is false then the man pays a heavy fine to his wife’s father. The fine was so heavy that it probably would have bankrupted most men. This was to protect wives from false charges from their husbands.

22:22 - In the case of adultery both the man and the women were to die.

22:23-27 - The law regarding rape of an engaged or married woman. Basically if help was available to the woman and she did not try to get it, it was assumed to be a case of adultery not rape. If no help was available she was innocent and the rapist was executed. [See the report on rape under Reports on the Member’s site.]

22:28-30 - In the case of an unmarried woman, the man could apply to marry her. Remember that professional/repeat criminals were executed. This is a first time offender. From other related Scripture we learn that the girl and the father had to agree. If they did not agree the offender paid the dowry price but did not get anything in return. He would then have lost all his capital for marrying and would had to work hard for a number of years
before earning enough to afford another wife - if one would have him. If they did get
married, he lost all right of divorce. No matter what she might do in the future he could never
divorce her.

23:1-8 - Various people who could not or were delayed from entering the
congregation of Israel. This does not mean they could not live in Israel or convert but they
could have no leadership role for the proscribed amount of time. This shows that not
just everybody should be allowed to become a leader or be in a position to vote but there
are qualifications which must be met.

23:9-25 - Various laws dealing with cleanliness, interest, vows, and property.

24:1-4 - In the case of a divorce the original couple could not remarry if there had
been a marriage in-between. This would imply that the original divorce had not been on
legitimate grounds.

24:5 - Men were free from military duty for one year after marriage.

24:6 - A person cannot take away someone else ability to earn a living.

24:7 - Kidnapping was a capital offense. Some believe that only murder was a
mandatory death sentence and other crimes, such as kidnapping, had the death penalty as
the maximum penalty.

24:8-9 - Reminder on dealing with leprosy.

24:10-13 - The lender has the right to require a pledge or security, but he cannot
violate a person’s private property.

24:14-15 - Pay is to be given promptly to employees. This doesn’t have to be
daily but on whatever timetable is agreed to.

24:16 - No one is to be punished for someone else’s sin or crime.

24:17-22 - Provision is to be made for the poor, the widows, and the fatherless.

25:1-3 - The judges were to decide cases according the principles of Biblical Law.
For some minor offenses, although they are not specified, a public whipping was to take
place but the number strokes could not exceed 40. The Jews, when using this law, only
gave up to 39 for fear they might have miscounted.

25:4 - This is the law that basically states that a labourer is worthy of his hire. If even
animals were to be treated fairly, how much more human beings. Paul quotes this law two
or three times in the New Testament to establish his points.

25:5-10 - This is the law of the levrite. It’s basic purpose was to ensure that no
family line died out. It was a serious thing to refuse to help the family line carry on, it was like
killing that family.

25:11-12 - God has set limits even on how we defend ourselves. We are not
allowed to injury a man’s ability to have a family. We need also to keep in mind that this
illustrated law is against two men fighting not in defending one’s life against a professional
criminal, who would not exist under God’s law. This is the only case in the Bible which
allows dismemberment. Due to the seriousness of the consequence it is unlikely that it ever
had to be carried out.

25:13-16 - What dishonest merchants would do is have two different weights or measuring instruments. One they used when they were buying to get more that what was right and one they used when they were selling to give less that what was right. They are condemned by God. We must be fair and just in all our dealings.

25:17-19 - They are reminded that God had declared that He was at continual war with Amalek until they would be destroyed.

26:1-15 - Laws regarding offering the first fruits and tithing.

26:16-19 - They promise to obey God’s commands and God promises that they will be His special people and He will bless them.

27:1-8 - In the land they were to set up special stones that had the law written on them. No one would have an excuse for not knowing the law of God. Notice all the rejoicing that was to be going on.

27:9-26 - In Canaan half of the tribes were to stand on Mount Gerizim to give a blessing over Israel and the other half of the tribes were to stand on Mount Ebal and pronounce a curse if they were to disobey the commands of God.

28:1-14 - Again notice the condition. If they obeyed they would be greatly blessed. This was fulfilled during the time of David and most of Solomon’s reign. It truly was the “golden age” of Israel.

28:15-68 - Here we have a long and detailed list of the curses for disobedience. God wanted there to be no misunderstanding about the terribleness of rejecting His ways. This was fulfilled in a small measure in the Babylonian Captivity. In it they had a taste of being under the curse. It was not until the rejected the Messiah and crucified Him that they completely sealed their fate. These curses fully burst upon them in the Jewish War of AD66-AD70. [We study this in detail in the Revelation and Seventy Weeks Of Daniel Courses.] It was then that their place and nation ended in tremendous suffering and blood shed - most of which was self-inflicted.

29:1-9 - God looked after them wonderfully in the wilderness. Their clothes and shoes did not wear out, they were fed, they had Divine guidance, and their enemies were defeated.

29:10-29 - God renewed the covenant with them. To keep the covenant was life and health but to reject the covenant was to bring disaster - disaster that would wipe out the entire nation.

30:1-20 - If they came under the curse they could repent and God would restore them. They would have to then continue in obedience to retain the blessings. This happened in the Babylon Captivity. They were taken from the land and God allowed them to return 70 years later. Notice all through this chapter; conditions, conditions, conditions... There is no such thing as an unconditional promise. All God’s promised are conditional on at least two things: faith and obedience. [See Covenants course.]

31:1-8 - Moses encourages the people and appoints Joshua as the next leader. Joshua had faithfully served Moses and now he was promoted. Faithful service comes before effective leadership.
31:9-13 - The priests were to keep the law and to read it to everyone once every 7 years. It was to be kept constantly in the people’s minds. Ignorance was not an excuse.

31:14-21 - God tells Moses his time to die is close. God also reveals that the children of Israel will eventually rebel and be punished. He gives Moses a song to teach them so they will have no excuse for their breaking of the covenant.

31:22-32:44 - Here we have the song. Notice the God is referred to as the Rock several times. David will build on this later in the Psalms.

32:45-52 - Moses is told to go up into the mountain to die but that he will be allowed to see the promised land before death.

33:1-29 - Moses’ final blessing upon the people.

34:1-8 - Moses died at 120 years of age in full health and strength and God Himself buried him.

34:9-10 - Laying on of hands is not “new” in the New Testament. Moses laid his hands on Joshua to pass on his spirit of wisdom. Moses was a great man, one of the greatest to ever live.

SUMMARY OF THE PENTATEUCH

These five books serve as a foundation for all scripture. We have chiefly God’s thoughts and ideals for fallen man.

1. Genesis relates creation and choosing
2. Exodus relates deliverance and direction
3. Leviticus relates way and worship
4. Numbers relates surrender and service
5. Deuteronomy relates reminders and reward.

Assignment: Take two different laws which appear in Deuteronomy and explain how they might be applied today. Then describe what you think society would look like today if Biblical Law were enforced.

Now you are ready to download lesson 7.

God Bless,
Glenn Davis
In Dr. Stuart’s Old Testament Survey class, he guides you through each of the Old Testament books by giving you the historical background, major themes and insight into the stories, characters and teaching of the book. In the historical books, you will become familiar with Old Testament Names like Adam, Noah, Abraham, Joseph and David. In the Old Testament prophets, Dr. Stuart will introduce you to the lives and messages of Isaiah, Ezekiel, Jeremiah and others. Why study the old testament. A. It was the only Scripture that Jesus and the Apostles had. They quoted from it often. A. HOW DO WE STUDY THE OLD TESTAMENT (BIBLE) Some basic interpretive principles: A. The Bible is written in normal human language: 1. God is not hiding truth. 2. God has accommodated Himself to our ability to understand. Recorded January through April 2019, as of 30 May, ALL 90 Old Testament Survey videos have been uploaded. Lord willing, a New Testament Survey Project will follow later this year. Stay tuned! P.S. - If you would like to support our ministry efforts, you may donate securely here: https://www.paypal.me/ShawnBrasseaux. Thanks! Ещё. 1611kjvambassador. This Survey is designed to ease Christians into the Old Testament. It covers most of the OT books in a roughly chronological order so as to give the historical context, and where possible points forward to the New Testament. However, it is not a heavy study. I want to encourage the participants to find treasures, not to frighten them away. The Survey is divided into three parts, each containing several studies. 1. Genesis to Judges. 2. Kings & Prophets 3. Exile & Return; The Inter-Testamental Period. Old Testament Survey â€“ The Completed Purpose An Old Testament Survey contains numerous prophesies about Christ the Messiah, God’s redemptive plan, and His promises, which are fulfilled in the New Testament. Jesus Christ, the Messiah, is the hope and underlying theme of all the books of the Bible, including the Old Testament. In Luke 24:27, Jesus took them through the Bible, â€œbeginning with Moses and all the Prophets, he explained to them what was said in all the Scriptures concerning himself.â€