

A Visitor's Guide to the Old Testament

The Book of Deuteronomy

- I. Moses's "last will and testament"
 - A. A series of three "sermons"
 - 1. Historical review (past)
 - 2. Recounting of the covenant stipulations (present)
 - 3. Blessings and curses (future)
 - B. Deuteronomy is not a code book, but a devotional book
- II. Name
 - A. Deuteronomy 17:18
 - B. Unfortunate
 - C. Fortunate
- III. Author
 - A. No dispute: 1:5; 31:9, 22, 24
 - B. What about the final scene?
- IV. Context
 - A. Structure resembles the common form for covenants of that era
 - 1. Preamble
 - 2. Historical prologue
 - 3. Stipulations
 - 4. Provisions for preservation and re-reading of the covenant
 - 5. Call to witnesses
 - 6. List of blessings and curses
 - B. Context

An Outline of the Book of Deuteronomy

Theme: Fear, Love and Trust in God

- I. The Introduction [The Preamble] (Deut. 1:1-4)**
- II. Moses' First Covenantal Speech [The Historical Prologue] (Deut. 1:5-4:43)**
 - A. Moses' Brief Covenantal Recital of Israel's History (Deut. 1:5-3:29)
 1. Israel in the Territory of Moab (Deut. 1:5)
 2. Israel's Call to Leave Sinai (Deut. 1:6-8)
 3. Israel's Judges (Deut. 1:9-18)
 4. Israel at Kadesh Barnea (Deut. 1:19-46)
 5. Israel's Wilderness Wanderings (Deut. 2:1-23)
 6. Israel's Transjordan Victories (Deut. 2:24-3:20)
 7. Israel's Leader Joshua (Deut. 3:21-29)
 - B. The Call to Covenant Fidelity (Deut. 4:1-40)
 1. The Basic Contours of Covenant Fidelity (Deut. 4:1-2)
 2. Covenant Lessons from the Past (Deut. 4:3-24)
 - a. Lesson from Baal Peor (Deut. 4:3-9)
 - b. Lesson from Sinai (Deut. 4:10-20)
 - c. Lesson from Meribah (Deut. 4:21-24)
 3. Covenant Threats and Hopes for the Future (Deut. 4:25-31)
 4. A Summary (Deut. 4:32-40)
 - C. The Cities of Refuge in Transjordan (Deut. 4:41-43)
- III. Moses' Second Covenantal Speech [The Stipulations] (Deut. 4:44-26:19)**
 - A. An Introduction (Deut. 4:44-49)
 - B. Orientation Toward the Covenant Stipulations (Deut. 5:1-11:32)
 1. Laws From God and Moses (Deut. 5:1-33)
 - a. The Ten Commandments From God (Deut. 5:1-22)
 - b. Moses the Mediator (Deut. 5:23-33)
 2. Covenant Fidelity in the Future in Light of the Past (Deut. 6:1-11:25)
 - a. The Priorities of Fidelity: The Shema (Deut. 6:1-9)
 - b. Testing the Lord (Deut. 6:10-25)
 - c. Requirements of Holy War (Deut. 7:1-26)

- d. Obedience and Covenant Blessings (Deut. 8:1-10)
 - e. Disobedience and Covenant Curses (Deut 8:11-20)
 - f. Self-Righteousness (Deut. 9:1-10:11)
 - g. Circumcision of the Heart (Deut. 10:12-11:25)
3. A Call to Renewal (Deut. 11:26-32)
- C. Stipulations (Deut. 12:1-26:15)
- 1. Worship Yahweh's Way (Deut 12:1-32)
 - 2. Warnings Against Idolatry (Deut 13:1-14:2)
 - 3. Clean and Unclean Foods (Deut 14:3-21)
 - 4. Tithing (Deut 14:22-29)
 - 5. Canceling Debts (Deut 15:1-11)
 - 6. Freeing Slaves (Deut 15:12-18)
 - 7. First-Born Animals (Deut 15:19-23)
 - 8. Pilgrimage Festivals (Deut 16:1-17)
 - a. Passover (Deut 16:1-8)
 - b. Feasts of Weeks (Deut 16:9-12)
 - c. Feast of Tabernacles (Deut 16:13-17)
 - 9. Judges (Deut 16:18-20)
 - 10. Demand of Genuine Worship (Deut 16:21-17:7)
 - 11. Law Courts (Deut 17:8-13)
 - 12. Kings (Deut 17:14-20)
 - 13. Offerings for Priests and Levites (Deut 18:1-8)
 - 14. Detestable Practices (Deut 18:9-13)
 - 15. Prophets (Deut 18:14-22)
 - 16. Cities of Refuge (Deut 19:1-14)
 - 17. Witnesses (Deut 19:15-21)
 - 18. War (Deut 20:1-20)
 - 19. Atonement for Unsolved Murder (Deut 21:1-9)
 - 20. Marrying Captives (Deut 21:10-14)
 - 21. Right of the Firstborn (Deut 21:15-17)
 - 22. Rebellious Sons (Deut 21:18-21)
 - 23. Other Laws (Deut 21:22-22:12)
 - 24. Sexual Violations (Deut 22:13-30)
 - 25. Exclusion from the Assembly (Deut 23:1-8)
 - 26. Uncleaness in the Camp (Deut 23:9-14)
 - 27. Miscellaneous Laws (Deut 23:15-25:19)
 - a. Section I Legislation (Deut 23:15-25)
 - (1) Escaped Slaves (Deut 23:15-16)
 - (2) Prostitution (Deut 23:17-18)
 - (3) Lending on Interest (Deut 23:19-20)
 - (4) Vows (Deut 23:21-23)

(5) Eating in the Countryside (Deut 23:24-25)

b. Section II Legislation (Deut 24:1-22)

- (1) Marriage, Divorce, and Remarriage (Deut 24:1-4)
- (2) Military Service and Marriage (Deut 24:5)
- (3) Millstones (Deut 24:6)
- (4) Kidnapping (Deut 24:7)
- (5) Leprosy (Deut 24:8-9)
- (6) Pledges (Deut 24:10-13)
- (7) The Poor (Deut 24:14-15)
- (8) Individual Responsibility (Deut 24:16)
- (9) Aliens, Orphans, and Widows (Deut 24:17-22)

c. Section III Legislation (Deut 25:1-19)

- (1) Disputes and Punishments (Deut 25:1-3)
- (2) Oxen (Deut 25:4)
- (3) Levite Marriage (Deut 25:5-10)
- (4) Seizing Genitalia (Deut 25:11-12)
- (5) Weights and Measures (Deut 25:13-16)
- (6) Remembering Amalek (Deut 25:17-19)

28. Firstfruits and Tithes (Deut 26:1-15)

D. Conclusion (Deut. 26:16-19)

IV. Moses' Third Covenantal Speech [Ratification: Curses and Blessings] (Deut. 27:1-30:20)

A. The Ratification to Come at Ebal and Gerizim (Deut. 27:1-26)

B. The Covenant Renewal in Moab (Deut. 28:1-30:20)

1. Blessings and the Conditional Covenant (Deut. 28:1-14)
2. Curses and the Conditional Covenant (Deut. 28:15-29:1)
3. Appeal for Renewal (Deut. 29:2-30:20)

- a. Prologue (Deut. 29:2-8)
- b. Stipulations (Deut. 29:9-18)
- c. Curses (Deut. 29:19-29)
- d. Blessings (Deut. 30:1-10)
- e. Offer (Deut. 30:11-18)
- f. Witnesses (Deut. 30:19-20)

V. The Conclusion of Moses' Ministry [Leadership Succession] (Deut. 31:1-34:12)

A. Transfer of Leadership to Joshua (Deut. 31:1-29)

- B. The Song of Moses (Deut. 31:30-32:47)
 - 1. The Introduction (Deut 31:30)
 - 2. The Witnesses (Deut 32:1-4)
 - 3. Indictment of Israel (Deut 32:5-6)
 - 4. Past Blessings (Deut 32:7-14)
 - 5. Israel's Sin (Deut 32:15-22)
 - 6. Covenant Curses (Deut 32:23-35)
 - 7. God's Compassion (Deut 32:36-43)
 - 8. The Demand of Covenant Fidelity (Deut 32:44-47)

- C. The Blessing of Moses (Deut. 32:48-33:29)
 - 1. Chastisement and Grace (Deut 32:48-52)
 - 2. Blessings of the Tribes (Deut 33:1-25)
 - 3. Last Words of a Saint (Deut 33:26-29)

- D. The Death of Moses (Deut. 34:1-12)

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Questions for the Book of Deuteronomy

- I. The Introduction [The Preamble] (Deut. 1:1-4)**
 - 1. Why was a further expounding and a revision of the law needed at this time? (1:1-5)
 - 2. What lesson for the younger generation is contained in verse 2? (1:1-5)

- II. Moses' First Covenantal Speech [The Historical Prologue] (Deut. 1:5-4:43)**
 - 1. Who benefited when assistants were appointed for Moses to administer the affairs of Israel? Why do you think God reminded the Israelites of this event from their history? (1:6-36)
 - 2. Compare verse 13 with Exodus 18:21. What were the qualifications of the men chosen to assist Moses? How important were spiritual qualifications? (1:6-36)
 - 3. Moses told the Israelites they would not have to take the land through military force, because God had *given* them the land. How does the sending of spies reveal that the Israelites' faith was weak? What other evidence of weak faith do you find here? (1:6-36)
 - 4. Was Moses denying his own guilt when he said that God was angry with him *because of the people*? Do you sense resentment festering in Moses' heart against the people? (1:37-2:23)
 - 5. God was angry when the Israelites refused to enter the Promised Land and receive it as his gift. Why was he still angry when they changed their minds and attempted to march in? (1:37-2:23)

6. What does Israel's attempt to claim the Promised Land tell us about sinful human nature? (1:37-2:23)
7. Why was the Lord's statement that *he* had given the hill country of Seir to Esau and Ar to the descendants of Lot an amazing claim to make in the ancient world? (1:37-2:23)
8. Why did God command Israel to completely destroy all the people east of the Jordan? (See Deuteronomy 2:25; Exodus 15:14-16; Joshua 2:8-13.) (2:24-3:20)
9. Why did the Lord spare Edom, Moab, and Ammon? (2:24-3:20)
10. Scan Numbers chapter 32. What additional information does Numbers give us about the division of the Transjordan? Why was Moses concerned, even angry, when the tribes of Reuben and Gad wanted to receive land east of the Jordan as their allotment? (2:24-3:20)
11. Abraham lived in Palestine many years, but the only bit of land he owned there was a burial plot for his wife, Sarah, near Mamre. Moses never even set foot in Palestine. Yet both Abraham and Moses inherited the land as God had promised. Explain. (3:21-29)
12. How would viewing the land and commissioning Joshua comfort Moses? (3:21-29)
13. Moses told the Israelites to follow the Lord's law so they might live in the land God was giving them (4:1). Two covenants are mixed in this verse. Can you locate them? (4:1-31)
14. How would the Israelites serve as a light to the Gentiles if they kept God's laws? (4:6-8)
15. Verses 9-28 contain a series of warnings. Can you find them? (4:9-28)
16. Verses 29-31 display a different mood than verses 25-28. Can you identify how the content has shifted? (4:29-31)
17. What important revelation does Moses make in verse 37? Why was it important? (4:32-43)

III. Moses' Second Covenantal Speech [The Stipulations] (Deut. 4:44-26:19)

1. Of what did the introductory words in Deuteronomy 5:6 remind the Israelites? (4:44-5:21)
2. See Exodus 20:1-17. What differences do you find in the two versions of the commandments? (4:44-5:21)
3. Agree or disagree. Because there are so many laws in Deuteronomy, we must conclude that in the Old Testament, the law was more important than the gospel. (4:44-5:21)
4. Besides God's loud voice and the great fire, what frightened the people on Mount Sinai? (See Exodus 19:16-19.) (5:22-6:25)
5. Read Exodus 20:18-21. What kind of fear was God trying to awaken in the Israelites' hearts? (5:22-6:25)
6. How did the elders of Israel react to what they saw on Mount Sinai? (5:24-27)
7. Deuteronomy 5:32,33 sounds very much like work-righteousness. Do the right thing, and God will love you and bless you! Evaluate these verses in the light of God's law and gospel.

8. How did the Lord encourage the Israelites to love and serve him? (5:22–6:25)
9. What warning did God give Israel? (5:22–6:25)
10. Israel was commanded to show no mercy to the nations but to “destroy them totally” (verse 2). Why did God give this command? (7)
11. Why did God choose Israel? What ought God’s blessings have motivated them to do? (7)
12. What blessings would God give Israel if it obeyed his commands? (7:12–15)
13. What instructions did God give Israel about taking ownership of the land? (7:17–24)
14. The exhortation to remember God and not forget him or his blessings is a common theme in Deuteronomy. Find those exhortations in this chapter. What would happen if the Israelites forgot God? (8)
15. How were the Israelites tested and humbled by having to live on manna? How did the manna devastate their pride? (8)
16. Israel might get the impression that God permitted it to drive out the “wicked” Canaanites because it was so righteous. What does Moses say? (9:4–6)
17. How did the incident of the golden calf prove that the Israelites were, indeed, a stiff-necked people, difficult to control? How did the Israelites differ from people today who want to follow the true God but only in ways they choose and according to rules they dictate? (9)
18. According to verse 23, what was Israel’s root problem? (9:23)
19. To what did Moses appeal when he pleaded to God on Israel’s behalf? (9:25–29)
20. Read Exodus 16:33,34. What did the ark contain besides the Ten Commandments? What main teachings of the Bible do the contents of the ark symbolize? (10)
21. Aaron rebelled in the matter of the calf. Yet what did God continue to do for him? (10:6)
22. List things in this chapter that should have led Israel to love and respect God. (10)
23. Circumcision served as a physical reminder of God’s covenant with Israel. What did Moses mean in verse 16 when he urged the Israelites to circumcise their hearts? (See also Romans 2:25–29.) (10)
24. What reason did Moses give the Israelites to love God? (11:1–7)
25. How would the land of Canaan be different from the land of Egypt? How might the climate conditions in Canaan have required the Israelites to trust God even more than in Egypt? (11)
26. By bringing Israel into the land of Canaan, God was fulfilling his promise to Abraham. God would continue to be with his people and give them grace and blessing. Yet happiness in the land and God’s continued blessings were also contingent on whether they kept God’s laws. Find examples of how the Old Covenant is expressed in this chapter. (11)
27. How should Israelite parents impress God’s laws on their children? (11)

28. What were high places? (verse 2) What were Asherah poles? (verse 3) What was Baal worship? What was Israel to do with these gods and their worship places? (12)
92. Why was it important for the Israelites to have one worship location after they entered Canaan? (12)
30. In this chapter the Lord gave regulations for eating animals. God did not want the secular and sacred use of animals confused, lest the Israelites begin worshiping wherever they wanted. What regulations did God give them? (12)
31. Moses lists three settings in which one person or group tries to lead another person or group into idolatry. What are the three settings and what was the unique and compelling nature of the source of the temptation? (13)
32. What was the relationship between a prophet's ability to perform miraculous signs and his trustworthiness as a true prophet of God? (See Exodus 7:11,22; 8:7; Matthew 24:24.) (13)
33. Why was the punishment so severe in all three cases of idolatry? (13)
34. Find three gospel thoughts in verses 1 and 2, and comment on their purpose here. (14)
35. Why did God prescribe clean and unclean foods for Israel? (14)
36. List the distinguishing attributes of the clean animals, fish, birds, and flying insects? (14)
37. What was the purpose of the tithe? (14)
38. Why did God command Israel to cancel all debts every seventh year? (15)
39. Describe the ideal economic situation in Israel if the Israelites served the Lord faithfully. (15)
40. What would you do? It is the sixth year in the Hebrew seven-year cycle. Next year all debts to Hebrews will be cancelled. A Hebrew neighbor has lost his job and cannot buy seed for crops. He asks you for a loan so he can plant that year. You know he will not have a crop to sell until the next year, the year when debts were to be cancelled. What will you do? (15)
41. What did God command about slaves and about granting slaves their freedom? Under what circumstances might a slave prefer to remain a slave? See also Exodus 21:4-6. (15)
42. What spiritual reminders were inherent in the sabbatical release of slaves? (15)
43. Read Exodus 13:1,2,11-16. Why were the firstborn to be dealt with in a special way? (15)
44. When was each of Israel's three major festivals celebrated? (16:1-17)
45. Describe how each festival was celebrated and what it commemorated. (16:1-17)
46. How was Israel commanded to handle reports of idolatry? (16:18-17:20)
47. What place did God's law have in judicial proceedings? (16:18-17:20)
48. What were God's regulations for kings? In general, from what was God protecting Israel by giving these laws? (16:18-17:20)

49. How did God provide for the welfare of the priests and Levites? What New Testament principles did this provision foreshadow? Read Galatians 6:6; 1 Corinthians 9:11,14; and 1 Timothy 5:17,18. (18)
50. How would the Lord supply Israel's need to know the truth? (18)
51. In what ways was Jesus a prophet like Moses? How is he greater? Read Hebrews 3:1-6. (18)
52. How did Moses distinguish between premeditated murder and accidental killing? (19)
53. The Lord did not want the land to be polluted by innocent blood. How did his laws regarding killing bring this about? (19)
54. "Eye for eye, tooth for tooth" (verse 21)—In what ways has this law been misunderstood? (19)
55. Why should the Israelites not be afraid, even when battling a vastly superior enemy? Why did the priests verbally encourage the warriors? (20)
56. For what reasons might an Israelite man be exempted from military service? Why do you think God allowed these exemptions? (20)
57. Why did God allow Israel to offer peace to some cities but command them to completely destroy others? (20)
58. Where do you find God's compassion in this chapter? (20)
59. God anticipated that his people would find themselves in various situations. What situation is described in verses 1-9? How should Israel handle that situation? (21)
60. People today may be disappointed that Moses' law permitted slavery and polygamy. In view of the culture at Moses' time, however, how were those laws actually quite humane? (21)
61. How could the law concerning a rebellious son serve as a deterrent to him? as a safeguard for parents? What protection was the son given? (21)
62. Why did the Israelites hang the body of an executed criminal on a tree? Why did Moses' law require the body to be buried the same day? (21)
63. How does Moses' law about a straying ox or sheep illustrate our duty of love to our fellowman? How do Jesus' words in Matthew 25:31-46 and James' words in James 2:14-17 make a similar point? (22:1-12)
63. How did Moses' law urge the Israelites to show kindness toward animals and birds? (22:1-12)
64. Why did God forbid men and women from wearing the clothing worn by the opposite sex? (22:1-12)
65. What may God's purpose have been in his laws against mixing seeds, plowing with an ox and donkey yoked together, and having blended fabrics in clothing? What was the purpose of tassels? (22:1-12)
66. What do these regulations about a bride's virginity tell us about Israelite lifestyle? (22:13-30)

67. What was the punishment for a man and woman caught in adultery? (22:13-30)
68. If illicit intercourse took place in the country, why was the woman shown mercy and not the man? Contrast this law with the law that applied if it happened in the city. (22:13-30)
69. Why might a man want to marry his father's wife? (22:13-30)
70. Why did God exclude eunuchs, those born of a forbidden marriage, Moabites, and Ammonites from the Israelite nation ("assembly of the LORD")? (23)
71. What were the purposes of the laws regarding uncleanness in the camp? (23)
72. According to Deuteronomy 22:1-4, an Israelite was obligated to return his neighbor's property. How does that law harmonize with the law in 23:15,16 about slaves taking refuge? (23)
73. Why does God disapprove of prostitution? (23)
74. Why was it permissible to charge a foreigner interest but not a fellow Israelite? (23)
75. What was the key principle regarding vows? (23)
76. What were the specific regulations of the law regarding divorce? (24)
77. How did this law discourage divorce and protect the rights of women? How did Jesus correct the Pharisees' misunderstanding of the law? Read Matthew 19:7-9. (24)
78. What blessing did God give newlyweds? (24)
79. Why did the Israelites fear leprosy? (24)
80. What protections did Israel's law give to the poor and those who had to borrow from their neighbors? (24)
81. Why did God limit the number of lashes for someone judged guilty of a crime? (25)
82. How did Paul apply the law in verse 4 to people in 1 Corinthians 9:7-12 and 1 Timothy 5:17-18? Should it be applied today and, if so, how? (25)
83. What connection might there be between the levirate law and the law in verses 11 and 12? (25)
84. Read Exodus 17:8-16. Why did the Lord have such an ardent hatred for the Amalekites? (25)
85. How should the new generation of Israelites, who had just captured the Promised Land, remind themselves of God's blessings? (26)
86. Review verses 12-15. What was an Israelite to confess to the Lord after he had given the three-year tithe to the Levites, aliens, fatherless, and widows? (26)
87. How does the nature of God's Old Testament covenant show itself in verses 16-19? (26)

IV. Moses' Third Covenantal Speech [Ratification: Curses and Blessings] (Deut. 27:1-30:20)

1. Why were the words of the law engraved on stones and set up in a public place before the covenant was renewed? Why the plaster? (27)
2. Where was Mount Ebal? How did the location and appearance of Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim illustrate the curses and blessings of the covenant? (27)
3. How did participation in the ceremony vary for the various tribes? the Levites? the people? (27)
4. How does the list of curses to be spoken on Mount Ebal restate the Ten Commandments? What do all these sins have in common (note especially verses 15,24)? (27)
5. Review the blessings God promised Israel. In what three areas would Israel enjoy those blessings? (28:1-14)
 - Verses 4,5,8,11,12
 - Verses 7,12,13
 - Verses 9,10
6. What reasons, besides these blessings and curses, did Israel have for obeying and following God? (28:1-14)
7. Review verses 20-24. What recurring phrase shows the depths to which God would bring the Israelites if they disobeyed? (28:15-68)
8. Review verses 29-44. What two words in this section best characterize the plight of disobedient Israelites? How would you characterize their plight? (28:15-68)
9. Review verses 47 and 48. If the Israelites would not serve the Lord gladly in times of prosperity, God would see that they serve someone else in their poverty. Whom? (28:15-68)
10. Review verses 49-57. When and how did these curses come true in the history of Israel? Why was the scattering in verse 64 primarily a spiritual disaster? (28:15-68)
11. What did Moses mean when he said, "To this day the LORD has not given you a mind that understands or eyes that see or ears that hear" (29:4)?
12. In the context of this chapter, especially verses 12-15, describe the nature of Israel's relationship with God (law and gospel). (29)
13. Review verses 22-28. What kind of future did Moses reveal for Israel? When later generations would ask why the Lord brought judgment on the land, what would the answer be? (29)
14. Think of Israel's later history. How would exiles to Assyria or Babylon have been comforted by these words? (30)
15. When considered from a purely external standpoint, could the Israelites have kept God's laws? (30:11-14)

16. How did Paul reapply the words of 30:11-14 in Romans 10:6-8? How were Moses and Paul making similar points? (30)
17. Verses 15-18 summarize Moses' exhortation to the Israelites. In a nutshell, what was he calling on them to do? (30)
18. What did Moses mean when he told Israel to "choose life"? (30)

V. The Conclusion of Moses' Ministry [Leadership Succession] (Deut. 31:1-34:12)

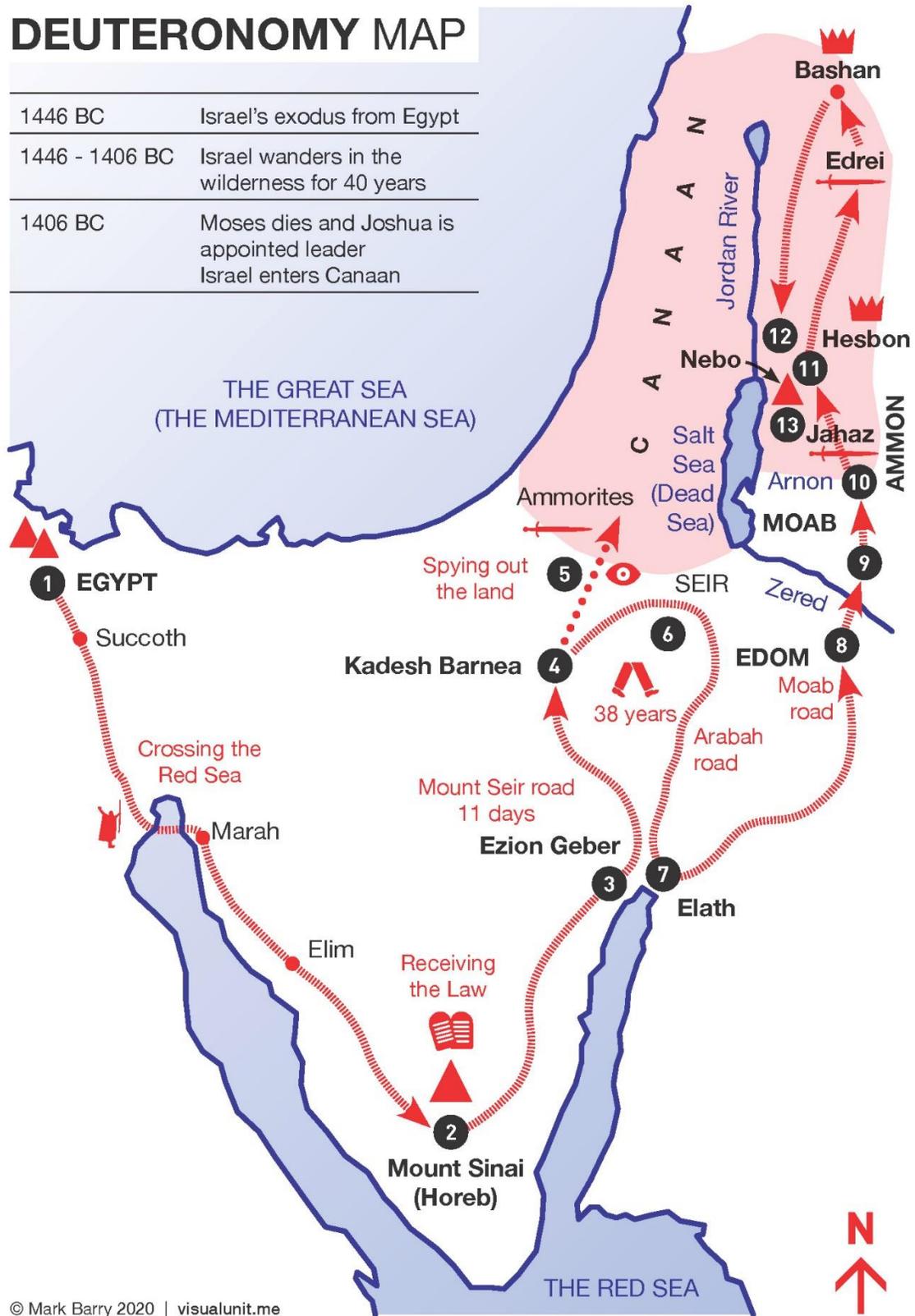
1. Moses transferred leadership to Joshua. Why was Joshua a good man to replace Moses? What assurances did God give Israel that nothing would change under Joshua's leadership? Do you think Joshua was happy to finally be in charge or worried about what lay ahead of him as Israel's new leader? (31:1-29)
2. When was the covenant to be reread for the Israelites? Why was the covenant reading important? (31:1-29)
3. In general, what did God tell Moses that Israel would do in the future? Why is it important to distinguish what God *knows* from what God *wants*? (31:1-29)
4. In what way was Moses' teaching like the rain, dew, and showers? (32:2)
5. How does Moses describe God's grace toward Israel in verses 3-14? What are some of the pictures Moses uses to illustrate God's care of his people? (32:3-14)
6. What did the Israelites do in spite of God's many blessings to them? (32:15-18)
7. How would God punish Israel for its rebellion? (32:19-25)
8. If Israel forsook God's covenant, it would be destroyed. Nevertheless, God had made a promise to Abraham—that he would be with his descendants forever—and so he promised to bless Israel in the future. What two reasons did God have for saving a remnant of Israel? See verses 26, 27, and 36. (32:26-52)
9. Moses pleads with Israel. The sequence of thought in verses 32:28-35 is somewhat difficult. There is some disagreement about whether God is speaking about Israel or about its enemies. Read the verses and consider this sequence:
 - If only the Israelites would realize that God would judge them!
 - If only they would realize they are defeated in battle because the Lord has forsaken them!
 - Even God's enemies realize the power of Israel's God—but the Israelites don't, for they have forsaken God like Sodom and Gomorrah did.
 - In my own time, known only to me, I will avenge my honor and judge my people.
10. When did Israel's enemies concede that their rock was not like Israel's Rock? Read Exodus 14:25; Joshua 2:9-11; 1 Samuel 4:8; 5:7; and Daniel 4:34,35. (32:26-52)
11. Find and explain the messianic hope in verse 43. Read Genesis 12:3 and Romans 15:10. (32:26-52)
12. How does Moses set the stage for his blessing on the sons of Jacob? (33)

13. Why is there no mosaic blessing of Simeon? Read Genesis 49:5-7. (33)
14. Levi too would be scattered among the tribes but in a different way than Simeon. Read Exodus 32:25-29 and Numbers 25:11,13. What changes had occurred in Levi's fortunes and why? What three privileges would the Levites enjoy? (33)
15. Which son of Jacob received a double portion? (33)
16. Who was the true giver of all the blessings Moses speaks of? How could these blessings be not just "wishes and hopes" but an accurate forecast of the tribes' futures? (33)
17. What was Moses' last act before he climbed to the top of Pisgah? (Recall the previous chapter.) What was the last sight that he saw before he died? (34)
18. In what ways was Moses truly unique among the prophets? Read verse 10 and Numbers 12:6-8. (34)
19. Only Christ was a greater prophet than Moses. In what ways is he greater? Read Hebrews 3:1-6. (34)
20. Could Moses have written the last chapter of Deuteronomy? Do you think he did? (34)

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DEUTERONOMY MAP

1446 BC	Israel's exodus from Egypt
1446 - 1406 BC	Israel wanders in the wilderness for 40 years
1406 BC	Moses dies and Joshua is appointed leader Israel enters Canaan



Quotations/Allusions to the Old Testament book of Deuteronomy in the New Testament

<u>Deuteronomy</u>	<u>New Testament</u>
Dt 4:24 – “For the Lord your God is a consuming fire, a jealous God.	<u>He 12:29</u>
Dt 4:35 – To you it was shown that you might know that the Lord, He is God; there is no other besides Him.	<u>Mk 12:32</u>
Dt 5:16 – ‘Honor your father and your mother, as the Lord your God has commanded you, that your days may be prolonged and that it may go well with you on the land which the Lord your God gives you.	<u>Mt 15:4;</u> <u>Mk 7:10;</u> <u>Ep 6:2</u>
Dt 5:16,20 – ‘You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.	<u>Mt 19:18;</u> <u>Mk 10:19;</u> <u>Lk 18:20</u>
Dt 5:17 – ‘You shall not murder.	<u>Mt 5:21;</u> <u>Jas 2:11</u>
Dt 5:17,21 – ‘You shall not covet your neighbor’s wife, and you shall not desire your neighbor’s house, his field or his male servant or his female servant, his ox or his donkey or anything that belongs to your neighbor.’	<u>Ro 7:7</u> <u>Ro 13:9</u>
Dt 5:18 – ‘You shall not commit adultery.	<u>Jas 2:11</u>
Dt 6:4 – “Hear, O Israel! The Lord is our God, the Lord is one!	<u>Mk 12:29, 32</u>
Dt 6:5 – “You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your might.	<u>Mt 22:37;</u> <u>Mk 12:30, 33;</u> <u>Lk 10:27</u>
Dt 6:13 – “You shall fear <i>only</i> the Lord your God; and you shall worship Him and swear by His name.	<u>Mt 4:10</u>
Dt 6:16 – “You shall not put the Lord your God to the test, as you tested <i>Him</i> at Massah.	<u>Mt 4:7;</u> <u>Lk 4:12</u>
Dt 8:3 – “He humbled you and let you be hungry, and fed you with manna which you did not know, nor did your fathers know, that He might make you understand that man does not live by bread alone, but man lives by everything that proceeds out of the mouth of the Lord.	<u>Mt 4:4;</u> <u>Lk 4:4</u>
Dt 9:3 – “Know therefore today that it is the Lord your God who is crossing over before you as a consuming fire. He will destroy them and He will subdue them before you, so that you may drive them out and destroy them quickly, just as the Lord has spoken to you.	<u>He 12:29</u>
Dt 9:4 – “Do not say in your heart when the Lord your God has driven them out before you, ‘Because of my righteousness the Lord has brought me in to possess this land,’ but <i>it is</i> because of the wickedness of these nations <i>that</i> the Lord is dispossessing them before you.	<u>Ro 10:6</u>

<u>Dt 9:19</u> – “For I was afraid of the anger and hot displeasure with which the Lord was wrathful against you in order to destroy you, but the Lord listened to me that time also.	<u>He 12:21</u>
<u>Dt 10:20</u> – “You shall fear the Lord your God; you shall serve Him and cling to Him, and you shall swear by His name.	<u>Mt 4:10;</u> <u>Lk 4:8</u>
<u>Dt 17:7</u> – “The hand of the witnesses shall be first against him to put him to death, and afterward the hand of all the people. So you shall purge the evil from your midst.	<u>1Co 5:13</u>
<u>Dt 18:15</u> – “The Lord your God will raise up for you a prophet like me from among you, from your countrymen, you shall listen to him.	<u>Acts 7:37</u>
<u>Dt 18:15,20</u> – ‘But the prophet who speaks a word presumptuously in My name which I have not commanded him to speak, or which he speaks in the name of other gods, that prophet shall die.’	<u>Acts 3:22</u>
<u>Dt 19:15</u> – “A single witness shall not rise up against a man on account of any iniquity or any sin which he has committed; on the evidence of two or three witnesses a matter shall be confirmed.	<u>Mt 18:16;</u> <u>2Co 13:1;</u> <u>1Ti 5:19</u>
<u>Dt 21:23</u> – his corpse shall not hang all night on the tree, but you shall surely bury him on the same day (for he who is hanged is accursed of God), so that you do not defile your land which the Lord your God gives you as an inheritance.	<u>Gal. 3:13</u>
<u>Dt 24:1</u> – “When a man takes a wife and marries her, and it happens that she finds no favor in his eyes because he has found some indecency in her, and he writes her a certificate of divorce and puts it in her hand and sends her out from his house,	<u>Mt 5:31;</u> <u>19:7</u>
<u>Dt 25:4</u> – “You shall not muzzle the ox while he is threshing.	<u>1Co 9:9;</u> <u>1Ti 5:18</u>
<u>Dt 25:5</u> – “When brothers live together and one of them dies and has no son, the wife of the deceased shall not be <i>married</i> outside <i>the family</i> to a strange man. Her husband’s brother shall go in to her and take her to himself as wife and perform the duty of a husband’s brother to her.	<u>Mt 22:24;</u> <u>Mk 12:19;</u> <u>Lk 20:28</u>
<u>Dt 27:26</u> – ‘Cursed is he who does not confirm the words of this law by doing them.’ And all the people shall say, ‘Amen.’	<u>Gal. 3:10, 13</u>
<u>Dt 29:4</u> – “Yet to this day the Lord has not given you a heart to know, nor eyes to see, nor ears to hear.	<u>Ro 11:8</u>
<u>Dt 29:18</u> – so that there will not be among you a man or woman, or family or tribe, whose heart turns away today from the Lord our God, to go and serve the gods of those nations; that there will not be among you a root bearing poisonous fruit and wormwood.	<u>He 12:15</u>
<u>Dt 30:12</u> – “It is not in heaven, that you should say, ‘Who will go up to heaven for us to get it for us and make us hear it, that we may observe it?’	<u>Ro 10:6</u>

<u>Dt 30:14</u> – “But the word is very near you, in your mouth and in your heart, that you may observe it.	<u>Ro 10:8</u>
<u>Dt 31:6</u> – “Be strong and courageous, do not be afraid or tremble at them, for the Lord your God is the one who goes with you. He will not fail you or forsake you.”	<u>He 13:5</u>
<u>Dt 32:4</u> – “The Rock! His work is perfect, For all His ways are just; A God of faithfulness and without injustice, Righteous and upright is He.	<u>Re 15:3</u>
<u>Dt 32:21</u> – “They have made Me jealous with <i>what</i> is not God; They have provoked Me to anger with their idols. So I will make them jealous with <i>those who</i> are not a people; I will provoke them to anger with a foolish nation,	<u>Ro 10:19</u>
<u>Dt 32:35</u> – ‘Vengeance is Mine, and retribution, In due time their foot will slip; For the day of their calamity is near, And the impending things are hastening upon them.’	<u>Ro 12:19;</u> <u>He 10:30</u>
<u>Dt 32:36</u> – “For the Lord will vindicate His people, And will have compassion on His servants, When He sees that <i>their</i> strength is gone, And there is none <i>remaining</i> , bond or free.	<u>He 10:30</u>
<u>Dt 32:43</u> – “Rejoice, O nations, <i>with</i> His people; For He will avenge the blood of His servants, And will render vengeance on His adversaries, And will atone for His land <i>and</i> His people.”	<u>Ro 15:10;</u> <u>He 1:6</u>

Jesus quoted from Deuteronomy three times in His temptation in the wilderness (Mat 4:1-11; Dt 8:3; Dt 6:16; Dt 6:13,14; also Dt 10:20).

A quotation is a word-for-word citation of the original source, often preceded by “it is written.” An allusion is a reference to the original source using the the same key words or thoughts without quoting word for word. Because the New Testament writers often borrow the language of the Old Testament (allusion) rather than quote verses directly, different scholars have different counts for the number of times an Old Testament book is quoted in the New Testament. Comparison of various sources reveals considerable variation as to what is interpreted as an Old Testament quotation. Also, many of the Old Testament quotes are from the Septuagint (LXX) which is why the New Testament wording may appear somewhat different.